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B

William Camden
REMAINES
OF
A GREATER
WORKE,

Concerning

Britaine, the inhabitants thereof,
their Languages, Names, Sur-
names, Empreses, Wise spee-
ches, Poësies, and
Epitaphes.



AT LONDON
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1605.

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TO THE RIGHT WOR-
SHIPFULL, WORTHY,

and Learned Sir Robert Cot-

ton of Connington Knight.



*Emple*s (saith the
auncient *Aristides*)
are to be dedicated to
the Gods, and Bookes
to Good-men. Vpon
warrant of which words, and long
experience of your goodnesse,
Right worshipfull, this silly, pit-
tifull, and poore *Treatise* was once
vnadvisedly forward to haue bin
dedicated to your good worship.
But vpon more aduised confide-
ration, whereas *Aristides* in his
wisdome knew nothing but that
which was good, to be seemly and
fortable for goodmen, & therefore
meant most certainly, that onely

THE EPISTLE

good Bookes are to be dedicated to good men : It recalled it selfe in good time , for that it cannot challenge any such title either for matter or manner of handling, being only the rude rubble and out-cast rubbish (as you know) of a greater and more serious worke . Whereas therefore neither in respect of it selfe it dare, neither in regarde of you it may present it selfe by way of Dedication, for that should imple honour vnto you, which it cannot bring, and require patronage from you, which it needeth not, being by the pittifull sillynesse thereof secured from enuie, onely reaching at eminencie . I heere sende it vnto you in lose leaues, as fitt to be *Ludibria venti*:

D E D I C A T O R I E.

and withall submit it to your
censure, not as he did *Sine legi,
sine tegi iusseris*. Albeit I assure
my selfe that you in your lear-
ned iudgement cannot but sen-
tence it, as I haue done with this
doome.

Tineas pascit taciturnus inertes.

From my Lodging xii. Iunii.

1603.

Your worships assured
M. N.



Britaine



Hereas I have purposed in all this Treatise to confine my selfe within the bounds of this Isle of *Britaine*, it cannot be impertinent, at the verie enterance, to say somewhat of *Britaine*, which is the onely subiect of all that is to be said, and well knowne to be the most flourishing and excellent, most renowned and famous Isle of the whole world : So rich in commodities, so beautifull in situation, so resplendent in all glorie, that if the most Omnipotent had fashioned the world round like a ring, as hee did like a globe, it might haue beene most worthily the onely gemme therein. For the ayre is most temperate and wholesome, sited in the middest of the temperate Zone, subiect to no stormes and tempests as the more Southerne and Northerne are; but stored with infinite delicate fowle. For water, it is walled and garded with the Ocean most commodious for trafficke to all parts of the world, and watered with pleasant fishfull and navigable rivers, which yeele safe havens and roads, and furnished with shipping and Saylers, that it may rightly be termed the *Lady of the sea*. That I may say nothing of healthfull Bathes, and of Meares stored both with fish and fowle; The earth fertile of all kinde of graine, manured with good husbandrie, rich in minerall of coles, tinne, lead, copper, not without gold and silver, abundant in pasture, replenished with cattell both tame and wilde, (for it hath more parkes than all *Europe* besides,) plentifully wooded, provided with all complete provisions of Warre,

B

beauti-

beautified with many populous Cities, faire Borroughs, good Townes, and well-built Villages, strong Munitions, magnificent Pallaces of the Prince, stately houles of the Nobilitie, frequent Hospitals, beautiful Churches, faire Colleges, as well in other places, as in the two Vniversities, which are comparable to all the rest in Christendome, not onely in antiquitie, but also in learning, buildings, and endowments. As for government Ecclesiasticall and Civill, which is the very soule of a kingdom, I neede to say nothing, whenas I write to home-borne, and not to strangers.

But to praise Britaine according as the dignitie thereof requireth, is a matter which may exercise, if not tier the happiest wit furnished with the greatest variety of learning; and some already have busied their braines and pennes heerein with no small labour and travel: let therefore these few lines in this behalfe suffice, out of an antient Writer. *Britaine, thou art a glorious Isle, extolled and renowned among all Nations; the navies of Tharsis cannot be compared to thy shipping bringing in all pretious commodities of the world: the Sea is thy wall, and strong fortifications doe secure thy Portes: Chivairie, Cleargie, and Merchandize do flourish in thee. The Pisans, Genoveses, and Venetians do bring thee Saphires, Emeraldes and Carbuncles from the East: Asia serveth thee with Silke & Purple, Affrica with Cinamon and Balme, Spaine with Golde, and Germanie with Silver: Thy Weaver Flaunders dooth drape Cloth for thee of thine owne Wooll; Thy Gascoigne dooth send thee Wine: Bucke and Doe are plentifull in thy Forrests: Drovers of Cattle, and Flockes of Sheepe are upon thy Hilles: All the perfection of the goodliest Land is in thee: Thou hast all the Foule of the aire. In plenty of Fish thou doost surpasse all Regions. And albeit thou art not stretched out with large limises, yet bordering Nations clothed with thy Fleeces, doe wonder at thee for thy blessed plenty. Thy Swordes have beene turned into Plow-shares: Peace and Religion flourish in thee; so that thou arte a Mirrour to all Christian Kingdomes.*

Add heerevnto (if you please) these few lines out of a farre more antient Panegyrist in the time of Constantine the Great. *O happy Britaine and more blisfull then all other Regions: Nature* hath

scotgae then
der the crowne
England.

hath enriched thee with all commodities of heaven and earth wherein there is neither extreame colde in Winter, nor scorching heate in Summer; wherein there is such abundant plenty of Corne, as may suffice both for Bread and Wine: wherein are Woodes without wilde Beasts, and the Fields without noysome Serpents; but infinite numbers of milch Cattle, and Sheepe weighed downe with rich Fleeces: And that which is most comfortable, long dayes, and lightesome nights.

So that, not without cause, it was accounted one of the fairest and most glorious Plumes in the triumphant Diademe of the Roman Empire, while it was a Province vnder the same; and was truly called by *Charles the Great, The Store-house, and Granary of the whole western world.*

*Alfredus
Rhevalensis.*

But whereas the saide Panegyrist falleth into a gladsome admiration, how from hence there hath risen gracious princes, *As good gods honoured throughout the whole world.* That if ever, as it was lately to our glorious ioy evidently, & effectually verified in our late Sovereigne, of most deare, sacred and ever-glorious memorie QUEENE ELIZABETH, the honour of her time, and the mirrour of succeeding ages: so with an assured confidence, wee hope it will likewise bee prooved true in her vndoubted and rightfull successor, our dread Lord and Sovereigne. That to his endlesse honour MERCE and TRUTH, RIGHTEVSNESS and PEACE may heere kisse together; and true RELIGION; with her attendants IOY, HAPPINES, and GLORY, may heere for ever seate themselves vnder him; in whose person the two mightie kingdomes of *England and Scotland* hitherto severed, are now conioyned, and beginne to close together into one, in their most antient name of BRITAIN.

If any would vndertake the honour and precedence of *Britaine* before other Realmes in serious maner (for heere I protest once for all, I will passe over each thing lightly & slightly) a world of matter at the first view would present it selfe vnto him. As that the true Christian Religion was planted heere most auntiently by *Ioseph of Arimathea, Simon Zelotes, Aristobolus*, yea by saint *Peter*, and saint *Paul*,

as may be prooved by *Dorotheus, Theodorētus, Sophronius*, & before the yere of Christ 200. it was propagated, as *Tertullian* writes to places of *Britaine inaccessa Romanis*, whither the *Romans* never reached, which can not be vnderstoode, but of that parte which was afterward called *Scotland*. The kingdomes also are most auncient, helde of God alone, acknowledging no superiours, in no vassallage to Emperour or Pope. The power of the Kings more absolute, than in most other kingdomes, their territories very larges for the Kings of *England*, beside *Ireland*, have commaunded from the Isles of *Orkenay*, to the *Pyrene* Mountaines, and are *de iure*, Kings of all *France* by descent. The Kings of *Scotland*, beside the ample realm of *Scotland* commands the 300 Western Isles, the 30. of *Orkney* & *Schetland*. Also, which was accounted a special note of maiesty in former ages, the Kings of *England*, with them of *France, Ierusalem, Naples*, and afterward *Scotland*, were aunciently the onely annointed Kings of Christendome: which manner beganne among the *Jews*, was recontinued at length by the Christian Emperors of *Constantinople*, with this word at the annoynting, *Ὁ βασις*, that is; *Be holy*; and *Ὁ ἀξιος*, *Be worthise*, and from thence was that sacred ceremonie brought to vs and the other kingdomes.

As for that admirable gift hereditary to the annoynted Princes of this Realme; in curing the *Kings Evil*, I referre you to the learned Discourse thereof lately written. Neyther would it be forgotten, that *England* in the opinion of the Popes (when they swayd the world, and their authoritie was held sacred) was preferred, because it contained in the Ecclesiasticall Division, two large Provinces, which had their severall *Legati nati*, whereas *France* had scantly one, That *Scotland* was by them accompted an exempt kingdome, and a Peculiar properly appertaining to the *Roman Chappell*: And which was accounted in that age a matter of honour, when all Christianitie in the Counsell *Constance* was divided into Nations, & *Anglicana Natio* was one of the principall and no subalterne. As also, that in times

Tho. Moore in
the Debellation
Paill. 43. Edw. 3.

Curopolares,

charisma of do-
ctor Tooker.

Epist. Bonif. sept.
ad Ed. 1. 1168. An-
glicana.

past, the Emperour was accounted *Major filius Ecclesia*, the King of France, *Filius Minor*, and the King of England, *Filius Tertius*, and *Adoptivus*. And so in generall Conncells, as the King of France had place next the Emperour on the right hand, so the King of England on the left; and the Kings of Scotland, as appeereth in an antient Roman Provinciall, had next place before *Castile*. The Archbishops of *Canterbury*, who were antiently stiled *Archbishops of Britaine*, were adiudged by the Popes, *tanquam alterius orbis Pontifices Maximi*, and they had their place in all general Councils, at the Popes right foote. The Title also of *Defensor fidei*, is as honourable, and more iustly conferred vpon the Kings of England, than, either *Christianissimus* vpon the French, or *Catholicus* vpon the Spaniard. Neither is it to be omitted, which is so often recorded in our Histories, when *Brubwald* the Monke, not long before the Conquest busied his brain much about the succession of the Crown, because the blood Royall was almost extinguished, he had a strange vision, and heard a voyce, which forbade him to be inquisitive of such matters, resounding in his eares. *The kingdome of England is Gods owne kingdome, and for it God himselfe will provide.* But these, & such like are more fit for a graver Treatise than this. I will performe that I promised, in handling nothing seriously, and therefore I will bring you in some Poets, to speake in this behalfe for mee, and will beginne with olde *Alfred of Beverlie*, who madethis for *Britaine* in generall, which you must not reade with a censorious eyes; for it is, as the rest I will cite, of the middle age, having heeretofore vsed all of more antient and better times in an other worke. But thus saide he of *Britaine*.

Insula prædices quæ totum vultu orbes,

Et cuius totum indiget orbis ope.

Insula prædices, cuius miretur, & optet,

Delicias Salomon, Octavianus opus.

For Scotland, one lately in a far higher straine, and more Poetically, sung these;

*Quis tibi fragifera memorabitur ingera gleba,
Aut eris gravidos, & plumbi pondere sulcos,
Et nitidos auro montes ferroq; rigentes
Deq; metalliferis manantia flumina venis:*

Quaq; beant alias communia commoda gentes?

For England a very olde Epigrammatist made these with a *Prosopopœia* of Nature, the indulgent mother to England, which doth comprise as much as the best wittes can nowe conceive in that behalfe.

*Anglia terra ferax, tibi pax secunda quietem,
Multiplicem luxum merx opulenta dedit.
Tu nimio nec stricta gelu, nec hydere fervens.
Clementi cælo, temperieq; places.
Cum pareret Natura parens, varioq; favore,
Divideret dotes omnibus una locus:
Seposuit potiora tibi, matremq; professa
Insula sis felix, plenaq; pacis, ait.
Quicquid amat luxus, quicquid desiderat usus,
Ex te proveniet, vel aliunde tibi.*

Accordingly it is written in the Blacke booke of the Exchequer, that our Auncestors termed *England*, a Store-houle of Treasure, and a Paradise of Pleasure, in this verse;

Divitijsq; finem, delicijsq; larem.

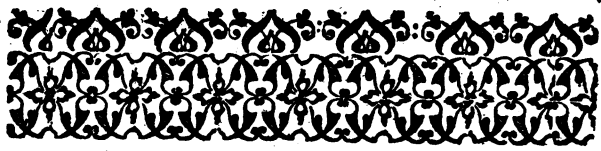
So that not without cause Pope *Innocentius* the fourth, most willingly, and especially desired to see *Divitias Londini*, & *delicias Westmonasterij*. In these respects, to conclude, most truely our *Lucan* singeth of this our countrey;

The fairest Land, that from her thrusts the rest,
As if she car'd not for the world beside,
A world within herselfe with wonders blest.

Mathew Paris.

Samuel Daniel.

Inhabi-



The inhabitants of Britaine



S all the Regions with the whole worlds frame, and all therein was created by the Almightye, for his last and most perfect worke, that goodly, vpright, provident, subtile, wittie, and reasonable creature, which the Greekes call *ἄνθρωπος*, for his vpright looke; the Latines *Homo*, for that he was made of *Molde*; and we with the Germains, call Man of his principall part, the mind, being the verie image of God, and a pettie world within himselfe: so he assigned in his divine providence, this so happy and worthy a region to men of answerable worth, if not surpassing, yet equalling the most excellent inhabitants of the earth, both in the endowments of minde, lineaments of bodie, and their deportment both in peace and warre, as if I would enter into discourse I could very easily shew.

But overpassing their naturall inclination by heauenly influence, answerable to the disposition of *Aries*, *Leo*, and *Sagittary*, & *Impiter*, with *Mars* Dominators for this North-west part of the world, which maketh them impatient of servitude, lovers of libertie, martiall and couragious. I will only in particular note somewhat, and that summarily of the Britaines, Scottish, and English, the three principall inhabitants.

The Britaines, the most antient people of this Isle antiently inhabited the same from sea to sea, whose valour and prowes is renowned both in Latine & Greek monuments, and may appeare in these two points which I will heere only

only note. First that the most puissant Roman Forces, when they were at the highest, could not gaine of them, being but then a halfe-naked people, in thirtie whole yeares the countries from the Thames to *Struving*. And when they had gained them, and brought them into forme of a province, they found them so warlike a people, that the Romanes levied as many Cohorts, companies, and ensignes of Britans from hence for the service of *Armenia*, *Egypt*, *Illyricum*, their frontire Countries, as from any other of their Provinces whatsoever. As for those Britans which were farther North, and after as is most probable, called *Pictes*, (for that they still painted themselves when the Southerne parts were brought to civilitie,) they not onely most couragiously defended their libertie, but offended the Romans with continuall and most dangerous incursions. The other remainder of the Britans, which retyrred themselves to west parts, now called *Wales*, with like honour of fortitude, for many hundred yeares repelled the yoke both of the English and Norman slavery. But since they were vnit-
 ed to the imperiall Crowne of *England*, they have, to their iust praise, performed all parts of dutifull loyaltie and allegi-
 ance most faithfully therevnto.] Great also is the glorie of those Britans, which in most dolfull time of the English invasion, with-drew themselves into the West parts of *Gallia*, then called *Armorica*: For they not onely scated themselves, there maugre the Romans, (then indeede low, and neare setting,) and the French: but also imposed their name to the countrey, held and defended the same against the French, vntill in our grandfathers memorie, it was vnited to *France* by the sacred bonds of matrimonie.]

Next after the Britans, the Scottish men comming out of *Ireland*, planted themselves in this Ile on the North side of *Cluid*, partly by force, partly by fauour of the *Pictes*, with whom a long time they annoyed the Southerne parts, but after many bloody battels amongst themselves, the Scottish men subdued them, and established a kingdome in those parts, which with manlike courage and warlike prowesse, the

Plinius.

Noritia provin-
ciatum.

Pic-Britans.

Welsh-Britans.

Armericon or
French Britans.

Scottishmen.]

Bedalib.

they have not onely maintained at home, but also hath purchased great honour abroad. For the French cannot but acknowledge they have seldome atchieved any honourable acts without Scottish hands, who therefore are deservedly to participate the glorie with them. As also divers parts of *France, Germany, and Suizzerland*, cannot but confesse, that they owe to the Scottish Nation, the propagation of good letters and Christian religion amongst them.

After the Scottishmen, the Angles, Englishmen or Saxons, by Gods wonderfull providence were transplanted ^{the gillmen} thier out of *Germanie*. A people composed of the valiant *Angles, Jutes, and Saxons*, then inhabiting *Intland, Holsten*, and the sea coasts along to the river *Rhene*, who in short time subduing the Britans, and driving them into the mountainous Western parts, made themselves by a most compleate conquest, absolute Lords of all the better soyle thereof, as farre as *Orkeney*. Which cannot be doubted of, when their English tongue reacheth so farre along the East coast, vnto the farthest parts of *Scotland*, and the people thereof are called by the *Highland-men*, which are the true Scots, by no other namethen *Saxons*, by which they also call vs the English.

This warlike, victorious, stiffe, stowt, and rigorous Nation, after it had as it were taken roote heere about one hundred and fixtie yeares, and spread his branches farre and wide, being mellowed and mollified by the mildenes of the soyle and sweete aire, was prepared in fulnes of time for the first spirituall blessing of God, I meane our regeneration in Christ, and our ingrafting into his mysticall bodie by holy baptisme. Which *Bede* our Ecclesiastical Historian recounteth in this manner, and I hope you will give it the reading. *Gregorie* the Great Bishop of *Rome*, on a time saw beautifull boyes to be sold in the market at *Rome*, & demanded from whence they were; answer was made him out of the Isle of *Britain*. Then asked he againe, whither they were Christians or no they said no. *Alas for pittie* said *Gregorie*, *that the foule fiend should be Lord of such faire folkess; and that they which*

carrie such grace in their countenances, should be void of grace in their hearts. Then he would know of them by what name their Nation was called, and they told him *Anglesmen*, And iustly be they so called (quoth he,) for they have *Angelike* faces, and seeme meete to be made coheires with the *Angells* in beaven.

Since which time, they made such happy progresse in the Christian profession both of faith and works, that if I should but enter into consideration thereof, I should be over-whelmed with mayn tides of matter. Many and admirable monuments thereof, do every where at home present themselves to your view, erected in former times, (and no small number in our age, although few men note them,) not for affectation of fame, or ostentation of wealth, but to the glorie of God, increase of faith, of learning and to maintenance of the poore. As for abroad, the world can testifie that foure Englishmen have converted to Christianitie, eithe Nations of Europe. *Winfriad* alias *Boniface*, the *Dentshire-man* converted the German *Saxons*, *Franconians* *Hessians*, and *Thuringians*, *Willebrod* the *Northerne man*, the *Frisians* and *Hollanders*. *Nicholas Brakspere* of *Middlesex*, who was after called *Pope Hadrian* the *Norwegians*, and not long since, *Thomas* of *Walden* of *Essex*, the *Lithuanians*. Neither will I heere note which strangers have noted, that *England* hath bred more Princes renowned for sanctitie, then any Christian Nation whatsoever. It doth also redound to the eternall honour of *England*, that our countrymen have twice bene schoolemasters to *France*. First when they taught the *Gauls* the discipline of the *Druides*, and after, when they and the *Scottishmen* first taught the *French* the liberall Arts, and perswaded *Carolus Magnus* to found the Vniversitie of *Paris*. They also brought into *Franco* the best lawes which the *Parlament* of *Paris* and *Bordeaux* have now in vse. They at the lowest ebbe of learning, amazed the world with their excellent knowledge in Philosophie, and Divinitie: for that I may not particulate of *Alexander* of *Halas*, the *Irrefragable Doctor*, Schoole-

master

master to the ~~Anglican~~ Doctor ~~Thomas Aquinas~~ one Col-
ledge in ~~Oxford~~ brought forth in one age those four lights Merton colledge
of learning & ~~Sir~~ the ~~Saints~~, ~~Brachman~~ the Profound,
~~Okham~~ the Incomible, and ~~Barley~~ the Penfioner, and as some 2.
say, ~~Bacon~~ the ~~Reformer~~ which Titles they hadde
by the common consent of the iudiciall and learned of that
and the foceeding ages. Yet their militarie glorie hath sur-
passed all, for they have terrified the whole world with
their Armies in Syria, Egypt, Cyprus, Spaine, Sicill, and India.

They have traversed with most happy victories both
France and Scotland, brought away their Kings captives,
conquered Ireland and the Isle of Cyprus, which King Ri-
chard the first gave frankly to Guy of Lusignan, and lately
with a maidens hand, mated the mightiest Monarch in his
owne Countries. They beside many other notable disco-
veries, twice compassed the whole globe of the earth with
admirable successe, which the Spaniards have yet but once
performed. Good Lord, how spaciouly might a learned
pen walke in this argument! But lest I should seeme over
prodigall in the praise of my countrymen, I will onely pre-
sent you with some few verses in this behalfe, and first this
Latine Rythme of the middle time in praise of the English
Nation, with some close cautions. Its quilted as it were out
of shreds of diuers Poets, such as Schollers do call a Cento.

*Quo versu Anglorum possim describere gentem,
Sape mihi dubiam traxit senectutis mentem.
Sunt in amicitia percusso federe veri.*

*Maior at est virtus, quam quarere, parva tueri.
Sunt bello fortes, alacres, validiq; duellus,
Aspera sed passis mutescant secula bellis.
Sunt mudi, cuncti, florent virtutis amore,
Sed nihil est virtus, nisi cum pietatis honore.*

*Quid sit avaritie pestis gens Anglicana nescit,
Crescit amor dandi quantum ipse pecunia crescit.
Eras prima fudet, dare largè, dando virescit,
Vas nisi sincerum quodcumq; infandis acescit.*

*Lentior est illis cum mensa divites autur,
 Accedunt hilares semper super omnia videtur.
 Non isti Damocles pauper dicit Metabeo,
 In cratero meo Thetis est sociata Lyao.
 Gratus ingenium datur his, & gratia morum,
 Sic notum quoniam sit dulcis mixtura honorum.
 Anglorum car est gens quacvis invida genti?
 Summa petis huius, perfloret altissima ventis*

And for the Scottish nation this of their owne Poet:

*Ille pharetratis est propria gloria Scotis,
 Cingere venatus salus, superare natando
 Flumina, ferro famem, contemptu frigora & aestus:
 Nec fossa & muris patriam, sed Marte tueri,
 Et spreta incolumem vicia defendere famam,
 Pollicis servare fidem, sanctamq; vereri
 Namque amicitia, mores non minus amare,*



The Languages.



From the people we will now proceed to the languages. Heere would Schollers shew you the first confusion of languages out of *Moses*, that the gods had their peculiar tongue out of *Homer*, that brute beasts, birdes, and fishes, had their owne proper languages out of *Clemens Alexandrinus*. They would teach you out of *Euphorus*, that there were but 52. tongues

tongues in the world; because so many soules out of *Iacob* descended into *Egypt*, and out of *Arnobius*, that there were seaventie and two: *Albeit Timotheus* reporteth that in *Dioscurias* a mart towne of *Colebis*, their trafficked 300. Nations of divers languages: And howsoever our *Indian* or *American* discoverers say, that in every fourescore mile in *America*, and in every valley almost of *Perny* you shall finde a new language. Neither would they omit the Island where the people have cloven tongues out of the fabulous *Narrations* of *Diodorus Siculus*: yea, they would lash out of the *Yopian* language with

Votvota Barcin homam, la latvota drame pagtoni.

whenas it is a greater glory now to be a *Lingnist*, then a *Realist*. They would moreover discourse at large, which I will tell you in a word. First the British tongue or Welsh (as we now call it) was in vse onely in this Island, having great affinity with the olde *Gallique* of *Gaul*, now *France*, from whence the first inhabitants in all probability came hither. Afterward the *Latin* was taken vp when it was brought into the forme of a Province, about the time of *Domitian*, according to that notable place of *Tacitus*, where he reporteth that *Iulius Agricola* Governour heere for the *Romans*, preferred the *Britans*, as able to doe more by witte, then the *Gauls* by studie: *Vo qui (saith he) modo linguam Romanam abnuebant, eloquentiam concupiscerent. Inde etiam habitus nostri honor & frequens toga.* But the *British* overgrew the *Latine*, and continueth yet in *Wales*, and some villages of *Cornwall* intermingled with some *Provinciall Latine*. After the *Irish* tongue was brought into the Northwest partes of the Isle, out of *Ireland* by the aunient *Scottishmen*, and there yet remaineth. Lastly, the *Englisch-Saxon* tongue came in by the *Englisch-Saxons* out of *Germany*, who valiantly and wisely performed heere all the three things, which implice a full conquest, viz. the alteration of lawes, language, and attire.

This English tongue extracted out of the olde *German*, as most other from *Island* to the *Alpes*, is mixed as it is now;

of the olde *English-Saxon* & *Norman-French*, as the *French* of *Latine*, *German*, and the olde *Gallique*, the *Italian* of *Latine* and *German-Gothis*; and the *Spanish* of *Latine*, *Gothis*, *German* and *Arabique*, *Saracen*, or *Morisque*. And to the honour of our progenitors the *English-Saxons* be it spoken, their conquest was more absolute heere over the *Britaines*, than either of the *Franks* in *France* over the *Gauls*, or the *Goths* and *Lombards* in *Italie* over the *Romans*, or of the *Goths*, *Visigoths*, and *Moor*s over the aunient *Spaniards* in *Spain*. For in these nations much of the provincially *Latine* (I meane the *Latine* vsed whilest they were *Provinces* of the *Romans*) remaineth, which they polinikely had spread over their Empire, by planting of Colonies and enfranchising all Nations subiect vnto them. But the *English-Saxon* conquerors, altered the tongue which they found here wholly so that no *British* words, or provincially *Latine* appeared therein at the first: & in short time they spread it over this whole *Iland*, from the *Orcades* to *Isle of Wight*, except a few barren corners in the *Westerne* parts, where vnto the reliques of the *Britains* and *Scots* rettyred, reserving in them both their life and their language. For certainly it is that the greatest and best parts, the *East* and *South* of *Scotland*, which call themselves the *Lowland-men*, speake the *English* tongue varied onely in *Dialect*, as descended from the *English-Saxons*: and the old *Scottish*, which is the verie *Irish*, is vsed onely by them of the *West*, called the *Hebridean-men*, who call the other as the *Welsh* call vs *Saxons*, *Saxons*, both in respect of language and originall, as I shewed before.

I dare not yet heere affirme for the antiquitie of our language, that our great-great-great-grandfathers tongue came out of *Persia*, albeit the wonderfull Linguist *Ioseph Scaliger* hath observed, *Fader, Moder, Brader, Brudr, &c.* in the *Persian* tongue in the very sence as we now vse them.

It will not be vnproper I hope to this purpose, if I note out of the epistles of that learned Ambassadour *Busbequius*, how the inhabitants of *Taurica Cherfoneusus*, in the uttermost part of *Europe* eastward, have these words, *Wind, Silver,*

ver,

ver, Korne, Sake, Fish, Son, Apples, Waggen, Singen, Ilande, Beard, with many other in the very same sense and signification, as they now are in use with vs, whereat I marvelled not a little when I first read it. But nothing can be gathered thereby, but that the Saxons our progenitors, which planted themselves here in the West, did also to their glorious place Colonies likewise there in the east.

As in the Latine tongue, the learned make in respect of time, foure Idioms, the *Antient*, the *Latine*, the *Roman*, the *Mixt*: so we in ours may make the *Antient English-Saxon*, and the *Mixt*. But that you may see how powerable time is in altering tongues as all things else, I will set downe the Lords prayer as it was translated in sundrie ages, that you may see by what degrees our tongue is risen, and thereby conjecture how in time it may alter and fall againe.

If we could set it downe in the antient Saxon, I meane in the tongue which the English used at their first arrivall here, about 420. yeares after Christs birth, it would seeme most strange and harsh Dutch or Gebrish, as women call it; or when they first embraced Christianitie, about the yeare of Christ 600. But the antientst that I can finde, was about 900. yeare since, about the yeare of Christ 700. found in an antient Saxon, glossed *Evangelists* in the hands of my good friend M. Robert Bowyer, written by *Eadfride* the eighth Bishop of *Lindisfarne*, (which after was translated to *Durham*;) and divided according to the antient *Canon* of *Eusebius*, not into chapters, for *Stephen Langton*, Archbishop of *Canterburie*, first divided the holy Scriptures into chapters, as *Robert Stephan* did lately into verses; and thus it is.

Our Father which art in heaven
Vren Fader thic arth in heofnas,

be hallowd thin name. come
Sie gehalgud thin noma, to cymeth

thy kingdom. Be thy will so as in
thin ric. Sie thin willa suc is in
heaven.

heaven and in earth. Ours life
heofnas, and in eorþo. Vren blaf
Super-substantial give vs to day, and
ofer wirtlic fel vs to daeg, and
forgive vs debts oures so we for-
forget vs scylda urna, sue we for.
give debts oures, and do not led
gefan scyldgum vrum, and no inlead
vs into temptation. But deliver everyone
vfish in cultrung, Ah gefrig vrich
from evill.
from ifle. Amen.

Some two hundred yeeres after, I finde this somewhat varied in two translations.

Thu vre fader the eart on heofenum
 Si thin nama gehalgod. Cum thin ric.

* Gewurde thin willa.

* Si thin willa on eorþan, swa swa on heofe-
dayly
 num. Syle vs to dæg vrn dægthanlican blaf.
trespasses

And forgif vs vre gyltas swa, swa we for-
against vs have trespassed
 gifath * than the with vs agyltath. And ne
 led the vs on costnang, Ac alys vs from

* Vrum gylcen-
dum.

Be it so.
 yfle. * Si it swa.

* Soðlice.

About an hundred and three score yeeres after, in the
 time of king Henry the second, I find this in rime sent from
 Rome

Rome by Pope *Adrian* an Englishman, to be taught to the people.

*Ure fadyr in heauen rich,
Thy name be halyed everlich:
Thou bring vs thy michell blisse,
Als hit in heauen y-doe,
Euar in yearth beene it also:
That holy bread that lasteth ay,
Thou send it ous this ilke day.
Forgive ous all that we haue don,
As wee forgive vch other man:
Ne let ous fall into no founding,
As sheild ous fro the fowle thing. Amen.*

Neither was there any great variation in the time of king *Henry the third*, as appeereth in this of that age, as I conjecture by the Character;

*Fader that art in heavin blisse,
Thin helpe nam it wurth the blisse.
Comen & mot thi kingdom,
Thin holy will it be all don,
In heauen and in erth also,
So it shall bin full well ic tro.
Gif vs all bread on this day,
And forgif vs vre finnes,
As we do vre wider winnes:
Let vs not in founding fall,
O as fro evill thu fyld vs all. Amen.*

In the time of king *Richard the second* about a hundred and odde yeeres after, it was so mollified, that it came to be thus, as it is in the Translation of *Wickliffe*, with some Latine wordes now inserted, whereas there was not one before.

*Our fadyr, that art in heauen, halloed be thy name,
thy kingdom com to, be thy will done, so in heauen,
and*

and in orb : gif to vs this day our bread over ether substance : and for gif to vs our dettis, as we forgiven to our detters, and leed vs nott into temptation, but deliver us fro evill. Amen.

Hitherto will our sparkefull Youth laugh at their great grandfathers *English*, who had more care to do well, than to speake minion-like, and left more glory to vs by their exploiting of great actes, than we shall do by our sonnetting.

Great verily was the glory of our tongue before the *Norman* Conquest in this, that the olde *English* could expresse most aptly, all the conceiptes of the minde in their owne tongue without borrowing from any. As for example :

The holy service of God, which the *Latines* called *Religion*, because it knitted the mindes of men together, and most people of *Europe* have borrowed the same from them, they called most significantly *Fan-fastnes*, as the one and onely assurance and fast anchor-holde of our soules health.

The glad some tidings of our salvation, which the *Greekes* called *Evangelion*, and other Nations in the same word, they called *Godspel*, that is, *Gods speech*.

For our *Saviour*, which wee borrowed from the *Trench*, and they from the *Latin* *Saluator*, they called in their owne word, *Haelend* from *Hael*, that is, *Salus*, safetie, which we retaine still in *Al-hael*, and *Waf-bael*, that is, *Ave, Salvè, Sis saluus*.

Learning

They could call the disciples of Christ, *Learning Cnights*, that is, *Learning Servitours*. For *Cnibt* which is now a name of worship, signified with them an *Attendant*, or servitour.

They could name the *Pharises* according to the *Hebrew*, *Sunder-balgens*, as holy religious men which had sundred and severed themselves from other.

The Scribes they could call in their proper signification, as *Booke-men*, *Bocer*. So they called parchment which wee have catcht from the *Latine* *Pergamentum*, *Boc-fell* in respect of the vse.

So they could call the sacrament *Haligdome*, as holy iudgement. For so it is according as we receive it.

They

They could call *Fertilitas* and fruitfulness of land significantly *Eordewela*, as wealth of the earth.

They could call a *Comet*, a *Faxed starre*; which is all one with *Stella Crinita*, or *Cometa*. So they did call the iudgement seate *Domesætle*.

That which we call the *Parlament* of the *French Parler* to speake, they called a *Witten-mot*, as the meeting and assembly of wise men.

The certaine and inward knowledge of that which is in our minde, be it good or bad, which in the Latine word we call *Consciencia*, they called *Inwit*, as that which they did inwardly wit and wote, that is, know certainly.

That in a river which the Latines call *Aluenu*, and *Canalis*, and from thence most nations of *Europe* name the *Chanel*, *Kanel*, *Canale*, &c. they properly called the *Streame-race*.

Neither in the degrees of kinred they were destitute of significative woordes; for he whom we of a *French & English* compound word call *Grandfather*, they called *Eald-fader*, whom we call *Great Grandfather*, they called *Third-fader*. So *Proavus*, which we call *Great Great Grandfather*, they called *Forth-fader*, as *Abavus*, *Fifth-fader*.

An *Eunuch*, for whome we have no name, but from the *Greekes*, they could aptly name *Vnstana*, that is, without stones, as we vse *Vnspotted* for without spotte, *Vnlearned*, for, without learning.

A *Covetous* man whome we so call of the *French Convoitise*, they truly called *Gû-ser*, as a fore & eagre *Getter*, and *Gatherer*.

That which the Latines call *Abortus*, and wee in many wordes, *Vntimely Birth*, or, *Borne before the full time*, they called *Miss-borne*.

A *Porter*, which wee have received from the *French*, they could in their own word as significantly call *A Doreward*.

I could particulate in many more, but this would appear most plentifully, if the labours of the learned Gen-

clemen Maister *Laurence Nowell* of *Lincolnes Inne*, who first in our time recalled the studie heereof, Maister *William Lambert*, Maister *L. Ioscelin*, Maister *Fr: Tate* were once published. Otherwise it is to bee feared, that devouring *Time*, in few yeeres will vtterly swallow it, without hope of recoverie.

The alteration and innovation in our tongue as in all others, hath beene brought in by entrance of Strangers, as *Danes*, *Normans*, and others which have swarmed hither, by trafficke, for new words as well as for new wares, have alwaies come in by the tyranne *Time*; which altereth all vnder heaven, by *Vse*, which swayeth most, and hath an absolute command in words, and by *Pregnant wits*: specially since that learning after long banishment, was recalled in the time of King *Henry* the eight, it hath beene beautified and enriched out of other good tongues, partly by enfranchising and endenizing strange words, partly by refining and mollifying olde words, partly by implanting new wordes with artificiall composition, happily containing themselves within the bounds prescribed by *Horace*. So that our tongue is (and I doubt not but hath beene) as copious, pithie, and significative, as any other tongue in *Europe*: and I hope we are not yet and shall not heereafter come to that which *Seneca* saw in his time, *When mens mindes beginne once to inure themselves to dislike whatsoever is usuall, is disdained. They affect noveltie in speech, they recall forworne and uncouth words, they forge new phrases, and that which is newest, is best liked, there is presumptuous and farre fetching of words. And some there are which thinke it a grace if their speech doe hover, and thereby hold the bearer in suspense*: you know what followeth.

Omitting this, pardon me and thinke me not overbalanced with affection, if I thinke that our *English* tongue is (I will not say as sacred as the *Hebrew*, or as learned as the *Greeke*,) but as fluent as the *Latine*, as courteous as the *Spanish*, as courtlike as the *French*, and as amorous as the *Italian*, as some Italianated amorous have confessed. Neither hath

any

any thing detracted more from the dignity of our tongue, than our owne affection of forraigne tongues, by admiring, praising, and studying them above measure: whereas the wise *Romans* thought no small part of their honour to consist in the honour of their language, esteeming it a dishonour to answer any forraigne in his owne language. As for along time the English placed in the Borrough townes of *Ireland* and *Wales*, would admit neither Irish nor Welsh among them. And not long since for the honour of our native tongue, *Henry Fitz-Allan* Earle of *Arundell*, in his tra-vaile into *Italie*, and the Lord *William Howard* of *Effingham*, in his government of *Calice*, albeit they were not ignorant of other forraigne tongues, would answer no strangers by word or writing, but onely in English. As in this consideration also before them *Cardinall Wolsey* in his ambassage into *France*, commaunded all his servants to vse no French, but meere English to the French, in all communication whatsoever.

As for the *Monosyllables* so rife in our tongue which were not so originally, although they are vnfitting for verses and measures, yet are they most fit for expressing briefly the first conceits of the minde, or *Intentionalia* as they call them in schooles: so that we can set downe more matter in fewer lines, than any other language. Neither do we or the Welsh so curtall *Latine*, that we make all therein *Monosyllables*, as *Ioseph Scaliger* chargeth vs; who in the meane time forgetteth that his Frenchmen have put in their *Proviso* in the edict of *Pacification* in the *Grammaticall* warre, that they might not pronounce *Latine* distinctly, as the English common Lawyers obtained then a *Reservation* that they might write false *Latine*, and the Irish not to observe quantitie of syllables. I cannot yet but confesse that we have corruptly contracted most names both of men and places, if they were of more then two syllables, and thereby hath ensued no little obscuritie.

Whereas our tongue is mixed, it is no disgrace, when as all the tongues of *Europe* doe participate interchangeably

the

In Michridate.

the one of the other, and in the learned tongues, there hath been like borrowing one from another. Yet is it false which *Gesner* affirmeth, that our tongue is the most mixt and corrupt of all other. For if it may please any to compare but the Lords Prayer in other languages, he shall finde as few *Latine* and borrowed forraine words in ours, as in any other whatsoever. Notwithstanding the diversitie of Nations which have swarmed hither, and the practise of the Normans, who as a monument of their Conquest, would have yoked the English vnder their tongue, as they did vnder their command, by compelling them to teach their children in schooles nothing but French, by setting downe their lawes in the Norman-French, and enforcing them most rigorously to pleade and to be impleaded in that tongue onely, for the space of three hundred yeares, vntill *K. Edward* the third enlarged them first from that bondage. Since which time, our language hath risen by little, and the proverbe proved vntrue, which so long had beene vsed, *Iacke would be a gentleman, if he could speake any French.*

Heerein is a notable argument of our Ancestors steadfastnes in esteeming and retaining their owne tongue. For as before the Conquest they misliked nothing more in *K. Edward* the Confessor, than that he was Frenchified, & accounted the desire of forraine language, then to be a foretoken of the bringing in of forraine powers, which indeede happened. In like manner after the Conquest, notwithstanding those enforcements of the Normans in supplanting it, and the nature of men, which is most pliable with a curious iolitic to fashion & frame themselves according to the manners, attyre, and language of the Conquerours. Yet in all that long space of 300. yeares, they intermingled very few French-Norman words, except some termes of law, hunting, hawking, and dicing, whenas wee within these 60. yeares, have incorporated so many Latine and French, as the third part of our tongue consisteth now in them. But like themselves, continue still those old Englishmen which were planted in *Ireland*, in *Fingall*, & the Country of *Wey-*

ford

ford, in the time of *K. Henry* the second, who yet still continue their antient attyre and tongue, in somuch that an English gentleman not long since, sent thither in Commission among them, said that he would quickly vnderstand the Irish, when they spake the antient English. So that our Ancestors seemed in part as ieaious of their native language, as those *Bians* which passed hence into *Armorica* in *France*, Nennius, and marrying strange women there, did cut out their tongs, lest their children should corrupt their language with their motters tongues, or as the *German*s which have most of all Nations opposed themselves against all innovations in habite, and language.

Whereas the *Hebrew Rabbins* say, and that truly, that Nature hath given man five instruments for the pronouncing of all letters, the lips, the teeth, the tongue, the palate, and throat; I will not denie but some among vs do pronounce more fully, some flatly, some broadly, and no few mincingly, offending in defect, excesse, or change of letters, which is rather to be imputed to the persons and their education, than to the language. Whenas generally wee pronounce by the confession of strangers, as sweetely, smoothly, and moderately, as any of the Northerne Nations of the world, who are noted to soupe their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits.

This variety of pronuntiation hath brought in some diuersitie of Orthographie, and heere-vpon *Sir Iohn Price*, to the derogation of our tongue, and glorie of his *Welsh*, reporteth that a sentence spoken by him in *English*, & penned out of his mouth by foure good Secretaries, severally, for trial of our Orthography, was so set downe by them, that they all differed one from the other in many letters: whereas so many *Welsh* writing the same likewise in their tongue varied not in any one letter at all. Well, I will not derogate from the good Knights credite; yet it hath beene seene where tenne English writing the same sentence, have all so concurred, that among them all there hath beene no other difference, than the adding, or omitting once or twice of

our silent *E*, in the end of some wordes. As for the *Wells*, I could never happen on two of that Nation together, that would acknowledge that they could write their owne language.

Sir *Thomas Smith* her Maiesties secretarie not long since, a man of great learning and iudgement, occasioned by some vncertainty of our Orthographie, though it seeme grounded vpon *Sound*, *Reason*, and *Custom*, laboured to reduce it to certaine heads; Seeing that whereas of Necessity there must be so many letters in every tongue, as there are simple and single sounds, that the Latine letters were not sufficient to expresse all our simple sounds. Therefore he wished that we should have *A* short, and *A* long, because *a* in *Span*, and in *Mán* of horse hath different sounds; *E* long as in *Mén* moderate, and *e* short as in *Pen*, and an English *e* as in *wé*, *thé*, *he*, *me*: *I* long, and *I* short, as in *Bi*, *per*, and *Bì*, *emere*: *O* short, and *O* long, as in smòk of a woman, and smòk of the fire: *V* long, as in *Bût*, *Ocrea*, and *V* short, as in *Bût*, *Sed*: and *v* or *y* Greeke, as *flu*, *nu*, *tru*. For consonants he would have *C* be never vsed but for *Ch*, as it was among the olde English, and *K* in all other words; for *Th*, he would have the Saxon letter *Thorne*, which was a *D* with a dath through the head, or *þ*; for *I* consonant the Saxon *ȝ*, as *ȝet*, not *leat* for *leat-stone*, *ȝay* for *lay*: *Q*, if he were king of the *A*, *B*, *C*, should be putte to the horne, and banished; and *Ku* in his place, as *Kuik*, not *quik*, *Kuarel*, not *Quarel*: *Z*; he would have vsed for the softer *S*, or *eth*, and *es*, as *diz* for *dieth*, *liz* for *lies*, and the same *s* inverted for *ss*, as *gal* for *shall*, *fles* for *flesh*. This briefly I have set you downe his devise, which albeit *Sound* and *Reason* seemed to countenance, yet that *Tyranne Custom* hath so confronted, that it will never be admitted.

If it be any glorie which the *French* and *Dutch* do brag of, that many wordes in their tongues doe not differ from the *Greeke*, I can shew you as many in the *English*; whereof I will give you a few for a taste, as they have offered them-

selves

selves in reading; but withall, I trust you will not gather by consequence, that wee are descended from the *Gracians*. Who dooth not see an identitie in these wordes, as if the one descended from the other.

Καλῶ	, to call.
Πάτος	, a path.
Λάπτω	, to lappe.
Ράγισ	, raine
Ραπίζυν	, to rappe.
Λοῖσθος	, last.
Ζῶω	, to see the.
Θρασυς	, rash.
Νεος	, new.
Γράσσι	, grasse.
Ὀρχαλος	, an Orchard.
Κρεῖνω	, to creak.
Αστὴρ	, a starre.
Ὀλος	, whole.
Φαῦλος	, foule.
Θήρ	, a Dere.
Ρᾶβδος	, a rodde.
Ρασώνη	, rest.
Μήνη	, the Moone.
Μύλη	, a mill.
Τίτθος	, a teate.
Σκάον	, a shippe.
Στερόφος	, a rope.
Καλπάζειν	, to galloppe.
Ἄχος	, ache.
Ράκος	, a ragge.
Κλίμαξ	, a climbing.
Οὔδης	, an vdder.
Ὀαραι	, wheorish sports.
Κύσσει	, to kisse.
Ἀγχισταί	, to hang.
Ἔρα	, carth.

Κράβας, a crabbe.
 Φάλος, a phoale.
 Λύκος, a linke.
 Κόττω, to cut.
 Ράειν, to raze out.
 Ὄχρεα, oker.
 Μωκάω, to mocke.
 Ελασσαν, leffe.
 Αξιμ, an axe.
 Σκίπτειν, to scoffe.
 Στρανυμ, to strowe.
 Χάριμν, a skirmish.
 Κυριακή, a Church.
 Ρολήγιον, a pottle.
 Μυσάχες, Mustaches.
 Θύρα, a doore.
 Ὀλκας, a hulke.

Κακάω, to you know what. With many more
 if a man would be so idle to gather them with *Budens*, *Baifus*, *Iunius*, *Pichardus*, and others.

Heereby may be seene the originall of some english words, and the *Etymology* or reason whence many other are derived, beside them already specified may as well be found in our tongue, as in the learned tongues, although hardly; for that heerein as in other tongues, the truth lieth hidden and is not easilie found, as both *Varro* and *Isidor* do acknowledge. But an indifferent man may iudge that our name of the most divine power, God, is better derived from Good, the chiefe attribute of God, than *Deus* from *Δεος*, because God is to be feared. So *Winter* from *Winde*, *Sommer* from the *Sonne*, *Leut* from springing; because it fallerh in the spring, for which our Progenitours the *Germans*, vse *Glent*. The feast of Christs Rising, *Easter*, from the old world *Eaſt*, which we now vse for the place of the rising of the *Sunne*, *Sayle* as the *Sea-haile*, *Winder* or *Windowe*, as a doore against the winde, *King* from *Comming*, for so our Great grandfathers called them, which one word imployeth two most impor-

important matters in a Governour, *Romer* and *Skill*, and many other better answering in sound and sence, then those of the *Latines*, *Frater quasi ferò aliter*, *Tempestas quasi Tempus pestis*, *Caput à capiendo*, *Digiti quia decenter iuncti*, *Cura quia cor urit*, *Peccare quasi pedam capere*.

Dionysius a Greeke coyners of *Etymologies* is commended by *Athenens*, in his supper-gulls, table-talkers, or *Deipnosophists*, for making mowse-traps of *Musteria*: and verily if that be commendable, the Mint-masters of our *Etymologies*, deserve no lesse commendation: for they have merily forged *Money* from *My-hony*, *Flatter* from *flie-at-her*, *Shovell* from *shove-full*, *Mayd* as *my ayd* *Mastiefe* as *Mase-thiefe*, *Staffe* as *Stay of*, *Beere*, *Be-hcere*, *Symony* *See-mony*, *Stirrup*, a *Sayre-up*, &c.

This merry playing with words too much vsed by some hath occasioned a great and high personage, to say, that as the *Italian* tongue is fit for courting, the *Spanish* for treating, the *French* for trafficke; so the *English* is most fit for trifling and toying. And so doth *Giraldus Cambrensis* seem to think whenas in his time he saith, the *English* and *Welsh* delighted much in licking the letter and clapping together of Agnominations. But now will I conclude this trifling discourse with a true tale out of an antient Historian.

Of the effectuall power of words, great disputes have beene of great wits in all ages; the *Pitbagoreans* extolled it, the impious Iewes ascribed all miracles to a name which was ingravened in the revestiarie of the Temple, watched by two brazen dogges, which one stale away and enseamed it in his thigh, as you may reade in *Orosius de Sapiaentia*, and the like in *Rabi Hamas Speculation*: and strange it is what *Samoniscus Serenus* ascribed to the word *ABRADACABRA*, against agues. But there was one true English word of as great, if not greater force than them all, now out of all vse and will be thought for sound barbarous; but therefore of more efficacie (as it pleaseth *Porphyria*) and in signification it signifieth as it seemeth, no more then a bieft, base minded, false harted, coward, or nidget. Yet it hath levied Armies,

William Malm.
bury.

and subdued rebellious enemies; and that I may hold you no longer, it is *Niding*. For when there was a dangerous rebellion against King *William Rufus*, and *Rocheſter* Caſtle then the moſt important & ſtrongeſt fort of this Realm was ſlowly kept againſt him, after that he had but proclaimed that his ſubjects ſhould repaire thither to his Campe, vpon no other penaltie, but that whoſoever reſused to come, ſhould be reputed a *Niding*: they ſwarmed to him immediately from all ſides in ſuch numbers, that he had in few daies an infinite Armie, and the rebells therewith weere ſo terrified, that they forthwith yielded. While I runne on in this courſe of Engliſh tongue, rather reſpecting matter then words, I forget that I may be charged by the miſion reſiners of Engliſh, neither to write State-Engliſh, Court-Engliſh, nor Secretarie-Engliſh, and verily I acknowledge it. Sufficent it is for me, if I have waded hither-into in the fourth kinde, which is plaine Engliſh, leaving to ſuch as are compleat in all, to ſupply whatſoever remaineth.



Christian Names.



Names called in Latine *Nomina quæſi Notamine*, were firſt impoſed for the diſtinction of perſons, which wee call now Chriſtian names: After for difference of families which wee call Surnames, and have beene eſpecially reſpected as whereon the glorie and credit of men is grounded, and by which the

the same is conveyed to the knowledge of posteritie.

Every person had in the beginning one onely proper name, as among the Jewes, *Adam, Joseph, Solomon*; among the Egyptians, *Anubis, Amasis, Busiris*; among the Chaldeans, *Ninus, Ninias, Semiramis*; among the Medians, *Astinges, Bardanes, Arbaces*; among the Grecians, *Diomedes, Vlisses, Orestes*; among the Romans, *Romulus, Remus, Faustulus*; among the old Gauls, *Lisavicus, Cavarillus, Divitiacus*; among the Germans, *Ariovistus, Arminius, Nassua*; among the Britans, *Cassibellin, Caratac, Calgac*; among the antient English, *Hengest, Ella, Kenric*, likewise among all other Nations, except the savages of Mount *Atlas* in *Barbary*, which were reported to be both namelesse and dreamelesse.

Varro
Julius.
Paris
Viglius.

Plinius
Marcellinus.

The most antient Nation of the Jewes gave the name at the Circumcision the eight day after the nativité; the Romans to females the same day, to males the ninth day, which they called *Dies lustricus*, as it were the cleansing day; vpon which day they solemnized a feast called *Nominalia*, and as *Tertulian* noteth, *Fata scribenda advocabantur*, that is; as I conceive, their nativité was set. At what time other Nations in antient times gave names I have not read: but since Christianité, most Nations for the time followed the Jewes, celebrating baptism the eight day after the birth, onely our Ancestours in this Realme, vntill latter time baptized, and gave name the very birth day, or next day after, following therein the counsell of *S. Cyprian*, in his third Epistle *Ad Fidum*. But the Polonians gave name in the seaventh yeare, at which time they did first cut their childrens haire.

De Anima ca. 39.

Mart. Cromerus.

The first imposition of Names was grounded vpon so many occasions, as were hard to be specified, but the most common in most antient times among all nations, as well as the *Hebræes*, was vpon future good hope conceived by parents of their children, in which you might see their first and principall wishes toward them. Whereupon Saint *Hierome* saith, *Voivæ & quasi ob virtutis auspiciū imponuntur vocabula hominibus, & appellativa vertuntur in propria, sicut a-*

Cic. de Divina-
tione,

pud Latinos, Victor, Probus, Castus, &c. And such hopefull luckie names called by *Cicero*, *Bona fortuna*, by *Tacitus*, *Faus-
ta nomina* were ever first enrolled and ranged in the Roman
Musters; first called out to serve at the first sacrifices, in the
foundation of *Colomes*, as *Statorius*, *Faustus*, *Valerius*, which
implied the persons to be stout, happy, and valorous. As
contrariwise *Atrius Umber* is accounted in *Livie*, *abominandi
ominis nomen*, an abominable name, for that it participa-
ted in signification with dismall darkenes, dead ghosts, and
shadows. And you remember what *Plautus* saith of one
whose name was *Lyco*, that is, a Greedy Wolfe;

Vosmet nunc facite coniecturam caterum

Quid id sit hominis, cui Lycon nomen fuit.

See Herodot.
lib. 9. de Hege-
sistrato.
Trebellius,
Pollio,

Yea such names were thought so happy and so fortu-
nate, that in the time of *Gaius* one *Regilianus*, which com-
manded in *Illyricum*, got the Empire there, only in favour of
of his name. For when it was demanded at a supper from
whence *Regilianus* was derived, one answered, a *Regno*, an-
other beganne to decline *Rex*, *Regis*, *Regi*, *Regilianus*, where-
at the souldiers (which in all actions are forward,) beganne
with acclamation, *Ergo potest Rex esse, Ergo potest regere*,
Dens tibi regis nomen imposuit: and so invested him with im-
periall robes. In this Isle also at *Silchester* in Hamshire, *Con-
stantinus* a militarie man of some reputation, in hope of his
luckie name, and that he would proue another *Constantinus
Magnus* to the good of the people, was by the Britan Ar-
mie proclaimed emperour against *Honorius*: who employ-
ted great matters in his owne person in *Gallia*, and by his
son in *Spaine*. So in former times the name of *Antoninus* in
remembrance of *Antoninus Pius*, was so amiable among the
Romans, as he was supposed vnfit for the empire, who
bare not that name, vntill *Antoninus Elagabalus* with his fil-
thie vices distained the same. We reade also that two Am-
bassadours were sent out of *France* into *Spaine*, to King *Al-
phonse* the 9, to demand one of the daughters that he begat
of the daughter of King *Henry* the second of *England*, to be
married to their Sovereigne, King *Lewes* the eight: one of
these

Lampadius,

these Ladies was very beautifull called *Vrraca*, the other not so beautifull, but named *Blanche*. When they were presented to the Ambassadors, all men held it as a matter resolved that the choyce would light vpon *Vrraca*, as the elder and fairer: But the Ambassadors enquiring each of their names, tooke offence at *Vrraca*, and made choyce of the Lady *Blanche*, saying, That her name would be better received in *France* than the other, as signifying faire and beautifull, according to the verse made to her honour.

Candida, candescens candore, & cordis, & oris.

So that the greatest Philosopher *Plato* might seeme, not without cause, to advise men to be carefull in giving faire and happie names: as the *Pythagoreans* affirmed the mindes, actions, and successes of men to be according to their *Fate*, *Genius*, and *Name*. One also well observeth that these seven things; Virtue, good Parentage, Wealth, Dignity or Office, good Presence, a good Christian name, with a gracious Surname, and seemely attire, doe especially grace and adorne a man. And accordingly saith *Panormitan*; *Ex bono nomine oritur bona presumptio*. As the common Proverb, *Bonum nomen, bonum omen*.

The divell neverthelesse who alwayes maligneth God and goodnesse, wrought by the cruelty of *Valens* the emperour the destruction of many men of worth, who hadde happy names beginning with *Theo* signifying God, as *Theodorus*, *Theodisus*, *Theodoretus*, *Theodosius*, &c. For that diverse curious companions had found by the falling of a ring magically prepared, vpon those letters onely of all the *Alphabet*, graven in a Charger of sundry mettals, and set vpon a Laurell trivet; that one who had his name beginning with *Theod*, should succede in the empire, which was verified in *Theodosius* not long after.

Ammianus Marcellinus lib 29.

In times of Christianity the names of most holy and vertuous persons, and of their most worthy progenitors were given to stir vp men to the imitation of them, whose names they bare. But succeeding ages (little regarding saint *Crysostoms* admonition to the contrary, have recalled prophane

names,

names, so as now *Diana, Cassandra, Hippolitus, Penus, Lais*, names of vnhappy disastre are as rife some-where, as ever they were in *Paganisme*: Albeit in our late reformation some of good consideration have brought in *Zachary, Malachy, Iosias, &c.* as better agreeing with our faith, but without contempt of our countrey names (as I hope) which have both good and gracious significations, as shal appeare hereafter.

Whereas in late yeeres Surnames have beene given for Christian names among vs, and no where else in Christendome; although many dislike it, for that great inconvenience will ensue: nevertheless it seemeth to proceede from hearty good-will and affection of the Godfathers to shew their love, or from a desire to continue and propagate their owne names to succeeding ages. And is in no wise to be disliked, but rather approoved in those which matching with heires generall of worshipfull antient families have given those names to their heires, with a mindefull and thankfull regard of them, as we have now, *Pickering Wotton, Grevill Varney, Bassingburne Gawdy, Calthorp Parker, Percall Brocas, Fitz-Raulfe Chamberlaine*, who are the heires of *Pickering, Grevill Bassingburn, Grevill, Calthorp, &c.* For besides the continuation of the name, we see that the selfe name, yea & sometime the similitude of names doth kindle sparkles of love and liking among meere strangers.

Neither can I beleeeve a waiward olde man, which would say, that the giving of Surnames for Christian names first began in the time of king *Edward the sixt*, by such as would be Godfathers, when they were more then halfe fathers, and thereupon would have perswaded some to change such names at the Confirmation. Which (that I may note by the way) is vsuall in other countries, as wee remember two sonnes of king *Henry the second of France*, christned by the names of *Alexander and Hercules*, chaunged them at their Confirmation into *Henry and Francis*.

But two Christian names are rare in *England*; and I only remember now his Maiesty who was named *Charles James*,

of the Prince his sonne *Litery Frederic*; and among private men, *Thomas Maria Wingfield*; and sir *Thomas Possibumma Hobby*. Although it is common in *Italie*, to adioyne the name of some Saint, in a kinde of devotion to the Christian name; as *Iohannes Baptista Spindale*, *Iohannes Franciscus Borhomeus*, *Marcus Antonius Flaminius*: and in *Spaine* to adde the name of the Saint on whose day the childe was borne.

If that any among vs have named their children *Remedium amoris*, *Imago seculi*, or with such like names, I knowe some will thinke it more then a vanitie, as they do but little better of the new names, *Free-gift*, *Reformation*, *Earth*, *Dust*, *Albes*, *Delivery*, *More fruite*, *Tribulation*, *The Lord is neare*, *More triall*, *Discipline*, *loy againe*, *From above*: which have lately beene given by some to their children with no evill meaning, but vpon some singular and precise conceit. That I may omit another more vaine absurditie, in giving names and surnames of wren, yea and of the best families to dogges, beares, and horses. Whenas wee reade it was thought a capitall crime in *Pomposianus* for calling his base bondslaves by the name of grand captaines. Here I might remember how some mislike the giving of parents names successively to their heires, for that if they should be forced to proove descent, it will be hard to proove the *Doner* and the *Dane* in *Formedon*, and to distinguish the one from the other.

Suetonius in De-
mit. cap. 10.

Se Demosthenes
contra Boetum,
de Nomine.

It were impertinent to note heere, that destinies were superstitiously by *Onomantia* deciphered out of names; although the names and natures of men were futable; and fatal necessitie concurred heerein with voluntary motion, in giving the name, according to that of *Ausonius* to *Probus*:

Qualem creavit moribus,

Insit vocari nomine.

Mundi supremus arbiter,

And after, when he playeth with his blibbing mother *Mic-
roe*, as thogh she were so named, because she would drink

meere

meere wine without water, or as he pleasantly calles it *Merum Merum*; for as he saith;

*Qui primus Meros nomen tibi condidit, ille
Theside nomen condidit Hippolito.*

*Nam divinare est, nomen componere, quod sit
Fortuna, merum, vel necis indicium.*

For *Hippolitus* the sonne of *Thesens* was torne in peeces by his coach horses, according to his name. So *Agamemnon*, signified he should linger long before *Troy*. *Priamus* that he should be redeemed out of bondage in his childehoode, *Tantalus*, that he should be most wretched, because *Αγας* in the one, and *Πρίαμος*, in the other, and *Ταντάλος* in the third implieth such accidents vnto them. Hither also may be referred that of *Claudius Rutilus*.

*Nominibus certis credam decurrere mores?
Moribus aut potius nomina certa dari?*

But to confront Poet with Poet, our good *Epigrammaticall* Poet, olde *Godfrey of Winchester* thinketh no ominous forspeaking to lie in names, in that to *Faustus*:

*Multum Fauste tua de nobilitate superbis,
Quodq; bono Faustus omine nomen habes,
Sed nullum nomen momenti, sit licet omen,*

Memorable is that which may be observed out of histories, how that men of the selfe same name have begun and ended great states and empires: as *Cyrus* the sonne of *Cambises* beganne the Persian Monarchy, *Cyrus* the sonne of *Darius* ruinated the same. *Darius* the sonne of *Histaspes* restored it. And againe, *Darius* the sonne of *Artaxerxes* vterly overthrew it. *Philip* the sonne of *Antimachus* especially enlarged the kingdome of *Macedonia*, *Philip* the sonne of *Antigonus* wholly lost the same. *Augustus* was the first established emperour of *Rome*, *Augustulus* the last. *Constantinus Magnus* borne in this Isle first beganne the Empire of *Constantinople*, *Constantinus* the last left it to the *Turkes*, and vterly lost the same, &c.

Such like curious observations bred the superstitious kinde of Divination called *Onomantia*, condemned by the last generall Counsell, by which the *Pythagoreans* iudged the even number of vowells in names to signifie imperfections in the left sides of men, and the odde number in the right. By this *Augustus* the emperor encouraged himselfe, and conceived good hope of victory, whenas the night before the sea-battell at *Actium*, the first man hee mette was a poore wayfaring man driving his asse before him, whose name when hee demaunded, he answered, *Eutyches*, that is, *Happy man*; and that his asses name was *Nicom*, that is, *Victor*. In which place when he accordingly had obtained the victory, he builded the Cittie *Nicopolis*, that is, *the city of Victory*, and there erected brasen Images of the man and his asse. By this *Theodatus* king of the *Gothes*, when he was curious to knowe the successe of his warres against the *Romans*, an *Onomanticall* or *Name-wisard* Jew willed him to shut vp a number of swine in little hog-sties, and to give some of them Roman names, to other Gotish names, with severall markes, and there to leave them to a certaine day; At the day appointed, the king with the Jew repaired to the hog-sties, where they found them only dead to whom they had given the Gotish names, and those alive to whom they had given the Roman names, but yet with their bristles more then halfe shed. Whereupon the Jew foretolde, that the *Gothes* should wholly be discomfited, and the *Romans* should loose a great part of their forces. By this *Vespasian* was encouraged to take vpon him the empire, when comming to the Temple of *Serapis* at *Alexandria*, and being there alone at his devotion, he sodainly sawe in a vision, one *Basilides*, a noble man of *Egypt*, who was then foure score miles off. Vpon which name of *Basilides* derived from *Basileus*, signifying a King, hee assured himselfe of royaltie, and the empire which hee then complotted for. As concerning this *Onomantia* a German lately set foorth a Table, which I wish had beene suppressed, for that the diuell by such vanities, doth abuse the credulitie of youth to greater matters,

Plinie 24. cap. 4.

Giles in histor.

Cet. Rodoginus lib. 23 cap. 35.

Tacitus 4. lib.

matters, and sometimes to their owne destructions.

I can not tell how you would like it if I should but remember how the *Greekes* superstitiously iudged them more happy, in whose names the numerall letters added together made the greater summe, and therefore *Achilles* forsooth must needs vanquish *Hector*, because the numerall *Greek* letters tole to a greater number in his name then in the others. Or how the amorous *Romans* kissed the Cup with a health so often at their meetings, as there were letters in their Mistresse names, according to that of merry *Martiall* of his two wenches, *Narcia* which had six letters, and *Iustina* that had seaven in her name;

Narcia sex cyatibus, septem Iustina bibatur.

Our Nation was farre from those and such curious toies; therefore heere will I overpasse them, and set downe *Alphabetically* the names which wee now call Christian names, most vsuall to the English Nation, with their significations. For this is to be takē as a granted veritie, that names among all nations and tongues (as I partly noted before) are significative, and not vane sonkelesse sounds. Among the *Hebrewes* it is certaine out of sacred Scriptures, *S. Hierome*, and *Abul*, likewise among the *Greekes*, *Romans*, *German*, *French*, &c. yea among the barbarous *Turks*, for with them *Mahommed* signifieth glorified or laudable, *Homar* lively, *Abdalla* Gods servant, *Solman* peaceable, *Amud* good, *Hantz* a reade, *Neama* pleasant. And the savages of *Hispaniola* and all *America* name their children in their owne languages, *Glistening light*, *Sonne bright*, *Gold-bright*, *Fine gold*, *Sweete*, *Rich feather*, &c. as they of *Congo*, by names of birdes, pretious stones, flowers, &c.

So that it were grosse ignorance and to no small reproach of our Progenitours, to thinke their names onely nothing significative, because that in the daily alteration of our tongue, the signification of them is lost, or not commonly knowne, which yet I hope to recover, and to make in some part knowne, albeit they cannot easily and happily be translated

Bell Forrest.

Ioseph Nicolson.

ted, because as *Porphyrio* noteth, Barbarous names (as he termeth them,) were very emphaticall and very short. But in all the significations of these names, you shall see the good and hopefull respects which the devisers of the names had, that there is an *Orthotes* or certitude of names among all Nations according to *Plato*, and thereby perceive that many were translated out of the Greeke and Latine. With all we may make this fruit by consideration of our names, which have good, hopefull, and luckie significations, that accordingly we do carrie and conforme our selves; so that wee faile not to be answerable to them, but be *Nostri nominis homines*, and *σεμνολοι*, as *Severus*, *Probus*, and *Aurelius* are called *Sui nominis imperatores*. And accordingly it seemeth to have beene the manner at giving of names, to wish the children might performe and discharge their names, as when *Gundram* King of the French, named *Clotharius* at the font, he said; *Crescat puer, & huius sit nominis executor*.

Theologia
Phenicum.

In Cratyl.

But before I proceed farther, this is to be noted. In most antient times the Britains had heere their peculiar names, for the most part taken from colours, (for they vsed to paint themselves) which are now lost, or remaine among the Welsh. Afterward they tooke Roman names when they were Provincials, which either remaine corrupted among them, or were extinguished in the greatest part of the Realme, after the entrance of the English Saxons, who brought in their German names, as *Cutha*, *Penda*, *Oswald*, *Edward*, *Vehtred*, *Edmond*, &c. Then to say nothing of the Danes, who no doubt brought in their names, as *Swain*, *Harold*, *Knute*, &c. The Normans conquest brought in other German names, for they originally vsed the German tongue, as *William*, *Henry*, *Richard*, *Robert*, *Hugh*, *Roger*, &c. as the Greeke names, *Ablabius*. Innocent, *Aspasius*. Delightful, *Boethius*, *Symmachus*, & *Helper*, *Toxotius*. Archer, &c. were brought into Italy after the division of the Empire. After the Conquest our Nation (who before would not admitt strange and unknowne names, but avoyded them therefore as unlucky) by little and little beganne to vsē Hebrew and

Oldendorpi

sacred names, as *Mathew, David, Sampson, Luke, Simon, &c.* which were never received in Germany, vntil after the death of *Frederik* the second, about some 300. yeares since.

So that the *Saxons, Danish, a Norman, and British* tongues, are the fittest keyes to open the entrance for searching out of our antient names yet in vse. For the Hebrew I will follow the common tables of the Bible, which every one may do as well, and *Philo De nominibus masais*. For the Greeke the best Glossaries with mine owne little skill. For the Welsh, I will sparingly touch them, or leave them to the learned of that Nation. But for old English names, which heere are the scop of my care, I must list them as I may out of old English-*Saxon* treatises, as I have happened vpon heere and there: and some coniecturally, referring all to the iudgement of such, as shall be more happy in finding out the truth, hoping that probability may either please, or be pardoned by such as are modestly learned in histories and languages; to whose iudgement in all humilitie, I commit all that is to be said. For that they canot but observe the diversity of names, from the originall in diuers languages, as how the French have changed *Petrus* into *Pierre*, *Iohannes* to *Iehan*, *Benedictus* to *Benoist*, *Stephanus* to *Estien*, *Radulphus* to *Raoul*: how the Italians have changed *Iohannes* into *Giovanni*, *Constans* into *Gostante*, *Christophorus* into *Christophano*, *Iacobus* into *Iacopo*, *Radulphus* into *Ridulpho*, *Laurentius* into *Lorenz*. How the Welsh have altered *Ioannes* into *Euan*, *Aegidius* into *Silin*, *George* into *Sior*, *Lawrence* into *Lewris*, *Constantinus* into *Custenish*. How the English have changed *Gerrard* into *Garret*, *Albric* into *Aubry*, *Alexander* into *Sanders*, *Constantin* into *Enstance*, *Benedict* into *Bennet*. How the English and Scottish borderers do vse *Roby* and *Rob* for *Robert*, *Lokky* for *Luke*, *Iokie* and *Ionie* for *Iohn*, *Cristie* for *Christoper*, &c. That I may omit the Spaniard which have turned *Iohn* into *Iuan*, and *Iacobus* into *Iago* and *Diego*: as the Germans which have contracted *Iohannes* into *Hanse*, and *Theodoric* into *Deric*. These and the like, whosoever will learnedly consider, will not thinke any thing strange which shal

heere

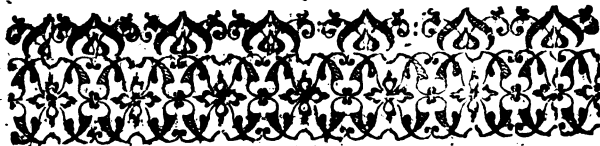
heerafter follows; howsoever the vnlearned will boldly censure it. I had purposed heere, lest I might seeme heereafter to lay my foundations in the sands of coniecture, and not on grounds of truth and authoritie, to have given you the signification of such words as offer themselves most frequent in the compositions of our meere English names, viz.

<i>Æl</i>	<i>Gund</i>	<i>Rod</i>
<i>Al</i>	<i>Hald</i>	<i>Ric</i>
<i>Ælf</i>	<i>Helm</i>	<i>Sig</i>
<i>And</i>	<i>Huiph</i>	<i>Stan</i>
<i>Ar</i>	<i>Hare</i>	<i>Theod</i>
<i>Bert</i>	<i>Here</i>	<i>Ward</i>
<i>Bald</i>	<i>Leod</i>	<i>Wald</i>
<i>Cin</i>	<i>Leof</i>	<i>Wold</i>
<i>Cuth</i>	<i>Mer</i>	<i>Wi</i>
<i>Ead</i>	<i>Mund</i>	<i>Will</i>
<i>Fred</i>	<i>Rad</i>	<i>Win, &c.</i>
<i>Gisle</i>	<i>Red</i>	

And these not out of suppositive coniectures, but out of *Alfricus Grammer*, who was a learned Archbishop of *Canterbury*, well neere six hundred yeare since, and therefore not to be supposed ignorant of the English tongue, out of the *Englisch-Saxon Testament, Psalter, and Lawes*, out of *Willelramus Paraphrasis vpon the Canticles*, and the learned Notes thereon by a man skilfull in the Northerne tongues, as also out of *Beatus Rhenanus, M. Luther, Dasipodius, Kilianus*, who have laboured in illustration of the old *German* tongue, which vndoubtedly is the matrix and mother of our English. But I thinke it most fitting to this purpose, to shew those my grounds in their proper places heereafter.

In the Table following,

Gre. noteth the name to be Greeke, *Germ.* German, *Lat.* Latine, *Fro.* French, *Hebr.* Hebrew, *Brit.* Welch, *Sax.* Saxon, or old English.



Usual Christian names.

A RAON, *Heb.* a Teacher, or Mountaine
of fortitude.

ABEL, *Heb.* Iust.

ADAM, *Heb.* Man, earthly, or red.

ADOIPH, *see* Eudolph.

ADRIAN, *see* Hadrian.

ALAN, is thought by *Julius Scaliger* (some of whose progenitors bare that name) to signify a hownd in the *Sclavonian* tongue, and *Chaucer* useth *Alond* in the same sense: neither may it seem strange to take names from beasts. The *Romanes* had their *Caninius*, *Apor*, *Alvius*, &c. and the Christians *Isa*, *Euph*, *Ursula*. But whereas this came into *England* with *Alu* earle of *Britaine*, to whom the Conqueror gave the greatest part of *Richmondshire*, and hath bin most common since that time in the Northern parts, in the younger children of the noble house of *Percies*; and the family of *Zouch*, descended from the Earles of *Britaine*; I would seeke it rather out of the *Brittish*, than *Sclavonian* tongue; and will believe with an ancient *Briton*, that it is corrupted from *Alanus*, that is, Sunne-bright, as they corrupted *Vitharus* into *Guidan*.

ALVARY in *Launce* *Albericus*, supposed from the German name *Alberic* Given in wish, and hope, of royall power, empire, long dome,

dome, wealth and might, as *Plutarchus*, *Archias*, *Crates*, *Craterus*, *Polycrates*, *Pancratius*, with the *Greekes*, *Regulus*, *Opimius*, &c. with the *Latines*. The king of the *Goths*, which sacked *Rome* bearing his name, was called by the *Romans* *Albaricus*, the olde *Englishmen* turned it into *Alric*, the *Normans* into *Alberic*. That *Ric*, as it signified a kingdome, so also it signified, rich, wealthy, mighty, able powerful, attributes to a kingdome; the word yet remains in that sence among all the *German* nations dispersed in *Europe*, and little mollified dooth sufficiently proove. The *Italians* receiving it from the *Longobardes*, have turned it into *Ricco*, the *Spaniards* from the *Goths* into *Rico*, the *French* from the *Frankes* into *Riches*, we from the *Saxons* into *Rich*, &c. *Fortunatus Venantius*, who lived about a thousand yeares since, translated it by *Potens*, and *Fortis* in these verses to *Hilperic* king of *France*:

*Hilperice potens, si interpret barbarus adsit,
Adjutor fortis hoc quoq, nomen habet.
Nec fuit in vanum sic te vocitare parentes,
Praesagum hoc totum laudis, & omen erat.*

As that *Hilperic* did signifie, puissant and mightie helper. This name is usually written *Chilperic*, but the *C* was set before for *Coming*, that is, King, as in *Clotharius*, *Clodovens*, *Cheribertus*, for *Lotharius*, *Lodovens*, *Heribertus*. *Ambry* hath beene a most common name in the honorable familie of *Vere* earles of *Oxford*.

ALBAN, Lat. *White*, or *High*, as it pleaseth other. The name of our *Stephen* and first Martyr of *Britaine*.

ALVIN, Sax. *All-victorious*, or *Winning all*.

as *Pictor* and *Vincentius*, in Latine *Nicetas* and *Nicephorus*. The Yorkshireman, which was Schoolemaister to *Carolus Magnus*, and perswaded him to found the Vniversitie of *Paris*, is in an English-Saxon treatise called *Alwin*. But the *French*, as it seemeth, not able to pronounce the *w*, called him *Alwinus*, and *Albinus*.

ALBERT, *Germ.* *All-bright*, as *Epiphanius*, *Phadrus*, *Endoxus* with the *Gracians*: *Lucilius*, *Illustrinus*, *Fulgentius*, with the *Latines*, *Buert* and *Bert*, as *Alfricus*, and *Rhenanus* do translate it, is *famous*, *faire*, and *cleare*. Which the rather I beleve, for that *Bertha* a German Lady sent into *Greece*, was there called *Endoxia* in the same sence, as *Luitprandus* reporteth. They moreover that in aumient Bookes are written *Ecbert*, *Sebert*, *Eshelbert*, in the latter are written *Ecbright*, *Sebright*, *Eshelbright*: So that, *Bert* in composition of names dooth not signifie *Beard*, as some translate it.

ALFRED, *Sax.* *All peace*, not varying much in signification from *Irenaus*. *Eal*, *All*, *Æl* in old English compound names is answerable to *Pan* and *Pam* in Greek names, as *Pamphilus*, *Pammachius*, *Panatinus*, *Pantaleon*, &c.

ALDRED, *Sax.* *All reverent feare*.

ALEXANDER, *Grc.* *Succour-man*, or *Helper of men*.

ALPHONS, if it be a German name, and came into *Spaine* with the *Gothes*, a German nation, it is as much as *Helpmans*, that is, *Our helpe*, and probable it is to be a *Gothish* name, for *Alphons* the first king of *Spaine* of that name Anno 740 was descended from the *Gothes*.

AMERY, in *Latine* *Almaricus*, from the German *Emerich*, that is, *always rich, able, and powerful*,

Bert.

*Eal and
Æl.*

erfull, according to *Luther* : the French write it *Amery*, as they of *Theodoric*, *Henric*, *Frederic*, make *Terrey*, *Henry*, *Frey*.

AMBRQSE, *gre*: Divine, Immortall.

AMIE, from the French *Amie*, that is, *Beloved*, and that from *Amatus*, as *Renè* from *Renatus*. Theerles and dukes of *Savoy* which be commonly called *Aimè*, were in Latine called *Amadeus*, that is, *Loving God*, as *Theophilus*, and so was that erle of *Savoy* called, which did homage to king *Henry* the third of *England* for *Bourg* in *Bresse*, *Saint Maurice* in *Chablais*, *Chasteau Bard*, &c. which I note for the honour of *England*. We doe vse now *Amias* for this in difference from *Amie* the womens name. Some deduce *Amias* from *Emilius* the *Roman* name, which was deduced from the Greeke *Amulios*, *Eaire spoken*.

Math. Paris

ANANIAS, *heb*. The grace of the Lord.

ANDREVV, *gre*: Manly, or Manfull. *Proculphus* turneth it *Decorus*, *Comely* and *Decent*; I know not vpon what ground. See *Charles*.

ANARVD, *bris*. corrupted from *Honoratus*, that is, *Honorable*.

ANGEL, *gre*: a Messenger.

ANTHONIE, *gre*: as *Antharos*, flourishing from the greeke *Anthos* a floure, as *Florens* and *Florentinus* with the Latines, and *Tbales*, *Euthalins* with the Greekes. There are yet some that drawe it from *Amor* a companion of *Hercules*,

ANSELM, *germ*: Defence of Authoritie, according to *Luther*. Whether this name came from the Gothic word *Anses*, by which the *Gosbes* called their victorious Capitaines as *Demi-gods*, I doe not determine : yet *Ansbart*, *Ansoie*, *Ansmald*, German names, and *Anskell*

Iornandes
cap. 13.

used much in the antient house of the *Mul-*
lories seeme to descend from one head.

ARCHEBALD, *vide* Erchenbald.

ARFAST, *Sax.* Goodly-man [*Afficus*.]

ARNOLD, *ger.* Honest, but the Germans write
Ernold. *Probus* in Latine [*Luther*.] It hath
 beene common in the old familie of the *Boys*
ses.

ARTHUR, a Latin name in *Juvenal* drawne from
 the goodly fixed starre *Arcturus*, and that
 from *Arctus* is the Beare, as *Vrsicinus* amongst
 the Romanes. The famous *Arthur* made
 this name first famous amongst the *Brit-*
taines.

AUGUSTINE, *Latine*. Encreasing, or Maiesticall
 from *Augustus*, as *Victorinus*, *Iustinus*, *Constan-*
tinus diminutives from *Victor*, *Iustus*, *Constans*,
 according to *Molinæus*. One observeth that
 adoptive names doe end in *anus*, as *Emilia-*
nus, *Domitianus*, *Iustinianus*, adopted by *E-*
milius, *Domitius*, *Iustinus* [*Lilius Cincaldus*.]

B

BALDVIN, *Ger.* if we beleve *Luther*, *Spe-*
die Conquerour, if *Rhenanus*, and *Lipsius*, *Victo-*
rious power. But whereas *Iornandes*, cap. 29.
 sheweth that king *Alaric* was surnamed *Bald*
id est, Audax: for that he was bold and ad-
 venturous, and both *Kilianus*, and *Lipsius* him-
 selfe doth confesse, that it was antiently in
 vse, for Bold and confident, *Baldwin* must fig-
 nifie Bold victor, as *Winkald*, the same name
 inverted

Bald

Epist. 4. Cent. 3.

inverted, *Ethelbald* nobly bold, *Willibald* very bold and confident, concurring somewhat in signification with *Thraſeas*, *Thraſmachus*, *Thraſibulus*, *Thraſillus* of the Græcians. So all the names wherein *Win* is found, ſeeme to imply victorie, as *Tatewin*, Learned victor, *Bertwin*, Famous victor, *Earlewin*, Glorious or honourable victor, and *Uwin*, yet amongst the Danes for invincible [*Jonas Turſon*] as *Anticetus* in Greeke. Accordingly we may iudge that moſt names wherein *Win* is found, to reſemble the Greeke names, *Nicetes*, *Nicocles*, *Nichomachus*, *Nicander*, *Polynices*, &c. which have *Nice* in them.

Win.

BAPTIST, *gre*: A name given to *S. Iohn*, for that he firſt baptized, and to many ſince in honor of him.

BARDVLPH, *Ger.* from *Bertulph* i. faire helpe. *Vlph*, *Volf*, *Hulſ*, *Ælf*, *Hilp*, *Helf*, ſignifie *Help*, as *Luther* and others aſſure vs. So *Ælfwin* Victorious helpe, *Ælſfric* Rich or powerfull helpe, *Ælfwold* Helping Governour, *Ælf-giva* Helpe-giver. Names conformable to *Botius*, *Symmachus*, &c.

Vlph. Wolph.
Hulſ. Ælf.
Hilp. Helf.

BARTHOLMEVV, *Hebr.* the ſonne of him that maketh the waters to mount, that is, of God which liſteth vp the minde of his teachers, and droppes downe water [*Szegedinus*.]

BARNABAS, or *Barnabie*, *Heb.* ſonne of the Maſter, or Sonne of Comfort.

BARVOH, *Hebr.* the ſame which *Bennes*, bleſſed.

BASIL, *Gre.* Royall, Kingly, or Princely.

BEDE, *Sax.* He that praieſt, or a devout man, as *Eucherius*, or *Eusebius* in Greeke. We retaineth ſtill *Bedman* in the ſame ſence, and to ſay our *bedes*, is but to ſay our praiers.

BEAVIS, may ſeeme probably to be corrupted from

from the name of the famous *Celtique* King *Bellesus*. Whenas the French have made in like sort *Beauvis* of the olde *Cittie Belvaucum*. In both these is a significancie of beautie. In latter times *Dogo* hath beene vsed in Latine for *Beauis*.

BENET, *Lat.* contracted from *Benedictus* .i. Blessed.

BENIAMIN, *He.* The son of the right hand, or *Filius dexterum*, [*Philp.*] See *Ioseph*. li. l. *Archaiologus*.

BERNARD, *Ger.* *Saint Bernarde* *Cluniae* Monks drew it from *Bona Nardus*, by allusion, some turne it Hard child, in which sence *Barne* is yet retained with vs in the North. If it be derived as the Germans wil have it from *Bearne*, which signifieth a *Beare*, it is answerable to *Arthur*. Others yet more iudicially translate *Bernard*, into *Filius indolis*, *Child-like disposition* toward parents, as *Bernber*, *Lord of many children*. It hath been most common in the house of *Bru* of *Connington* and *Exton*. Out of the which the Lord *Harrington* of *Exton*, and Sir *Robert Cotton* of *Connington* are descended, as his most excellent Maiestie from *Robert Bru*, eldest brother to the first *Bernard*.

BERYKAN, for *Bertrand*, *Faize* and pure; some thinke that the Spaniards have with sweeter sound drawne hence their *Fernando* and *Ferdinando*.

BLASS, *Gr.* *Budding forth*, or *Sprouting* with increase.

BONIFACE, *Lat.* *Well doer*, or *Good and sweet face*, See *Thimofid*.

BONAVENTURE, *Lat.* *Good adventure*, as *Eutychius* among the *Greekes*, *Fauslus* and *Foetus* among the *Latines*.

*Bern or
Baru.*

Bc.

BOYOLPH, Sax. contracted into *Boval*, Helpe
 shippo, as Saylers in that age were called *Bo-
 valscars*. In parte it is answerable to the
 Greeke names, *Nauplius*, *Nannathius*, &c.

BRIAN, Fre. written in old bookes, *Brians* and
Briens, *Shrid voyce* as among the Romans
Ueomius, [*Nicotius*]

BALTHASAR, heb. Searcher of Treasure, or
 without treasure.

C

CALEB, Heb. Hearty, *Philo*.

CALISTHENES, Gre. Beautifull & strong.

CARADOC, Bri. Decerely beloved. *Quere*.

CEASAR, This came a late to be a Christian
 name among vs. *Spartianus* saith it was first
 given for killing of an Elephant, which in the
 Moores language is called *Cesar*, or that he
 was cut out of his mothers wombe, or borne
 with a bush of haire, or grey eyes. Such va-
 riety of opinions is concerning a name, which
 as he saith, *Cum aeternitate mundi duraturum*.

CHARLES, Germ. according to *L. Du Tillet*,
 from *Carl*, that is, strong, stowt, couragious,
 and valiant, as *Virius*, *Valerius*, *Valens*, &c. with
 the Romans, *Craterus*, &c. with the Greekes;
 not from the Greeke *Charilaus*, which signifi-
 eth *Publicola*, the Claw-backe of the people.
 The Hungarians call a king by a generall name
Carl [*Auentinus*.] And *Carl* is onely in the
 coines of *Carolus Magnus*, Ful. Scaliger makes
Caellman *Carlman* answerable to the Greeke
Andreas.

Gastius Bris-
cenis.

CHRISTOPHER, *Gre.* Christo-carrier, a name, as learned men thinke, devised, and a picture thereunto mystically applied as a representation of the duties of a true Christian, and was as their *Nescite ipsum*. Of such mystical Symbols of the Primitive Christians; See *Ioseph Scaliger ad Freherum*.

CHRYSOSTOME, *Gre.* Golden-mouth.

CLEMENS, *lat.* Mecke, Milde and Gentle.

CONSTANTIN, *Lat.* Fast, or Firme, for which in some partes of the realme we vse *Custance*.

CONRAD, *germ.* Able-counsell, or Advised valour, as *Inlinus Scaliger* will *Exercitat.* 256. But heere is to be noted. that *Rad*, *Red*, and *Rod* signifie counsell and advise. [*Luther, Africanus, Killian*] and differ onely in Dialect; as *Stan, Sten, Stone*. And this appeereth by that which the Northerne men cried when they killed *Walter* bishop of *Duresme*, *Short Rad*, good *Rade*, quall ye the Bishop, that is, *Short counsell, Good counsell, &c.* [*M. Paris.*]

CORNELIVS, *Lat.* All drawe it from *Cornu* an horne.

CUTHBERT, *Sax.* Not *Cus-beard*, as some fable, but famous, bright, and cleare skill or knowledge, according to the olde verses

Qui gerit certum Cuthbert de luce vocamen.

No man doubteth but *Cuth* signified knowledge, as *uncuth* ynknowne; So *Cuthwin* skilfull victor, *Cuthred*, skilfull in counsell.

CYPRIAN, *gre.* from *Cypria*, a name of *Venus*, so named of the Isle of *Cyprus*, where she was especially honoured.

CADVALLADER, *Brit.* A warrelike name, deduced from *Cad*, that is, *Battle*, as it seemeth: but I referre it to the learned *Britans*.

CRESCENS, *Lat.* Increasing.

DANIEL

Rad, Red,
Rod.

D

DANIEL, *Hebr.* Judgement of God.

DAVID, *Hebr.* Beloved.

DEMETRIUS, *Ger.* belonging to Ceres.

DENIS, *Gr.* for *Dionysius*, which some fetch from *Dios nous*, i. *divine mind*. It is one of the names of the drunkard *Bacchus*, & derived by *Nonnus* in his *Diarysmia*, from *Iupiter* his lame leg, for *Nefos* signifieth, *lame* he, *lame* in the *Syrian* tongue: and we will imagine that *Iupiter* halted when *Bacchus* was enscamed in his thigh. But Saint *Denis* of *France* hath most graced this name.

DRY, in *Lat.* *Drugo*, or *Drugo*, Subtile, as *Callidus* in *Latin*, if it come from the *Saxon* or *German*; but if it bee *French*, *Lively* and *Lustie* [*Nicotius*]

DUNSTAN, *Sax.* One that writeth *S. Dunstan* life, saith the name is answerable to *Aaron*, i. Mountaine of fortitude. That *Dun* with the old English signified a mountain or high hill, is apparant that they called mountaine man *Dunfettan*, and *Downe* continueth in the like sense with vs. Others suppose it to signifie *Most high*, as among our Ancestors *Leofstan* signified *Most beloved*, *Beistan*, *Best of al*, *Fridstan*, *most peacefull*, &c. *Stan* being the most vsuall termination of the Superlative degree.

Stan.

E

Ead.

EADGAR, *Sax.* for *Eadig-ar*, Happy, or blessed honor, or power, for I find it interpreted in an old history *Felix potestas*. The last verse of *Ethelwardus* history seemeth to prove the same, and *Eadig*, (for the which *Ead* was used in composition,) is the word in the G. of saint *Math.* in the English *Saxon* testament, so oft iterated, for *Blessed* in the Beatitudes. That *Ead*, or *Ar*, signifie Honor, it appeareth in the *Saxon* lawes, and in *Jonas Turfon Danishe Vocabulary*, as *Asic & Earle*, Honorable. And from hence cometh our honourable name of *Earles*, which came hither with the *Danes*, as may be gathered out of *Ethelwardus*.

Ar.
Ear.

EDMUND, *Sax.* for *Eadmund*, Happy, or blessed, peace. Our Lawyers yet do acknowledge *Mund* for *Peace* in their word *Draubrech*, for breach of *Peace*. So *Elmund* all peace, *Kinmund*, Peace to his kindred, *Ethelmund* noble peace; yet I know that some translate *Mund* by Mouth, as *Pharismund*, True Mouth.

Mund.

EADVLPH, *Sax.* Happy helpe.

EADVLIN, Happy weter.

EDWARD, in *San* coins *Sadward*, happy keeper.

The Christian humilitie of King *Edward* the Confessor, broghe such a credit to this name, that since that time it hath beene most vsuall in all estates. That *ward* signifieth a Keeper, is apparant by *Wardward*, *Mill-wend*, &c.

I Ward.

EALDRED, *Sax.* All reverent feare.

EALRED, *Sax.* All Councill.

EBVLO, See *Well*.

EGBERT, or rather *Ecbert*, *Sax.* Alwaies bright, famous,

famous for ever, as the olde English called
Everlasting life, *Ec-life*.

ELLIS, *Heb.* corruptly for *Elias*, Lord God.

ELMER, *Sax.* Contracted from *Ethelmer*, Noble
and renowned : For *Willerannus* translateth
Mere, by *Celebris* and *Famofus*. So *Merwin* re-
nowned Victor, *Merwald* renowned Go-
vernour. Yet I know B. *Rbenannus* turneth
Mier & *Mere* by Governor. *Cap. ult. Rer. Ger.*

Mer.
Mier.

EMANVEL, *Heb.* God with vs.

EMERY, See *Amery*.

ENION, *Brit.* From *Aeneas* as some thinke, but
the British Glossarie translateth it *Iustus* .i. Iust
and vpright.

ENGELBERT, *Germ.* Bright Angell.

ERASMVS, *Gr.* Amiable, or to be beloved.

ERCHENBALD, *Ger.* Powerfull, bold, and speedie
learner, or observer [*Dafspodius*.]

ERNEST, *Germ.* in *Caesar Ariovistus*, Severe [*A-
uentinus*.] in the like sence we still retaine it.

ESAY, *Heb.* Reward of the Lord.

ETHELBERT, or *Edlebert*, Noble bright, or no-
bly renowned, for *Ethel* or *Adel*, signifie in
Germany, Noble. From whence happily *Athal-
ric* King of the *Gothes* had his name. From
hence it was that the heires apparant of the
Crowne of *England*, were surnamed *Etheling* .i.
Noble borne, and *Clito* .i. *Inclitus*, as in the de-
clining estate of the *Roman* Empire, the heires
of Emperours were called *Nobilissimi* : hence
also the Spaniards which descended from the
German *Gothes*, may seeme to have partly
borrowed their *Idal-guio*, by which word they
signifie their noblest gentlemen.

Ethel. Adel.

ETHELRED, *Sax.* Noble advise and Councell.

ETHELARD, *Sax.* For which we now vse *Adelard*,
Noble disposition.

*Wold and
Wald.*

ETHELSTAN, *Sax.* Noble jewell, pretious stone, or, most noble.

ETHELVVARD, *Sax.* Now *Aelward*, Noble Keeper.

ETHELVVOLD, *Sax.* Noble Governour, for the old booke of S. *Augustines* in *Canterbury*. *Wileranus* and *Luther* do agree that *Wold & Wald* doth signifie *Præfectus* a Governour. So *Bertwold* and *Brightwold* Famous Governour, *Kinwald*, Governour of his kinred.

ETHELVVOLPH, *Sax.* Noble helper.

EVERARD, *ger.* Wel reported, as *Gesnerus* writeth, like to *Endoxus* of the Greekes: but other with more probabilitie deduce it from *Eberard* .i. excellent or supreme towardnes. A name most vsuall in the ancient familie of the *Digbys*.

EVSEBIUS, *gre.* Pious and religious godly-man.

EVSTACE, *gre.* Seemeth to be drawne from the Greeke *eusabius*, which signifieth Constant, as *Constantinus*; but the former ages turned it into *Eustachius* in Latine.

EVAN, See *Ivon*.

EVTROPIVS. *gr.* Well mannered.

EZECHIAS, *Heb.* Strength of the Lord.

EZECHIEL, *Heb.* Seeing the Lord.

F

FABIAN, from *Fabius*, who had his name from beanes, as *Valerian* from *Valerius Fabianus* bishop of *Rome*, martyred vnder *Decius*, first gave reputation to this name.

FOELIX, *Lat.* Happy, the same with *Macarius* among the *Græcians*.

FLORENCE, *Lat*: Flourishing, as *Thales* with the Greekes, *Antonius* with the Latines.

FRANCIS, *germ*: from *Franc*, that is, Free, not servile, or bond. The same with the Greeke *Eleutherius*, and the Latine *Liberius*.

FREDERIC, *germ*: Rich peace, or as the Monk which made this allusion, Peaceable raigne.

Est adhibenda fides rationi nominis huius

Compositi Frederic, duo componentia cuius.

Sunt FRIDERIC, Frith, q. nisi pax, Ric q. nisi regnū.

Sic per Hendiadin Fredericus, quid nisi vel rex, Pacificus? vel regia pax? pax, pacificus q.

For *Frideric*, th'English have commonly vsed *Frery* and *Fery*, which hath beene now a long time a christian name in the antient family of *Tilney*, and luckie to their house, as they report.

FREMUND, *Sax*: Free-peace.

FOVLK, or FVLKE, *germ*: Some derive it from the German *Volk*, Noble and Gallant. But I from *Folk*, the English-Saxon woorde for people, as though it were the same with *Publius* of the *Romanes*, and onely translated from *Publius*, as, beloved of the people and commons.

FVLBERT, *Sax*: Full bright.

FVLCHER, *Sax*: Lord of people.

FERDINANDO, See *Bertram*. This name is so variable, that I can not resolve what to say: for the Spaniards make it *Hernand*, and *Hernan*, the Italians *Forando*, and *Ferante*, the French *Ferrant*, which is now become a surname with vs, and the Latines *Ferdinandus*: vnlesse wee may thinke it is fetcht by transposition from *Fred*, and *Rand*, that is, Pure peace.

G

GABRIEL, *hebr.* Man of God, or Strength of God.

GAMALIEL, *hebr.* Godsrewarde, as *Deodatus*, *Theodorus*, and *Theodosius*.

GARRET, for **GERARD**, and **GERALD**: See *Everard*, for from thence they are detorted, if we beleewe *Gosmerus*. But rather *Gerard* may seeme to signifie, All towardnes, as *Gertrud*, All truth, *Gerwin*, All victorious, and the German nation is so named, as All and fully men.

GAVVEN, a name devised by the author of king *Arthurs* fable, if it be not *Watwin*: See *Watwin*.

GEORGE, *gre.* Husbandman, the same with *Agricola*, a name of speciall respect in *England*, since the victorious King *Edward* the third chose *Saint George* for his Patrone, and the English in all encounters, and battailes, vsed the name of *Saint George* in their cries, as the French did, *Montoy S. Denis*.

GEDEON, *Heb.* A Breaker, or Destroyer.

GERMAN, *Lat.* of the same stocke, True, no counterfeit, or a naturall brother. *S. German*, who suppressed the Pelagian heresie in *Brittaine*, about the yeere. 430. aduanced this name in this Isle.

GERVAS, *Gervasius* in Latine, for *Gerfast*, (as some Germans coniecture) that is, All sure, firme, or fast. If it be so, it is onely *Constantins* translated. But it is the name of a Martyr, who suffered vnder *Nero* at *Millaine*, who if hee were a *Gracian*, as his fellow martyr *Protasius*

Ger.
Gar.
Alhamernus

was, it may signifie Grave & Antient, or Honourable, as wrestled from *Geronimus*.

GERTREY, *Ger.* from *Gaufred*, joyfull peace. *Kilianus* translateth *Ger.* joyfull, as the French doe say. That *Fred.* and *Frid.* doe signifie peace, is most certaine, as *Fred. stolt.* i. *Paci cathedra*. See *Frederic*.

Frid.

Fred.

GILBERT. *germ.* I supposed heretofore to signifie Gold-like-bright, as *Aurelius* or *Aurelianus*: or yellow bright, as *Flavus* with the Romans. For *Gele* is yellow in old Saxon, & still in Dutch, as *Gilum* according to some in Latin. But because it is written in Doomsday booke, *Gisibert*, I iudge it rather to signifie Bright or brave pledge; for in old Saxon, *Gisle* signifieth a pledge, & in the old English booke of *S. Augustines* of *Canterbury*, sureties and pledges for keeping the peace are called *Fredgises*. So it is awell fitting name for children which are the onely sweet pledges and pawns of love between mā & wife, & accordingly called *Dulcia pignora*, & *Pignora amoris*.

GILES, is miserably disjoynted from *Egidius*, as *Giler* from *Egidia*, by the French, as appeareth in histories by the name of Duke of *Rolls* wife. It may seeme a Greeke name, for that *S. Giles*, the first that I have read so named, was an Athenian, and so drawne from *Agidion*, that is, Little Kid, as we know *Martianus Capella* had his name in like sense; yet some no lesse probably fetch *Giles* from *Iulius*, as *Gilian* from *Indiana*.

GODFREY, *ger.* From *Godfred*, Gods-peace, or godly; for the Danes call godlines *Gudfrid*. bad. [*Jonas Furson.*]

GODARD, *ger.* Strength of God, or Gods-man, as *Gabriel* according to *Luther*. But I thinke

Ard.

Iunius.
Lipſius.
Kilianus.

whether to ſignifie Godly diſpoſition or towards, for *Ard* and *Art* in the German tongue, do ſignifie Towardsnes, aptnes, or diſpoſition. As *Mainard*, powerfull diſpoſition, *Giffard*, Liberal diſpoſitiō, as *Largus*; *Bernard*, Childlike diſpoſition, *Leonard* Lionlike diſpoſition, as *Leoninus*; *Reinard*, pure diſpoſition, as *Sincerus*.

GODVVIN, *ger.* for Win-God, converted, or Victorious in God.

GODRICH, *ger.* Rich, or powerfull in God.

GREGORY, *gre.* Watching, watchfull, as *Vigilantius*, and *Vigilius* in Latine.

GRYFFITH, *Brit.* Some Britans interpret it, Strong-faithed.

GRVFFIN, *Brit.* If it be not the ſame with *Grifſub*, ſome do fetch from *Rufinus*, Red, as many other Welch names are derived ſiō colours.

GRIMBALD, *ger.* But truly *Grimoald*, power over anger, as *Rodoald* power of council, [*Luther*] a name moſt vſuall in the old family of *Pannceſote*.

GVVISCHARD, See *Wiſchard*.

GVY, In Latine, *Guido* from the French *Guide*. A guide, leader, or director to other.

H

Æl. Spartianus
Hadr in libr.
vix ſuz.

HADRIAN, *Lat.* deduced from the city *Hadria*, whence *Hadrian* the emperor had his originall. *Gefner* bringeth it from the Greeke *Adyds*, Groſſe or weaklie.

HAMON, *Heb.* Faithfull.

HANIBALL, A *Punick* name. Gracious Lord.

HECTOR, *gr.* Defendour, according to *Plato*.

HENRY, *ger.* in Latine *Henricus*. A name ſo famous

mons since the yeare 920. when *Henry* the first was Emperour, that there have beene 7. Emperours, 8. Kings of *England*, 4. Kings of *France*, as many of *Spaine* of that name. If *Emrie* be the originall, it signifieth Ever rich or powerfull. If it be deduced from *Herric*, which the Germans use now, it is as much as Rich-Lord. I once supposed, not without some probability, that it was contracted from *Honorius*, of which name, as *Procopius* mentioneth, there was a Prince of the *Vandales*, in the time of *Honorius*, and therefore likely to take name of him, as hee did from *Honor*. And lately I have found that *Fr. Philephus* is of the same opinion. Howsoever it hath been an ominous good name in all respects of signification.

In Epistolis.

HENGEST, *Sax.* Horse man, the name of him which led the first Englishmen into this Isle, somewhat answerable to the Greeke names, *Philippe*, *Spenspirus*, *Ctesippus*, his brother in like sort was called *Morsa*.

HARHOLD, *Sax.* *Luther* interpreteth it Governour or Generall of an Armie, and so would I if it were *Harwold*. But being written *Harhold* & *Herold*, I rather turne it love of the Armie. For *Hold* see *Rheinhold*. For *Hare* and *Here* that they signifie both an Armie, and a Lord, it is taken for granted: Yet I suspect this *Here*, for a Lord to come from the Latine *Herus*. See *Eshetwold*.

Have.

Here.

HERBERT, *German.* Famous Lord, bright Lord, or Glorie of the Army.

HERVVIN, *ger.* Victorious Lord, or Victor in the Armie.

HARMAN, or *Herman*, *ger.* Generall of an Army, the same which *Strato* or *Polemarchus* in Greeke *Cesar* turned it into *Arminius* [*T/aus.*]

du.] Hence the German Dukes are called *Hertogen*, as Leaders of Armies.

HERCVLES, *gr.* Glorie or illumination of the aire, as it pleaseth *Macrobius*, who affirmeth it to be proper to the Sunne, but bath bin given to valiant men for their glorie.

HIEROME, *gr.* Holy name.

HILDEBERT, *germ.* Bright, or famous Lord. See *Mand.*

HILARY, *Lat.* Merrie and pleasant.

HOVEL, A Brittiſh name, the originall whereof ſome Britan may finde. *Goropius* turneth it Sound or whole, as wiſely as he ſaith, Engliſhmen were called *Angli*, becauſe they were good Anglers. I rather would fetch *Hoel* from *Helius*, that is, Sunne-bright, as *Coel* from *Cælus*.

HUGH, *Aventinus* deriveth it from the German word *Hungen*, that is, ſlaſher or cutter. But whereas the name *Hugh*, was firſt in uſe among the French, and *Oſfrid* in the yeare 900. uſed *Hugh* for Comfort, I iudge this name to be borrowed thence, and ſo it is correſpondent to the Greeke names *Elpidius*, and *Elpis*.

HUMFREY, *ger.* for *Humfried*, Houſe-peace, a lovely and happie name, if it could turne home-warres betweene man and wiſe into peace. The Italians have made *Omniprius* of it in Latine.

HVBERT, *Sax.* Bright forme, faire ſhape, or faire hope.

HORATIO, I know not the Etymologie, unleſſe you will derive from the Greeke *ορατορ*, that is, wel ſighted.

IACOB,

JACOB, *Heb.* A tripper, or supplanter. Whose name because he had power with God, that he might also prevaile with men, was changed into *Israel* by God. See *Genes. ca. 32. Philo de nominibus mutatis.*

JAMES, Wrested from *Jacob*, the same. *Iago* in Spanish, *Iagues* in French, which some frenchified English, to their disgrace, have too much affected.

JASPER.

JBEL, See *Tbel*.

IOACHIM, *Heb.* Preparation of the Lord.

JEREMY, *Heb.* High of the Lord.

IOAB, *Heb.* Fatherhood.

JOHN, *Heb.* Gracious, yet though so vnfortunate in Kings; for that *Iohn* of England well neare, lost his Kingdome; and *Iohn* of France was long captive in England; and *Iohn* Baliol was lifted out of his Kingdome of Scotland; that *Iohn* Steward when the Kingdome of Scotland came vnto him, renouncing that name, would be proclaimed King *Robert*. See *Iuan*.

IOB, *Heb.* Sighing or sorrowing.

JORDAN, *Heb.* The river of iudgement.

IOSVAH, *Heb.* As *Iesuiab* Saviour.

IOSCELIN, A diminutive from *Iost* or *Iustinus*, as *Iustinus* according to *Isebius*, but molefied from *Iostelin*, in the old Netherland language, from whence it came with *Ioscelin* of *Lovan*, younger sonne of *Godfrey* Duke of *Brabant*, Progenitour of the honourable *Percyes*, if not the first, yet the most noble of that name in this

Realme. *Nicotius* maketh it a diminutive from
Iosif Indocus.

IOSEPH, *Heb.* Encreasing [*Philo*] or encrease of
the Lord.

IOSIAS, *Heb.* Fire of the Lord.

IOSVAH, *Heb.* The Lord Saviour.

INGELBERT, See *Engelbert*.

INGRAM, *Germ.* *Engelramus*, in Latine, deduced
from *Engell* which signifieth an Angell, as
Angelo is common in *Italy*, so *Engelbert* see-
meth to signifie bright Angell.

ISAAC, *Heb.* Laughier, the same which *Gelasius*
among the Greekes.

ISRAEL, *Heb.* Seeing the Lord, or prevailling in
the Lord: See *Jacob*.

IVLIVS, *gr.* Soft haired or mossie bearded, so
doth *Iulus* signifie in Greeke: It was the name
of *Aeneas* sonne, who was first called *Ilus*.

Ilus erat dum res stetit Ilii regno:

The old Englishmen in the North parts turned
Iulius into *Ialy*, and the vlearned Scribes of that
time may seeme to have turned *Iulianus*, into *Iol-
lanus*, for that name doth often occurre in olde
evidences.

IVON, is the same with *Iohn*, and vsed by the
Welsh, and *Sclavomans* for *Iohn*; and in this
Realme about the Conquerours time *Iohn*
was rarely found, but *Ivon* as I have observed.

IONATHAN, *Heb.* The same with *Theodorus*, and
Theodosius, that is, Gods gift.

K

KENHELME, *Sax.* Defence of his kinned.
Helm, Defence, [*Luber:*] so *Eadhelme*,
Happy

Helm.

Happy defence, *Bright-helme*, Faire defence,
Sig-helme, Victorious defence.
KENARD, *Sax*: Kinde disposition, and affection
 his kinned.

L

LAMBERT, *Sax*: As some thinke, Faire-lamb
Luthe turneth it Farre famous.

LANCELOT seemeth a Spanish name, and may
 signifie a Launce, as the militarie men, vse
 the word now for an horseman. Some think
 it to be no auncient name, but forged by the
 writer of king *Arthurs* historie for one of his
 doubtie knights.

LAVRENCE, *Lat*: Flourishing like a Baie tree:
 the same that *Daphnis* in Greeke.

LAZARVS, *Hebr*: Lords-help.

LEOFSTAN, *Sax*: most beloved.

LEOFVIN, *Sax*: Winlove, or to be loved, as
Agapetus, and *Erasmus* with the Greekes, and
Amandus with the Latines.

LEONARD, *ger*: Lion-like disposition, as *Thymoleon*
 with the Greekes, or *Popularis indoles*,
 as it pleaseth *Lipsius*, that is, People-pleasing
 disposition.

LEVVIS. Wrenched from *Ledowike*, which *Tibius*
 interpreteth, Refuge of the people.

LEVVLIN, *Brit*. Lion-like, the same with *Leominus*,
 and *Leontinus*.

LIONELL, *Lat*: *Leonellus*, that is, Little-lyon.

LYKE, *Hebr*: Rising or lifting vp.

*Leod.*Aimoniuss li. 3. c. 8
M. Welserus re-
rum Boiicarum
pag. 118.LEODEGAR, or LEGER, *germ*: Gatherer of people, *Lipsius in Poliorceticis*, or, Altogether popular.LEODPOLD, *ger*: Defender of people, corruptly *Leopold*. In our auncient tongue *Leod* signified people of one Citie, as *Leodscip*, was to them *Respublica*, The northerne Germans have yet *Leod* in the same sense. So *Luti*, *Lindi*, *Lenti*, and *Lendi*, as the Dialect varieth, signifies people. In which sence, the Normans in the life of *Carolus Magnus* were called *Nort-Leud*. The names wherein *Leod* are found, seeme translated from thuse Greeke names wherein you shall finde *Demos* and *Eos*, as *Demosthenes*, that is, Strength of the people. *Dimochares*, that is, Gracious to the people, *Demophilus*, that is, Lover of the people. *Nicodemus*, that is, Conqueror of people. *Eodemon*, that is, Ruler of people. *Eodamas*, that is, Tamer of people, &c.LIVIN, *germ* The same with *Amatus*, that is, Beloved [*Kilianus*]

M

MADOC, *Brit*: from *Mad*, that is, Good in the Welsh, as *Caradoc*, from *Care*, that is, Beloved. The same with *Agablu* in Greek [*Dicitur Wallichus*]MALACHIAs, *hebr*: My messenger.MANASSES, *hebr*: not forgotten.MARCELLVS, *lat*: Plurarch out of Possidom: deriveth it from *Mars*, as martiall and warlike,

other

other from *Marcus*, that is, an Hammer. The latter times turned it to *Martell* and *Mallet*, which diverse tooke for a surname, because they valiantly didde hammer and beate downe their adversaries. See *Malmes*. pag. 54.

MARMADVC, *germ*: *Mermachsig* as some conjecture, which in olde Saxon signifieth More mightie, being sweetened in sound by proceſſe of time. A name vsuall in the North, but moſt in former times in the noble families of *Tweng*, *Lumley*, and *Conſtable*, and thought to be *Valentinianus* tranſlated.

MARKE In Hebrew ſignifieth High, but in Latine, according to *Varro*, it was a name at the firſt given to them that were borne in the moneth of March; but according to *Festus Pompeius* it ſignifieth a Hammer or Mallet, given in hope the perſon ſhould be martiall.

MATHEVV, *hebr*. Gods-gift.

MARTIN, *Lat*: from *Martius*, as *Antoninus* from *Antonius*. Saint *Martin* the militarie Saint, biſhop of *Toures* firſt made this name famous among the Chriſtians by his admirable piety.

MERCVRIE, *Lat*: *Quasi medius currens inter deos & homines*, as the Gramarians Etymologize it, A mediate courſitor betweene gods and men.

MEREDITH, *Brit*: in Latine *Mereducius*.

MERRIC, *Brit*: in Latine *Mauricus*, I knowe not whether it be corrupted from *Maurice*.

MICHAEL, *Hebr*. Who is perfect? or, Who is like God? The French contract it into *Miel*.

MAXIMILIAN, A new name, firſt deviſed by *Frederic* the third Emperour, who doubting what name to give to his ſonne and heire, compoſed this name of two worthy Romans names, whome he moſt admired, *Q. Fabius*
Maxi-

Maximus, and *Scipio Emilianus*, with hope, that his sonne would immitate their vertues.

[*Hieronymus Gebvilerius de familia Austriaca.*

MILES, Lat: *Milo*, which some fetch from *Milium*, a kinde of graine called *Millet*, as probably as *Phnio* draweth *Fabius*, *Lentulus*, *Cicero* from *Faba*, *Lens*, *Cicer*, that is, beanes, lentill, and chich pease. But whereas the French contract *Michael* into *Miet*: some suppose our *Miles* to come from thence.

MOSES, *hebr.* Drawne vp.

MORGAN, *Bri:* the same with *Pelagius*, that is, Seaman, if we may beleewe an olde fragment, and *Mor* signifies the Sea among the Welsh: So *Marini*, *Marinus*, *Marianus*, and *Pontius* among the Latines have their name from *Mare* and *Pontus* the Sea. *Quere.*

MAUGER, a name esloones vsed in the worshipfull family of *Vasafors*. *Malgerius*, in olde histories. *Quere.*

MORICE, from the Latine *Mauritius*, and that from *Maurus*, A Moore, as *Syrinius* from *Syus* a Syrian. The name not of any worth in his owne signification, but in respect of Saint *Maurice* a Commander in the Thebane Legion martyred for the Christian profession vnder *Maximianus*.

N

NATHANIEL, *Hebr:* The gift of God, as *Theodosius*, &c.

NEALE, *Fre:* Blackish, or swart, for it is abridged

ged

ged from *Nigel*, and so alwayes written, in Latine records *Nigellus*, consonant to *Nigrinus*, and *Atrius* of the Latines, *Melanius* and *Melambus* of the Græcians.

NICHOLAS, *gre*: Conquerour of the people.

NORMAN, drawne from the Norman nation, as Northerne-man, vsuall antiently in the familie of *Darcy*.

NORL, *Fre*: the same with the Latine *Natalis*, given first in honour of the feast of Christes birth, to such as were then borne.

O

O Do, See *Othes*.

OLIVER, A name fetched from the peace-bringing *Olive*, as *Daphnis*, and *Laurence*, from the triumphant *Larorell*.

OSBERN, *Sax*. House-childe, as *Filius familiae*, [*Isber*.]

OSBERT, *Sax*. Domesticall brightness, or light of the family.

OSMYND, *Sax*. House-peace.

OSVOLD, *Ger*. House-ruler or Steward: for *Wold* in old English and high Dutch, is a Ruler: but for this the Normans brought in *Le-despencer* now *Spencer*. The holy life of S. *Oswald* King of Northumberland, who was incessantly in prayer hath given much honour to this name. See *Esbehwold*.

OTHES, An old name in England, drawne from *Oubo*, written by some *Odo*, and by others, *Endo*, in English-Saxon *Oden*, and after the

Hood.

originall, whereof when *Suetonius* could not finde, I will not seeke. *Aventinus* maketh it *Hud*, that is, Keeper: but *Petrus Blesensis Epist.* 126. maketh it to signifie a Faithfull reconciler; for he writeth, *Odo in Episcopum Parisiensem consecratus nomen suis operibus interpretari non cessat, fidelis, sequester inter daum & homines.* *Ottwell* and *Ossey* seeme to bee surgenames drawne from *Oshes*.

OVVEN, *Lat. Andoennus*, if it be the same with *S. Owen* of France. But the Britans will have it from old King *Oenus* father in law to *Hercules*; others from *Eugenius*, that is, Noble or well borne. Certaine it is that the Country of Ireland called *Tir-Oen*, is in Latine Records, *Terra Eugeniz*, and the Irish Priests know no Latine for their *Oen* but *Eugenius*, as *Rothericus* for *Rorke*. And Sir *Owen Ogle* in Latine Records, as I have beene enformed, was written *Eugenius Ogle*.

ORIGINAL, May seeme to be deducted from the Greeke *Origenes*, that is, Borne in good time.

P

PASCAL, Deducted from *Pascha*, the Passover.

PATRIN, *Lat. From Patricius, Quasi Patrem cious*, A Peere or State, he which could cite his father as a man of honour. A name given first to *Senators* sonnes, but it grew to reputation when *Constantine* the Greeke made a new state of

of *Patricij*, who had place before the *Præfectus Prætorio*, or Lord great Master of the house, if it may be so translated [*Zosimus*.]

PAVL, *Heb.* Wonderfull or rest: But the learned *Baronius* drawing it from the Latine, maketh it Little, or Humble.

PAVLIN, From *Paul*, as *Nigrinus* from *Niger*.

PERCIVAL, Is thought at first to have bin a surname, and after (as many other) a Christian name: fetched from *Parchoval*, a place in *Normandie*. One by allusion made this *Percival*, *Per se valens*.

PAYN, in *Lat.* *Paganus*, exempt from militarie service, a name now out of vse, but having an opposite signification to a militarie man, as *Scaliger* observeth vpon *Anselmus*.

PETRE, For which as the French vsed *Pierre*: so our Ancestours vsed *Pierce*, a name of high esteeme among the Christians, since our Saviour named *Simon*, the sonne of *Iona*, *Cephas*, which is by interpretation a Stone, *Iohn*. 5.42. But sole-wisely have some *Petres*, called themselves *Pierius*.

PEREGRINE, *Lat.* Strange, or outlandish.

PHILEBERT, *Ger.* Much bright fame, or very bright and famous, as *Polyphemus* in Greeke [*Rhenanus*.]

PHILIPPE, *Gr.* A lover of horses, *Philp Beroald* conceiting this his name, very clerckly proveth that *Philipppe* is an Apostolicall name by Saint *Philp* the Apostle, a royall name by King *Philp* King of *Macedonia*, and an imperiall name by *Philp* the first Christian Emperour.

POSTHYMVS, *Lat.* Borne after his fathers death.

Q

QVINTIN, *Lat.* From *Quintus*, the fifth borne, a man dignified by Saint *Quinn* of *France*.

R

RALFE, *Germ.* Contracted from *Radulph*, which as *Radulph* signifieth Help-councell, not differing much from the Greeke *Eubalus*.
RAYMUND, *Germ.* Quiet peace, as *Hesichius* in Greeke.

RANDAL, *Sax.* Corrupted from *Ranulph*, that is, Faire helps.

RAPHAEL, *Heb.* The Phisicke of God.

REINHOLD, *Sax.* Sincere or pure love : for the Germans call their greatest and goodliest river for purenes *Rheine*, and the old English vsed *Hold* for love, *Holdic*, for lovely, as *Vnhold*, without love : *Willebrands* vseth *Hold* for favour, which is answerable to love. I have also observed *Hold* for Firme, and once for a Generall of an armie.

RHESH, A British name, deduced as they thinke from *Rhesus* the *Thracian* King, who was (as *Homer* describeth him by his Armour,) of a Giantlike stature. But I dare not say the word implieth so much in signification: yet *Rhes*, signifieth a Giant in the German tong.

Ri-

*Rein, and
Ran.*

Hold.

RICHARD, Sax. Powerfull and rich disposition, as *Richer*, an ancient Christian name, signified Powerfull in the Armie, or Rich Lord, and was but *Herrie* reversed, *Auentinus* turneth it, Treasure of the kingdome. See *Ambry*.

ROBERT, Germ. Famous in Councell, for it is written most anciently *Redbert*. *Rod*, *Red*, and *Rod*, do signifie councell, See *Conrad* and *Albert*. This name was given to *Rollo*, first Duke of *Normandy*, an originall Ancestour of the Kings of *England*, who was called first by the Normans and French *Rou*, whereunto, some without ground thinke that *Bert* was added: so that it should signifie *Rou*, the renowned. Others vntuly turne it *Red-beard*, as though it were al one with *Enobarbus* of the Latines, or *Barbarossa* of the Italians, *Iohn Bodin* (or Pudding,) that I may give him his true English name, maketh it full wisely *Red-bard*; but I thinke no *Robert* which knoweth what *Bardus* meaneth, will like of it.

*Rad, Red,
Rod.*

ROGER, Ger. *Rager*, Quiet, the same with *Tranquilles* in Latine, *Frodoard* writeth it alwaies *Roisgarins*, or *Rodgarus*, so it seemeth to signifie All councell, or strong councell.

Frodoardi Romanis chronie.

ROLLAND, Ger. Whereas it was anciently written *Red-land*, it may seem to signifie Councell for the Land. And the first that I finde so named, was land-wardē in *France*, vnder *Carolus Magnus*, against the Piracies of the Normans. The Italians vse *Orland* for *Rowland* by *Metaphis*.

ROMANE, Lat. Strong, from the Greeke *Ρωμης*, answerable to *Valens*.

RUBEN, Heb. The sonne of visions, or a quick-seeing sonne. [*Pbilo.*]

REINFRED, Sax. Pure peace.

S

SALOMON, *hebr*: Peaceable.

SAMPSON, *hebr*: There the second time.

SAMUEL, *hebr*: Placed of God.

SAVLE, *hebr*: Lent of the Lord; or as some will,
Fox.

SEBASTIAN, *græ*: Honorable or marshall, as
Magistr or *dux* among the Romans.

SIGISMUND, *germ*: Victorious peace, or victory with peace; That *Sig* signifieth *Victorie*, *Assire*, *Dasspodius*, and *Luther* do all agree, yet *Hebr*: *Vincius* signifieth Victorious or prevailing speech. So *Sigmund*, now *Seward*, victorious preserver, *Sigheum*, victorious defence, *Sighere*, Conqueror of an army, or victorious Lord: and *Sigbert*, now *Sebright*, victorious fame, or fame by victory.

SILVESTER, *Lat*: Woodman.

SYLVANVS, *Lat*: Woodman, or rather Woodgod. See *Walter*.

SIMON, *Hebr*: Obedient listening [*Philo*]

STEPHEN, *græ*: A Crowne.

SVVLTHIN, *Sax*: From the olde English *Swithe*, *abn*, that is, Very high, as *Cassius* or *Exuperius* with the Romans. This name hath bin taken vp in honour of Saint *Swithe* the holie Bishop of *Winchester* about the yeere 860. and called the Weeping Saint *Swithe*, for that about his feast *Præsepe* and *Asells*, raine confusions do arise Comically, and commonly cause raine.

T

THEOBALD, commonly *Tibald*, and *Thibald*, Gods power; as *B: Rhenanius* noteth. But certaine it is, that in our Saxon Psalter *Gentes* is alwayes translated by *Theod*, and in the English-Saxon old *Annales*, the English nation is often called *Engle-sloed*. The same *Lipsius in Poliorceticis* affirmeth to be in the ancient German Psalters. So that *Theobald* seemeth in his opinion to signifie *Powertfull*, or *bolde* over people. It was the common name in the familie of the *Gorges*, and of the Lord *Verdens*, of whom the Earles of *Strawburie*, and *Essex* are descended.

Theod.

THEODORE, *græ*: Gods gift, now corruptly by the Welsh-Britans called *Tydder*.

THEODOSIUS, *græ*: the same with *Theodore*.

THEODERIC, *ger*: contractly *Doric* and *Terry* with the French, *Powertable*, or *Rich* in people according to *Lipsius*.

THEOPHILVS, *græ*: A lover of God.

THOMAS, *hebr*: Bottomles deepe, or *Twinne*.

TIMOTHY, *græ*: from *Timothem*, Honouring God.

TOBIAS, *hebr*: The Lord is good.

TRISTRAM, I knowe not whether the first of this name was christned by king *Arthur*, a fabler. If it be the same which the French call *Tristan*, it cometh from sorrow; for *P. Aemilius* noteth that the sonne of Saint *Loves* of *Rhams*, borne in the heaue sorrowfull time of his fathers imprisonment vnder the *Saracens*, was named *Tristan* in the same respect.

TRYSTAN, *Sax*: for *Truſtan*, most true and truſtie, as it seemeth.

U

VALENS, *Lat*: Puissant.

VALENTINE, *Lat*: The same.

VCHTRED, *ger*: High counsell, vsed in the old family of *Raby*. From whence the *Nevilles*.

VINCENT, *Lat*: Victorious.

VITAL, *Lat*: Hee that may live a long life, like to *Macrobius*, or Lively, the same that *Zosimus* in Greeke.

VIVIAN, *Lat*: the same.

VRBANVS, *Lat*: Curteous, civill.

VRIAN, The same with *George*, as I have heard of some learned Danes. It hath beene a common name in the family of Saint *Pier* of *Cheeshire*, now extinguished.

W

WALTER, *ger*: from *Waldher*, for so it is most aunciently written, a Pilgrime according to *Beneciant*; other make it a Wood-Lorde, or a Wood-man; answerable to the name of *Silvius*, *Silvanus*, or *Syluester*. The old English called a wood, *Wald*, and an hermite living in the woods, a *Waldmaender*. But if I may call in my conceit, I take it to be *Herwald* inverted, as *Herris* and *Richer*, *Winbold* and

Wald.

and *Baldwin*. And so it signifieth Governour or Generall of an Armie, as *Hegeſtratus*, See *Herman* and *Harold*:

WALVIN, Some have interpreted out of the German tongue, a Conquerour, as *Nicholaus* and *Nicodemus*, *Victor* in Latine; but wee now use *Gawen* inſteede of *Walwyn*, *Archirrenius* maketh it *Walganus* in Latine. But if *Walwin* was a Britan, and king *Arthurs* nephew, as *W: Malmesbury* noteth, where hee ſpeaketh of his giant-like bones found in *Wales*, I reſerre the ſignification to the Britans.

WARIN, *Iovianus libr. 1. de Aſpiratione* draweth it from *Varro*. But whereas it is written in all Records. *Guarinus*: It may ſeeme mollified from the Dutch *Gerwin*, that is, All-victorious. See *Gertrud*.

WILLIAM, *ge*: For ſweeter ſound drawne from *Wilhelm*, which is interpreted by *Luther*, Much Defence, or, Defence to many, as *Wilwald*, Ruling many. *Wildred*, Much reverent feare, or Awfull *Wilfred*, Much peace. *Willibert*, Much brightneſſe, or Very bright. *Willibrod* Much increaſe. So the French that cannot pronounce *W* have turnd it into *Philis*, as *Phillibert*, for *Willibert*, Much brightneſſe. Many names wherein wee have *Will*, ſeeme tranſlated from the Greeke names compoſed of Πολύς, as *Polydamas*, *Polybius*, *Polyxenus*, &c. *Helm* yet remaineth with vs, and *Villi*, *Willi*, and *Billi* yet with the Germans for *Many*. Other turne *William*, a Willing Defender, and ſo it answereth the Roman *Titus*, if it come from *Tuendo*, as ſome will have it. The Italians that liked the name, but could not pronounce the *W* if wee may beleieve *Ceſner*, turned it into *Galeazzo*, retaining the ſence in part

Helm Will
and *Willi*.

for *Helme*. But the Italians report, that *Ca-leazo* the first Viscount of *Millaine* was so called, for that many Cöckes crew lustily at his birth. This name hath beene most common in *England* since king *William* the Conqueror, insomuch that vppon a festiual day in the Court of king *Henry* the second, when Sir *William Saint-Iohn*, and Sir *William Fitz-Hamon* especiall Officers had commaunded that none but of the name of *William* should dine in the great Chamber with them, they were accompanied with an hundred and twentie *Williams*, all Knights, as *Robert Montensis* recordeth Anno 1173.

WILLFRED, *Sax*: Much peace.

WIMVND, *Sax*: Sacred peace, or holy peace, as *Wibert*, Holy and Bright; for *Wi*, in *Wille-ramus* is translated *Sacer*.

WISCHARD, or GVISCARD, *Norm*: Wilie, and crafty shifter: [*W*: *Gemiticensis*] *Falcandus* the Italian interpreteth it *Erro*, that is, Wanderer. But in a Norman name I rather beleeve the Norman Writer.

WOLSTAN, *Sax*: Comely, decent, as *Decentius*, [*Dasipodius*.]

WULPHER, *Sax*: Helper, the Saxon name of a King of Middle-*England*, answering to the Greeke name *Alexias*, or rather *Epicurnus*. The most famous of which name was a hurtfull man, albeit he had a helpfull name.

Y

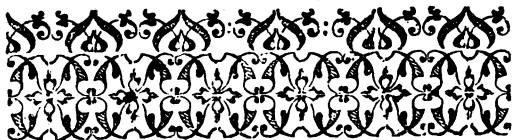
Y *BELL, Brit:* Contracted from *Eubulus*, good Councillor.

Y *THELL, Brit:* Likewise contracted from *Euthalius*, very flourishing.

Z

Z *A* **CHARY, Hebr:** The memorie of the Lord.





Christian Names of Women.

Let Women, the most kinde sex, should conceive unkindenes if they were omitted, somewhat of necessitie must bee saide of their names.

A BIGAEL, *Heb.* The fathers ioy.

A AGATHA, *Gr.* Good, *Cuth* in old Saxon.

A GNES, *Gr.* Chaste, the French write *Ignatia*, but I know not why.

A LETHEIA, *Gre.* Veritie, or tuth.

A LICE, *Ger.* Abridged from *Adeliz*, Noble. See *Ethelbert*. But the French make it *desendresse*, turning it into *Alexia*.

A NNA, *Heb.* Gracious, or mercifull.

A RBELA, *Heb.* God hath revenged, as some translations have it. [*Index Bibliorum.*]

A DELIN, *Ge.* Noble, or descending from nobles.

A VDREY, *Sax.* It seemeth to be the same with *Etheldred* for the first foundresse of *Ely* church is so called in Latine histories, but by the people in those parts, *S.* *Audry*. See *Etheldred*.

A MIE, *Fr.* Beloved, in Latine *Amata*, the name of the ancient King, *Latinus* wife. It is written in the like sence *Amicia*, in old Records.

A NCHORET, *Gr.* for *Anachoreta*, Solitarie liver, which retyred her selfe from the world to serve God.

A VICE,

AVICE, Some observe that as it is written now *Avice*, so in former times *Hawisa*, and in elder ages *Helwisa*: where-vpon they thinke it de-torted from *Hildevig*, that is, Lady- defence, as *Lewis* is wrested from *Lodovicus* and *Ludwig*.

AVREOLA, *Lat.* Pretty little golden dame.

ANSTASE, *Gr.* *Anastasia*, and that from *Anastasis*, as *Anastasio*, given in remembrance of christ's glorious resurrection & ours in Christ.

B

B **BARBARA**, *Gr.* Strange; of vnknowne language, but the name respected in honour of *S. Barbara*, martyred for the true profession of Christian religion, vnder the Tyranne *Maximian*.

BEATRICE, *Lat.* From *Beatrix*, Blessed.

BLANCH, *Fr.* White, or faire.

BRIGID, Contracted into *Bride*, an Irish name as it seemeth, for that the ancient *S. Brigid*, was of that Nation: the other of *Suetia* was lately Canonized about 1400. *Quere.*

BERTHA, *Ger.* Bright and famous. See *Alberi*.

BONA, *Lat.* Good.

BENEDICTA, *Lat.* Blessed.

BENIGNA, *Lat.* Milde, and gentle.

C

CASSANDRA, *Gr.* Inflaming men with love.

CATHERIN, *Gr.* Pure, Chaste.

CHRISTIAN, A name from our Christian profession, which the Pagans most tyrannically persecuted; hating as *Tertullian* writeth in his *Apologetico*, a harmelesse name in harmelesse people.

CLARA, *Lat.* Bright, the same with *Berra*, & *Claricia* in latter times.

CICELY, From the Latine *Cecilia*, Grey-eyed.

D

DENIS, See before among the name of men.
 DIANA, From the Greeke *Dios*, that is, *love*, as *Iovina*, or *Ioves* daughter, or Gods daughter.

DIONYE, From *Diana*.

DIDO, A *Phenician* name, signifying a manlike woman. [*Servius Honoratus.*]

DOROTHE, *Gr.* The gift of God, or given of God.

DORCAS, *Gr.* A Roe-bucke, *Lucretius lib. 4.* noteth, that by this name, the Amorous Knights were wont to salute freckled, wartie, and woden-faced wenches, where he saith,

Casta Palladion, nevosa & lignea Dorcas.

DOVZE, From the Latine *Dulcia*, that is, sweete-wench.

Dov-

DOVSABEL, *Fr*: Sweete and faire, somewhat like *Glycerium*.

DOUGLAS, of the Scottish surname, taken from the river *Douglas*, not long since made a Christian name in *England*, as *Iordan* from the river of that name in the holy Land, was made a Christian name for men.

E

ETHELDRED, Noble advise: See *Andrey*.
ELA, See *Alice*.

ELEANOR, Deduced from *Helena*, Pittifull.

ELIZA, *Heb*. God saveth.

ELIZABETH, *Heb*. Peace of the Lord, or Quiet rest of the Lord, the which *England* hath found verified in the most honoured name of our late Sovereigne. *Mantuan* playing with it, maketh it *Eliza-bella*.

EADE, *Sax*. Drawne from *Eadish*, in which there is signification of happines. In latter time it was writen *Auda*, *Ada*, *Ida*, and by some *Idonea* in Latine.

EMME, Some wil have to be the same with *Annie*, in Latine *Amata*. *Paulus Merula* saith it signifieth a good nurse, and so is the same with *Entrophime* among the Greekes, *Rog: Hoveden* pag. 246. noteth that *Emma* daughter to *Richard* the first Duke of *Normandie*, was called in Saxon *Elfgiva*, that is as it seemeth, Helpe-giver.

EMMET, A diminutive from *Emma*.

EVA, *Heb*. Giving life.

F

FAITH.

FORTVNE, The signification well knowne.

FREDISVVID, *Sax.* Very free, truely free.FRANCIS, See *Francis* before.FAELICE, *Lat.* Happy.FORTITVD, *Lat.*FLORENCE, *Lat.* Flourishing.

G

GERTRVD, *gr.* All true, and amiable; if *German* signifieth *All-man*, as most learned consent, and so *Gerard* may signifie *All-hardy*. [*Althamerus*.]

GRACE, the signification is well knowne.

GRISHILD, Grey Lady, as *Cæsa*, see *Maud*.GLADYSE, *Brit:* from *Claudia*.

GOODITH, *Sax:* Contracted from Goodwife, as we now vse Goody: by which name king Henry the first was nicked in contempt, as *William* of *Malmesbury* noteth.

H

HELENA, *gre.* Pittifull: A name much vsed in the honour of *Helena* mother to

Constantine the Great, and native of this Isle, although one onelie Authour maketh her a *Bithinian*, but *Baronius* and our Historians will have her a *Britaine*.

HAVVIS, See *Avice*.

F

IANE, See *Ioane*; for 32. *Eliz: Regina* it was agreed by the court of the Kings Bench to be all one with *Ioane*.

IVDITH, *Hebr.* Praising, Confessing, our ancestors turned it into *Iuet*.

IOYCE, in Latine *Iocosa*, Merry, pleasant.

IAQVET, *Fr:* from *Iacoba*, See *James*.

IENET, a diminutive from *Ioan*, as *litle* and pretic *Ihoan*.

IOANE, See *Iohn*. In latter yeeres, some of the better and nicer sorte misliking *Ioane*, have mollified the name of *Ioane* into *Iane*, as it may seeme, for that *Iane* is never found in olde Recordes: and as some will, never before the time of king *Henry* the eight. Lately in like sort some learned *Iohns* and *Hanses* beyond the sea, have new christned themselves by the name of *Ianus*.

ISABELL, The same with *Elizabeth*; if the Spaniards doe not mistake, which alwayes translate *Elizabeth* into *Isabel*; and the French into *Isabeau*.

IULIAN, from *Iulius*; *Gilian* commonly; yet our Lawyers libr. Assis. 26. pa 7. make them distinct names, I doubt not but vpon some good ground.

K

KATHARIN, See *Catharin*.
KINEVRG, *Sax*: Strength and defence of
 her kinred; as *Kinnlf*, help of her kinred.

L

LETICE, *Lat*: Ioyfulnesse, mirth.
LYDIA, *gre*: Borne in that region of *Asia*.
LORA, *Sax*: Discipline, or Learning: but I sup-
 pose rather it is corrupted from *Laura*, that is,
 Bay, and is agreeable to the Greeke name
Daphne.
LVCIA, *Lat*: Lightsome, Bright: A name gi-
 ven first to them that were borne when daie-
 light first appeared.
LVCRETIA, *Lat*: An honourable name in re-
 spect of the chaste Lady *Lucretia*; if it as
Lucretius doe not come from *Lucrum*, gaine,
 as a good huswife, I leave it to Grammarians.
Lucris, a wench in *Plautus* seemed to have hir
 name from thence, when-as hee saith it was
Nomen & omen quantitatis pretij.

MABEL,

M

MABEL. Some will have it to be a contraction of the Italians from *Mabella*, that is, my faire daughter, or maide. But whereas it is written in Deedes, *Amabilia* and *Mabilia*, I thinke it commeth from *Amabilis*, that is, Loveable, or lovely.

MAGDALEN, *Hebr:* Maiesticall.

MARGARET, *gre:* commonly *Marget*, pearle or pretious.

MARGERIE, Some thinke to be the same with *Margaret*: others fetch it from *Marioria*, I know not what floure.

MARIE, *Hebr:* Exalted. The name of the blessed Virgine, who was blessed among women, because of the fruit of her wombe.

MAVD for **MATILD,** *ger: Matildis, Mathildis,* and *Matilda* in Latine, Noble or honourable Ladic of Maides. *Alfric* turneth *Heroina* by *Hild*. So *Hildebert* was heroically famous, *Hildegard*, heroically preserver: and *Hilda* was the name of a religious Lady in the Primitive church of *England*.

MELICENT, *Fr:* Hony-sweete.

MERAUD: Vsed antiently in *Cornewall*, from the pretious stone called the *Emeraud*.

MYRIEL from the Greeke *Myron*, Sweete perfume.

N

NEST, Vſed in *Wales* for *Agnes*, See *Agnes*.
NICHOLA, See *Nicholas*.
NICIA, *gre*: Victorious.

O

OLYMPIAS, *gre*: Heavenly.
ORABILIS, *Lat*: Eaſely intreated.

P

PENELOPE, *gre*: The name of the moſt patient, true, conſtant and chaſte wife of *Vlyſſes*, which was given to her, for that ſhe carefully loved and fed thoſe birdes with purple neckes called *Penelopes*.

PERNELL, from *Petronilla*, Pretty: Alone, as *Piere* and *Parkin* ſtrained out of *Petty*. The firſt of this namg was the daughter of Saint *Petre*.

PRISCA, *Lat*: Antient.

PRISCILLA, A diminutive from *Prisca*.

PRVDENCE, *Lat*: whome the Greekes call *Sophia*, that is, Wiſedome.

PHILIPPA, See *Philip*.

PHILA-

PHILADELPHIA, *gre*: A lover of her sisters, or brethren.

PHILLIS, *gre*: Lovely, as *Amie* in Latine.

POLYXENA, *gre*: Shee that will entertaine many guests, and strangers.

R

R ADEGVND, *Sax*: Favourable councill.
Hadrianus Junius translateth *Gund Favor*,
 so *Gunther* Favorable Lord, *Gunderic*, Rich,
 or mighty in favour, &c.

Gund.

RACHEL, *Hebr*: A sheepe.

REBECCA, *Hebr*: Fatte and full.

ROSAMVND, Rose of the world, or Rose of
 peace: See in the Epitaphs.

R'OSE, Of that faire floure, as *Susan* in He-
 brew.

S

SABINA, As chaste and religious as a Sabine,
 who had their name from their worship-
 ping of God.

SANCHIA, *Lat*: from *Sancta*, that is, Holie.

SARAH, *Hebr*: Ladie, Mistris, or Dame.

SCHOLASTICA, *gre*: Leasure from busines.

SVSAN, *Hebr*: Lillie, or Rose.

SISLEY: See *Ceselia*.

SOPHRONIA, *gre*: Modest and temperate.

SYBILL, *gre*: Gods counsell, other draw it from Hebrue, and will have it to signifie Divine Doctrinc. [*Pencerius*.]

SOPHIA, *gre*: Wisedomes, a name peculiarly applied by the Primitive Christians to our most blessed Saviour, who is the wisdom of his Father, [Epistle to the Hebrewes] by whome all things were made. And therefore some godly men do more than dislike it as irreligious, that it should bee communicated to any other.

T

TABITHA, *Hebr*: Roe-bucke.

TAMESIN, or **THOMASIN**: See *Thomas*.

THEODOSIA, *gre*: Gods-gift.

TACE, Be silent, a fite name to admonish that sex of silence.

TEMPERANCE, *Lat*. The signification knowne to all.

V

VENUS, *Lat*. Comming to all, as *Cicero* derived it à *Veniendo*, a fit name for a good wench. But for shame it is turned of some to *Venice*. In Greeke *Venus* was called *Aphrodite*,

dite, not from the foame of the Sea, but as *Euripides* saith, from *Aphrosune*, that is, Maddefollie.

VRSULA, *Lat.* A little Beare. A name heere tofore of great reputation in honour of *Vrsula* the *Britan* Virgin-Saint, martyred vnder Gods-scurge *Attila*.

W

WALBURG, Gracious; the same with *Eucharistia* in Greck [*Luther*] We have turned it into *Warburg*.

WINEFRID, *Sax.* Win, or get peace. If it be a *Britaine* word, as some thinke it to be & written *Guinfrid*, it signifieth Faire and Beautifull countenance. Verily *Winifred* a native of this Isle, which preached the Gospel in *Germany*, was called *Boniface*, for his good face, or good deedes, iudge you.

Other vsuall names of women I do not call to remembrance at this time, yet I know many other have bene in vse in former ages among vs, as *Dervorgild*, *Sib*, *Amphilas*, &c. And also *Nicholea*, *Laurentia*, *Richarda*, *Guilhelma*, *Wilmetta*, drawne from the names of men, in which number we yet retaine *Philippa*, *Philip*, *Francisca*, *Francis*, *Ioanna*, *Iana*, &c.

These

These English-Saxon, German and other names may be thought as faire, and as fit for men and women; as those most vsuall *Prænomina* among the Romans, *Aulus* for that hee was nourished of the gods: *Lucius* for him that was borne in the dawning of the day: *Marcus*, for him that was borne in March: *Manius* for him that was borne in the morning: *Cneus* for him that had a wart: *Servius* for him that was borne a slave, *Quinctius* for him that was fift borne, &c. And our womens names more gracious than their *Rutilia*, that is, Red-head: *Cassia*, that is, Grey-eyed, and *Caia* the most common name of all among them (signifying Ioy:) for that *Caia Cassia* the wife of King *Tarquinius Priscus* was the best distaffe-wife and spinster among them.

Neither doe I thinke in this comparison of Names, that any will proove like the Gentleman, who distasting our names, preferred King *Arthurs* age before ours, for the gallant, brave, and stately names then vsed; as sir *Orson*, sir *Tor*, sir *Quadragan*, sir *Dinadan*, sir *Launcelot*, &c. which came out of that forge, out of the which the Spaniard forged the haughty and lofty name *Traquitanos* for his Giant, which hee so highly admired, when hee had studied many dayes and odde houres, before hee could hammer out a name so conformable to such a person as hee in imagination then conceited.

Surnames





Surnames.



Surnames given for difference of families, and continued as hereditary in families, were used in no nation antiently but among the Romans, (and that after the league with the *Sabines*) which called the *Nomina*, and *Nomina Gentilitia*, as the former were called *Prænomina*. But the French and we are termed them *Surnames*, not because they are names of the sire, or the father, but because they are super-added to Christian names, as the Spaniards call them *Renombres*, as *Renames*.

The Hebrewes keeping memory of their Tribe, used in their Genealogies in steede of *Surnames*, the name of their father with *Ben*, that is, Sonne, as *Melchî Ben-Addi*, *Addi Ben-Cosam*, *Cosam Ben-Elnadam*, &c. So the Grecians, *Ἰκαρος τῷ Δαίδαλῳ*, *Icarus* the sonne of *Dædalus*, *Dædalus* the sonne of *Eupalmus*, *Eupalmus* the sonne of *Merion*.

The like was used amongst our auncestors the English, as *Cœnred Cœtwalding*, *Cœtwald Cuthing*, *Cuth Cuthwining*, that is, *Cœnred* sonne of *Cœtwald*, *Cœtwald* sonne of *Cuth*, *Cuth* son of *Cuthwin*, &c. And to this is observed by *William* of *Malmesbury*, where he noteth that the sonne of *Eadgar* was called *Eadgaring*, and the son of *Edmund*, *Edmunding*. Libr. primæ.

The Britans in the same sence with *Ap* for *Mab*, as *Ap Owen*, *Owen Ap Harry*, *Harry Ap Rhese*, as the Irish with their *Mac*, as *Donald Mac Neale*, *Neale Mac Con*, *Con Mac Dermott*, &c. And the olde Normans with *Fitz* for *Fitz*, as *John Fitz-Robert*, *Robert Fitz-Richard*, *Richard Fitz-Ralph*, &c.

Scaliger de con-
suetudinibus Lat.

Gr. The Arabians onely as one learned noteth, vsed their fathers names without their owne forename, as *Aven-Pace*, *Aven Rois*, *Aven-Zoar*, that is, the sonne of *Pace*, *Rois* and *Zoar*; As if *Pace* had a sonne at his circumcision named *Hahy*, hee would be called *Aven-Pace*, concealing *Hahy*, but his sonne, howsoever hee were named, would be called *Aven-Hahy*, &c. So Surnames passing from father to sonne, and continuing to their issue, was not antiently in vse among any people in the world.

Yet to these single Names were adioyned oftentimes other names, as *Cognomina*, or *Sobriquets*, as the French call them, and By-names, or *Nicke-names*, as we termethem, if that word be indifferent to good and bad, which still did die with the bearer, and never descended to posteritie. That we may not exemplifie in other nations (which would afford great plenty,) but in our own. King *Edgar* was called the Peaceable, king *Ethelred* the Vncadie, king *Edmund* for his Valour, *Iron-side*, king *Harald* the Hare-foote, *Eadric* the *Streona*, that is, the Getter or Streiner, *Sinard* the *Degera*, that is, the Valiant, King *William* the first, Bastard, king *William* the second *Roufe*, that is, the Red, king *Henry* the first *Beauclerke*, that is, Fine Scholar: so in the house of *Anioun* which obtained the Crowne of England, *Geffrey* the first Earle of *Anioun* was surnamed *Grisogonel*, that is, Grey-cloake, *Fulco* his sonne *Nerna*, his grand-childe *Rechin*, for his extortion. Againe, his grand-childe *Plantagenet*, for that he ware commonly a broome-stalke in his bonnet. His sonne *Henry* the second, king of England, *Fitz-Empresse*, because his mother was *Empresse*, his sonne king *Richard* had for surname *Corde-Lion*, for his lion-like courage, as *John* was called *Sans-terre*, that is, Without land: So that whereas these names were never taken vp by the sonne, I knowe not why any should thinke *Plantagenet* to be the surname of the royall house of England, albeit in late yeeeres many have so accounted it. Neither is it lesse strange, why so many should thinke *Theodore* or *Tjard*, as they contratt it, to be the surname of the Princes of this Realme since king

Henry

Henry the seventh. For albeit *Owen ap Mereduth Tydur*, which married *Katharine* the daughter of *Charles* the sixth king of *France*, was grandfather to king *Henry* the seventh, yet that *Tydur*, or *Theodore* was but the Christian name of *Owens* grandfather. For *Owens* father was *Mereduth ap Tydur*, *Ap Grono*, *Ap Tydur*, who all without Surnames iterated Christian names, after the olde manner of the *Britaines*, and other nations hetheretofore noted, and so lineally deduced his pedigree from *Cadwallader* king of the *Britans*, as was found by Commission directed to *Griffin ap Lewelling*, *Giron Owen*, *John King*, and other learned men both English and Welsh in the seventh yeare of the said king *Henry* the seventh.

Likewise in the line Royall of *Scotland*, *Malcolme*, or *Malcolme* was surnamed *Cannmore*, that is, Great head, and his brother, *Donald Ban*, that is, White: *Alexander* the first, the Prowde, *Malcolme* the fourth, the Virgine, *William* his brother the Lion. As amongst the Princes of *Wales*, *Brochevail Schitrauc*, that is, Gaggotbad, *Gurind*, *Barmberuch*, that is, Spade-bearded, *Elidir Coscoroar*, that is, *Heshodor* the Great house-keeper, and so in *Ireland* *Morough Duff*, that is, Blacke: *Lil-lan-duff*, *Ruo*, that is, Red: *Memeliah*, that is, full of wounds: *Patric Ban*, that is, White: *Cavalco*, that is, Fetters.

To seeke therefore the auncient Surnames of the royall, and most auncient families of *Europe*, is to seeke that which never was. And therefore greatly are they deceived which thinke *Valoys* to have beene the surname of the late French kings, or *Borbon* of this present king, or *Habsburg*, or *Austriac* of the Spanish king, or *Steward* of the late kings of *Scotland*, and now of *BRITAIN*, or *Oldenburg* of the Danish; For (as all know that have but sipped of Histories) *Valoys* was but the Apponage and Earledome of *Charles* yonger sonne to *Philip* the second, from whome the late kings descended: so *Borbon* was the inheritance of *Robert* a yonger sonne to saint *Lewis*, of whom this king is descended: *Habsburg* and *Austria* were but the olde possessions of the Em-

perours and Spanish Kings progenitours. *Steward* was but the name of office to *Walter*, who was high Steward of *Scotland*, the progenitour of *Robert* first King of Scots of that family, and of the King our Sovereigne. And *Oldenburg* was but the Erledome of *Christian* the first *Danish* king of this family, elected about 1448. But yet *Plantagenet*, *Steward*, *Valois*, *Borbon*, *Habsburg*, &c. by prescription of time have prevailed so farre, as they are now accounted surnames. But for surnames of Princes, well said the learned

Latinæ consuetudines.

Marcus, Salon de Pace. Reges cognomine non utuntur, quia ut Regum familia, & agnationes, & memoria conservantur, eorum cognomina non sunt necessaria prout in alijs inferioribus, quorum ipsa cognomina agnationum ac familiarum memoriam tutantur.

About the yeare of our Lord 1000. (that we may not minute out the time) surnames beganne to be taken vp in *France*, and in *England* about the time of the Conquest, or else a very little before, vnder King *Edward* the Confessor, who was all Frenchified. And to this time doe the Scottishmen reſene the antiquitie of their surnames, althoughe *Buchanan* supposeth that they were not in vse in *Scotland* many yeares after.

Vita Milescolambi.

But in *England* certaine it is, that as the better sort, even from the Conquest by little and little tooke surnames, so they were not ſetled among the common people fully, vntill about the time of King *Edward* the second: but still varied according to the fathers name, as *Richardson*, if his father were *Richard*, *Hodgeson*, if his father were *Roger*, or in some other respect, and from thenceforth beganne to be established, (some say by statute,) in their posteritie.

This will seeme strange to some Englishmen and Scottishmen, which like the *Arcadians* thinke their surnames as ancient as the *Moone*, or at the least to reach many an age beyond the Conquest. But they which thinke it most strange, (I speake vnder correction,) I doubt they will hardly finde any surname which descended to posteritie before that time: Neyther haue they seene (I feare) any deede or donation

donation before the Conquest, but subscribed with crosses and single names, without surnames in this manner in *England*, ✠ *Ego Eadredus confirmavi*. ✠ *Ego Edmundus corroboravi*. ✠ *Ego Sigarius conclusi*. ✠ *Ego Olstannus consolidavi*, &c. Likewise for *Scotland*, in an old booke of *Daresme* in the Charter, whereby *Edgare* sonne of King *Malcolme*, gavelande neere *Coldingham* to that Church, in the yeare 1097. the Scottish Noblemen witnesses therevnto, had no other surnames than the Christian names of their fathers. For thus they signed S. ✠ *Gulfi filij Meniani*, S ✠ *Calverti filij Donecani*, S ✠ *Olavi filij Oge*, &c. As for my selfe, I never hitherto found any hereditarie Surname before the Conquest, neither any that I know: and yet both I my selfe and divers whom I know, have pored and pused vpon many an old Record and Evidence to satisfie our selves heerein: and for my part I will acknowledge my selfe greatly indebted to them that wil cleare me this doubt.

i. Signum.

But about the time of the Conquest, I observed the very primary beginnings as it were of many surnames, which are thought very antient, whenas it may be proved that their very lineall Progenitors bare other names within these three hundred yeers. *Mortimer* and *Warren* are accounted names of great antiquitie, yet the father of them (for they were brethren) who first bare those names, was *Walterus de sancto Martino*. He that first tooke the name of *Clifford* from his habitation, was the sonne of *Richard*, sonne of *Panz*: a noble Norman, who had no other name. The first *Lumley* was sonne of an antient English man called *Limulph*. The first *Gifford*, from whome they of *Buckingham*, the Lords of *Brimsfeld*, and others descended, was the sonne of a Norman called *Osbert de Bolebec*. The first *Windfor* descended from *Walter* the sonne of *Othor Castellan* of *Windfor*. The first who tooke the name of *Shirley* was the sonne of *Scwall*, descended from *Fulcher* without any other name. The first *Nevill* of them which are now, from *Robert* the sonne of *Maldred*, a branch of an olde English familie who married *Isabel* the daughter and heire of the *Nevills* which came out

Rob. de Montg
de fundat. Mo-
nast. Normanien.

Lib. Dunelm.

Genkicenf.

of *Nennius*. The first *Levet* came from *Gauel de Perceval*. The first *Montacute* was the sonne of *Drogo Invenis*, as it is in Record. The first *Stanley* of them now Earles of *Derby* was likewise sonne to *Adam de Aldaleigh*, or *Audley*, as it is in the olde Pedegree in the Eagle tower of *Leitham*. And to omit others, the first that tooke the name of *de Burgo*, or *Burke* in *Ireland* was the sonne of an English man called *William Fitz Aldelme*; as the first of the *Ginaldines* also in that Countrey was the sonne of an Englishman called *Girald of Windsor*. In many more could I exemplifie, which shortly afles the conquest, tooke these surnames, when either their fathers had none at all, or else most different, whatsoever some of their posteritie doe overwene of the antiquitie of their names, as though in the continuall mutabilitie of the worlde, conversions of States, and fatall periods of families, five hundred yeeres were not sufficient antiquitie for a family or name, whenas but very few have reached thereunto.

In the autentical Record of the Exchequer called *Domesday*, Surnames are first found, brought in then by the Normans, who not long before first tooke them: but most noted with *de*, such a place as *Godefridus de Mamrevilla*; *A. de Grey*; *Walterus de Vernan*; *Robert de Oily*, now *Doyley*; *Albericus de Vere*; *Radulphus de Pomerrey*; *Goscelinus de Dive*; *Robertus de Basse*; *Guilielmus de Moim*; *R. de Braiese*; *Rogerus de Lacy*; *Gislebertus de Venables*, or with *Filius*, as *Ranulphus*; *Asculphi*; *Guilielmus filius Osberie*; *Richardus filius Gisleberti*; or else with the name of their office, as *Eudo Depifer*; *Gnil: Camerarius*; *Hervens Legatus*; *Gislebertus Cocus*; *Radulphus Venator*: but very many with their Christian names onlie, as *Olass*; *Nigellus*; *Eustachius*; *Baldricus*, with single names are noted last in every shire, as men of least account, and as all, or most vnderholders specified in that Booke. But shortly after, as the Romans of better sorte had three names according to that of *Invenal*, *Tanquam habeas tria nomina*, & that of *Aufonius*, *Tria nomina nobiliorum*. So it seemed a disgrace for a Gentleman to have but one single name, as the meaner sorte and bastards had. For the daughter and heire

Record. regni
Hibernie.

Giraldus Cant.
beenfis.

Vide Politianum
Miscell. libr. 3.

of *Fitz-Hamon* a great Lord, as *Robert of Gloucester* in the Librarie of the industrious Antiquary maister *Iohn Stowe* writeth, when king *Henry* the first would have married him to his base sonne *Robert*, the first refusing answered;

It were to me a great shame,

To have a Lord without'n his true name.

whereupon the king his father gave him the name of *Fitz-Roy*, who after was earle of *Gloucester*, and the onely Worthie of his age.

To reduce surnames to a Methode, is matter for a *Ramist*, who should happily finde it to be a *Typocosmie*: I will plainly let downe from whence the most have beene deduced, as farre as I can conceive, hoping to incurre no offence heerein with any person, when I protest in all sinceritie, that I purpose nothing lesse than to wrong any man in any respect, or to make the least aspersion vpon any who-soeuer. The end of this scribbling labour tending onely to maintaine the honor of our names against some Italianated, who admiring strange names, doe disdainefully contemne their owne countrey names: which I doubt not but I shall affect with the learned and iudicious, to whom I submit all that I shall write.

The most surnames in number, the most antient, and of best accompt, have beene locall, deduced from places in *Normandy* and the countries confining, being either the patrimonail possessions or native places of such as served the Conquerour, or came in after out of *Normandy*, as *Aubourj*, or *Morsimer*, *Warren*, *Albigny*, *Percy*, *Gournay*, *Deuieux*, *Tankervill*, *Saint-Le*, *Argenson*, *Adarmian*, *Saint Maure*, *Bracy*, *Maigay*, *Nevill*, *Ferrers*, *Flarecourt*, *Bakerovile*, *Mortaigne*, *Tracy*, *Bonfoe*, *Valerius*, *Cath*, *Lucy*, *Montfort*, *Bonville*, *Bouil*, *Auranck*, &c. Neither is there any village in *Normandy*, that gave not denomination to some family in *England* in which number are all names, having the French *De*, *Du*, *Des*, *De-la* prefixt, & beginning or ending with *Font*, *Fant*, *Beau*, *Saint*, *Mont*, *Bois*, *Aux*, *Eux*, *Vall*, *Vaux*, *Cort*, *Court*, *Fort*, *Champ*, *Feld*, which is corruptly turned in some into *Feld*, as in *Baker-*

Mart. Cromer.

feld, Somerfeld, Dangerfeld, Trubfeld, Grauefeld, Sackefeld, for Baskervil, Somervil, Dangervil, Tarbervil, Greenvil, Sackevil; and in others into *Well*, as Boswell for Bossevil, Freswell for Fressechevil. As that I may note in passage, the Polonian Nobilitie take their names from places adding *Ski* or *Ki* thereunto.

Out of places in *Britaine* came the families of *Saint Aubin*, *Blorrey*, *Dinant*, lately called *Dinham*, *Dale*, *Balun*, *Conquest*, *Valiors*, *Lascells*, *Blues*, &c.

Out of other partes of *France* from places of the same names came, *Courtney*, *Corby*, *Ballein*, *Crevecuer*, *Saint-Leger*, *Boban*, *Saint George*, *Saint Andrew*, *Chaworth*, *Saint Quintin*, *Gorges*, *Villiers*, *Cromar*, *Paris*, *Reims*, *Crespy*, *Fines*, *Beaumont*, *Caignac*, *Lions*, *Chalons*, *Chaloner*, *Estampes*, or *Stampes*, and many more.

Out of the *Netherlands* came the names of *Lovayne*, *Gauwt*, *Ipres*, *Bruges*, *Malines*, *Odingells*, *Tournay*, *Doway*, *Buers*, *Beke*; and in latter ages *Dabridgecourt*, *Rabfers*, *Mann*, *Grandison*, &c.

From places in *England* and *Scotland* infinite likewise. For every towne, village, or hamlet hath made names to families, as *Darbyshire*, *Lancaster*, (do not looke that I should as the *Nomenclators* in olde time marshall every name according to his place) *Essex*, *Murray*, *Clifford*, *Stafford*, *Barkley*, *Leigh*, *Lea*, *Hasting*, *Hamleton*, *Gordon*, *Lumley*, *Douglas*, *Booths*, *Clinton*, *Hoydon*, *Cloydon*, *Hickham*, *Henningham*, *Popham*, *Ratcliffe*, *Markham*, *Seaton*, *Framingham*, *Paggrave*, *Coston*, *Carie*, *Hunne*, *Peimings*, *Goring*, *Prideaux*, *Windsor*, *Harde*, *Stanhope*, *Sydenham*, *Needebau*, *Dimoc*, *Winnington*, *Allington*, *Dacre*, *Thaxton*, *Whitney*, *Willoughby*, *Apseley*, *Crew*, *Kniveton*, *Wentworth*, *Fanshaw*, *Woderington*, *Manwood*, *Fetherston*, *Penrudoock*, *Tremaine*, *Trevoire*, *Killigrew*, *Roscarroc*, *Carminow*, and most families in *Cornewall*, of whome I have heard this Rythmes:

By Tre, Ros, Pol, Lan, Caer and Pen,

Thou may know the most Cornish men.

Which signifie a towne, a heath, a poole, a church, a castle, or cittie, and a foreland, or promontory.

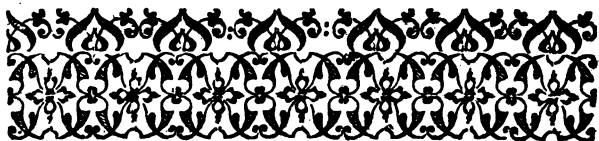
In

In like sort many names among the Romans were taken from places, as *Tarquinius*, *Gabinus*, *Volscius*, *Vatinius*, *Norbanus*, from *Tarquini*, *Gabii*, *Volsci*, *Vatia*, *Norba*, townes in *Italie*, *Sigonius* and other before him have observed; and likewise *Amerinus*, *Carrinas*, *Macenas* as *Varro* noteth. So *Ruricius*, *Fonteius*, *Fundanus*, *Agellius*, &c. Generally, all these following are local names, and all which have their beginning or termination in them, the significations whercof, for the most parte, are commonly knowne. To the rest now vnknowne, I will adioynesomewhat briefly out of *Africus* and others, reserving a more ample explication to his proper place.



O

Aker,



AKER, drawne from
the Latine *Ager*.

AY, vide *Eye*.

BAC, *Fr*: A Ferry.

BACH, the same which *Bec*
a river, [*Munster*.]

BANCKE.

BARNE.

BARROVV, vide *Burrow*.

BATHE.

BËACHE.

BEAME, a Trunck, or stock
of a tree.

BEAKE or *Bec*, (as *Bach*) v-
sed in the North.

BEGIN, a building. *Al-*
fricus.

BENT, A place where ru-
shes grow.

BEARNE, A wood. *Beda*
lib. 4. cap. 2.

BERTON or *Barton*.

BERRY, a Court. Others
make it a hill from the
Dutch word *Berg*, some
take it to bee the same
with *Burrow*, and onely
varied in dialect.

BEORH, *Adceruus*, as *Stane*
Beorb, *Lapidum accernus*
[*Glossarium vetus*.]

BOLD, from the Dutch *Bol*,
a Fenne.

BYE, From the Hebrew
Beib, an habitation. [*Al-*
fricus]

BOIS, *Fr*: A wood.

BORROVGH, from the La-
tine *Burgus*, a fortified
place or defence, pro-
nounced in the South
partes *Bury*, in other
Burgh and *Brough*, and
often *Berry* and *Barrow*.
Alfricus.

BORNE, or *Burne*, a river.

BOTTLE, An house in the
North partes. *Alfricus*
turneth it *Edes*, & *Edi-*
dis, Bottleward.

BOOTH.

BRIDGE.

BROME-FIELD.

BRVNN, A fountaine from
Burne.

BRIEVVR, *Fr*: An Heath.

BROVGH, See *Burrough*.

BVRY, See *Burrow*.

BVRGH, See *Burrough*.

BVRNE, Vide *Borne*.

BVSH.

BVTS.

CAER, But a fortified place,
or City.

CAMPE.

CAPELL, the same with
Chapell.

CAR, A low waterie place
where Alders do grow,
or a poole.

CARNES, the same with
stones.

CASTELL.

CASTER, *Chester, Cester,*
Chaster, the same varied
in Dialect, a City or
walled place derived frō
Castrum.

CAVE.

CHVRCH.

CASTER, See *Chester*.

CHANELL.

CHAPPELL.

CHASE.

CLEY, or *Clay*.

COVE, A small creeke.

CLIFF, and *Cleve*.

CLOUGH, A deepe descent
betweene hills.

COB, A forced harborow
for ships, as the Cob of
Lime in Dorsetshire.

COPE, The top of a high
hill.

COMBE, a word in vse both
in *France* and *England*
for a valley between two
high hills. *Nicotius*.

COTE.

COVRTE.

COVERT, *Fr*: A shadowed
place or shade.

CRAGGE.

CREEK.

CROFT, Translated by *Ab-*
bo Floriacensis in *Pradi-*
um a Farme. Our Ance-
stours would say prover-
bially of a very poore
man, that *He had ne Toft,*
ne Croft.

CROSSE.

DALE.

DELLE, A dike.

DENE, A small valley con-
trary to *Down*.

DEEPES.

DERNE, See *Terno*.

DICH, or Dish.

DIKE.

DOCK.

DON, corruptly sometime
for Ton or Towne.

DON, and *Down*, all one, va-
ried in pronuntiation, a
high hill or Mont. [*Al-*
fricus].

ENDE.

EY, a watery place as the
Germans vse now *Am,*
Ortelius. *Africus* tran-
slateth *Amnis* into *Ea* or
Eye.

FARME.

FIELD.

FELL, *Sax*: Cragges, barren
and

and stony hills.

FENN.

FLEET, a small streame.

FOLD.

FORD.

FORREST.

FOOTE.

FONT, or *Funt*, a spring.

FRITH, A plaine amidst woods : but in *Scotland* a straight betweene two lands, from the Latine *Fretum*.

GARNET, a great granary.

GARDEN.

GARTH, A yarde.

GATE.

GILL, A small water.

GLIN, *Welsh*, A dale.

GORST, Bushes.

GRANGE, *Fr*: A barne (*Nicotini*.)

GRAVE, A ditch or trench, or rather a wood, for in that sence I have read *Grava* in old deedes.

GRAVET, The same with *Grove*.

GREENE.

GROVE,

HALE, or *Hayle*, from the Latine *Aula*, in some names turned into *All*.

HAM, *Mansio* [*Beda*] which we call now Home, or house often abridged into *Am*.

HATCH;

HAVUGH, or *Hough*, A greene plot in a valley, as they vse it in the North.

HAY, *Fr*: A hedge.

HEAD, and *Hevedh*, a Foreland Promotory, or high place.

HEADGE.

HEATH.

HERST, See *Hurst*.

HERNE, *Sax*: A house. *Beda*, who translateth *Whithern*, *Candida casa*.

HITH, A Haven. [*Africus*].

HIDE, So much land as one plough can plow in a yeare.

HILL, Often in composition changed into *Hull* and *Ell*.

HOLME, Plaine grassie ground ypon water sides, or in the water. [*Buchanan*]

HOLT, A wood, *Nemus*, [*Africus*].

HOLD, A tenement, or the same with *Holt*.

HOPE, The side of an hill, but in the North, a low ground amidst the tops of hills.

HOVV, or *Hoo*, An high place.

HORN,

HORN, See *Horn*.

HOVSE.

HVLL, See *Hill*,

HVNT.

HVRNE, or *Horn*, A corner
Alfricus.

HVRST, or *Herst*, A wood.

ING, A meadow or low
ground, *Ignulphus*, and
the Danes still keep it.

ISLE, or *Ile*.

KAY, A landing place, a
- wharfe, the old Glossary
Kaij, Cancelli.

KNAP.

KNOLL, The top of a hill.

KYRK, A Church, from the
Greeke *Kuriace*, that is,
the Lords house.

LADe, Passage of waters,
Aquaductus in the olde
glossarie is translated
Water-lada.

LAKE.

LAND.

LANE.

LATH, A Barne among
them of Lincolnshire.

LAVND, A plaine among
trees.

LAVV, A hill in use among
the hither Scottishmen.

LE, *Briu*: A place.

LEy, and *Leigh*, the same, or
a pasture.

L'LYS, *Briu*: A place.

LOD, See *Lad*.

LOCK, A place where ri-
vers are vnstopped, or a
lake, as the word is vsed
in the North parts.

LOPPE, *Salēbra*, An vne-
ven place which cannot
be passed without lea-
ping.

LOVND, the same with
Laund.

MARCH, A limit, or con-
fines.

MARKET.

MEADE.

MEDOVV.

MERE.

MESNILL, or *Memill*, in
Norman French, A man-
sion house.

MERSH.

MILL.

MYNE.

MINSTER, contracted from
Monastery, in the north,
Mouster, in the South
Mister.

MORE.

MOSS.

MOTE.

MOVTH, Where a river
falleth into the sea, or in-
to another water.

NESS, A promontory, for
that it runneth into the
sea as a nose.

NORE, The same with
North.

ORCHARD

OVER, and contractly, *Ore.*

PACE

PARK

PEN, *brit:* the top of an hill,
or mountaine

PITTS

PLACE

PLAT, *Fr:* Plaine ground

PLAYN

POLE

POND

PORT

POVVND

PRAT, *Fr:* A meddowPRINDLE, The same with
Croft

QVARRY

REYKE

RIDGE, and RIG

RING, An enclosure

ROAD

ROVV, *Fre:* A streete *Ran*
in the north.ROS, *brit:* A heathRY, *Fr:* from *Rive*, a shore,
coast, or bancke

RILL, A small brooke

RITHY, *brit:* from *Rish* a
ferdeSALE, *Fre:* a Hall, an en-
traunce [*Ianius*]

SAND, or SANDS

SCARR, a craggy stony hill

SETT, Habitation or seate,
*Ortelius*SCHELL, a spring: See *Skell*SHAVV, Many trees neere
together, or shadowe of
trees.

SHALLOVE

SHEAL, A cottage, or shel-
ter, the word is vsuall in
the wastes of *Northum-*
berland and *Cumberland*.

SHORE

SHOT, or SHVT, A Keepe
[*Munster*]SKELL, a Well in the olde
northerne English

SLADE

SLOVVE, A miry foule place

SMETH, a smoothe plaine
field, a woorde vsuall in
Norffolke and *Suffolke*SPIR, PYRAMIS: A shaft
to the olde English, or
spire steeple.

SPRING

STAKE

STRAND, A banke of a ri-
ver

STRET

STROAD, STROVD: as some
doe thinke, the same with
Strand.

STABLE, as STALE.

STALE and STAPLE, the
same: A storehouse.

STAPLE

STED, from the Dutch
Stade, a standing place,
a station.

STEEPLE

STEY

STAY, A banke [*Alfricus*]
STILE,
STOCKE
STOKE, the same with Stow
STONE, or STANE
STOVV, a place. *Alfricus*
STRAITH, a vale along a river
SYDE
TEMPLE
TERN, or DERN, a standing poole, a word vsuall in the North.
THORN
THORP, from the Dutch: Dorpe, a village
THVRN, a tower: *Ortelius*
THVVAIT, a word only vsed in the north, in addition of Townes: some take it for a pasture from the Dutch Hwoit
TOFT, a parcell of ground where there hath beene a house: but for Tost and Croft, enquire of Lawyers.
TOR, a high place or tower
TREY, brittish from Tref a Towne
TRENCH
TREE
Vale
VAVLX, the same in french
VPP
VNDER

WALD, a Wood; the same with Wild.
WALL
WARE, or WEAR
WARK, or WERK, a worke or building
WARREN
WAST, A desert or solitary place.
WASH
WATH, a foorde; a worde vsuall in Yorkshire
WATER
WAY
WICK, and WICH, i short, the curving or rech of a River, or the Sea: Iunius, Rhenanus: But our Alfric, and so Tillius maketh it a Castle, or little Port.
WICH, i Long, a salt spring.
WELL
WILD
WOLD, hills without wood
WOOD
WORTH, auntiently Worth and Weorthid: Alfricus makes it Prædium, a possession or Farme: Abbo translateth it a court or place: Killianus a Fort and an Isle.
YARD
YATE, or YATES

At a word, all which in English had *Of* set before them, which in Cheshire and the North was contracted into *A*, as *Thomas a Dutton*, *John a Swansh*, *Adam a Kirkby*, and all which in Latine old Evidences have had *De* prefixed, as all heretofore specified, were borrowed from places. As those which had *Le* set before them, were not locall, but given in other respects. As *Le Marshall*, *Le Lamer*, *Le Despencer*, *Le Scrope*, *Le Savage*, *Le Vavfour*, *Le Strange*, *Le Novice*, *Le Escrivain*, *Le Eland*, *Le Molineux*, *Le Bret*. As they also which were never noted with *De* or *Le*, in which number I have observed, *Gifford*, *Basset*, *Arundel*, *Howard*, *Talbot*, *Bellot*, *Bigot*, *Bagot*, *Tadeboise*, *Talemach*, *Gernon*, *Lorrell*, *Lovet*, *Fortescu*, *Pancevoit*, *Tirell*, *Blund* or *Blunt*, *Bissor*, *Batun*, &c. And these distinctions of locall names with *De*, and other with *Le*, or simply, were religiously observed in Records vntill about the time of king *Edward the fourth*.

Neither was there, as I said before, or is there any towne, village, hamlet, or place in England, but hath made names to families, and so many names are locall which doe not seeme so, because the places are vnknowne to most men, and all knowne to no one man: as who would imagine *Whitegift*, *Powlet*, *Bacon*, *Creping*, *Alshop*, *Tirwhit*, *Antrobus*, *Heather*, *Hartshorne*, and many such like to be locall names, and yet most certainly they are.

Many also are so changed by corruption of speach, and altered, so strangely to significative wordes by the common sort, who desire to make all to be significative, as they seeme nothing lesse than locall names; as *Wormwood*, *Inkepen*, *Tipton*, *Moone*, *Manors*, *Drinkewater*, *Cuckold*, *Goddolphin*, *Hurleston*, *Wailes*, *Smalbachs*, *Loscotte*, *Devill*, *Neuthermill*, *Bellows*, *Eilpot*, *Wood*, &c. for *Ormund*, *Ingepen*, *Tiptoft*, *Mohune*, *Manors*, *Derwentwater*, *Cakewold*, *Godolchan*, *Hudleston*, *Tirwaits*, *Smalbach*, *Lascot*, *Durill*, or *D'Eruill*, *Nettervill*, *Bell-house*, *Pb:llipot*, *Wabuk*, &c.

Neither is it to be omitted, that many locall names had *At* prefixed before them in old Evidences, as *At More*, *At Slow*, *At Ho*, *At Bower*, *At Wood*, *At Downe*, &c. which *At*,

as it hath been removed from some, so hath it been conioyned to other, as *Armoed*, *Aislowe*, *Asho*, *Aiswell*, *Atmor*. As S also is ioyned to most now, as *Manners*, *Knales*, *Crofts*, *Taces*, *Gates*, *Thornes*, *Groves*, *Hills*, *Combes*, *Holmes*, *Stokes*, &c.

Rivers also have imposed names to some men, as they have to Townes situated on them; as that olde Baron *Sux-Tey*, that is, on the river *Tey*; running betweene *Yorkshire* and the *Bishopprieke* of *Duresme*, *Derwent-water*, *Eden*, *Troubecke*, *Hartgill*, *Es-gill*, *Wampull*, *Swale*, *Stour*, *Temer*, *Trent*, *Tamar*, *Grave*, *Tine*, *Croc*, *Lone*, *Bun*, *Culder*, &c. as some at *Rome* were called *Tiberij*, *Anien*, *Aufidij*, &c. because they were borne neere the rivers *Tibris*, *Anien*, *Aufidus*, as *Julius Paris* noteth.

Divers also had names from trees neere their habitations, as *Oke*, *Aspe*, *Box*, *Alder*, *Elme*, *Elder*, *Beech*, *Coignore*, that is, *Quince*, *Zonch*, that is, the trunk of a tree, *Curly* and *Curson*, the stock of a *Vine*, *Pine*, *Plumme*, *Chefnay* or *Cheyney*, that is, *Oke*, *D'auney*, that is, *Alder*, *Foulgiers*, that is, *Fearne*, *Vine*, *Ash*, *Hamborne*, *Furres*, *Bush*, *Haste*, *Contaray*, that is, *Hastemoor*, *Bucke*, that is, *Beech*, *Willowes*, *Thorne*, *Broom*, *Blutke*, &c. which in former time had *at* præfixed, as *at Beech*, *at Furres*, *at Ashe*, *at Elme*. And heere is to be noted, that diverse of this sorte have beene strangely contracted, as *at Ashe* into *Tash*, *at Oke* into *Toke*, *at Abbey* into *Tabbey*, *at the End* into *Thend*; As in *Saints* names, *Saint Oye* into *Tolye*, *Saint Ebbe* into *Saint Tabbe*, *Saint Olyth* into *Saint Tow*.

Many strangers also coming hither, and residing here, were named of their Countries, as *Picard*, *Scot*, *Lombard*, *Flemming*, *French*, *Bigeot*, that is, superstitious, or *Norman*. (For so the Frenchmen calld the Normans, because at every other word they would sweare,) By *Gods* *Bretton*, *Britaine*, *Bret*, *Burgoin*, *Germain*, *Westphaling*, *Dane*, *Daneis*, *Man*, *Gascogne*, *Welsh*, *Walsh*, *Walloys*, *Irish*, *Cornish*, *Cornwallis*, *Eosserling*, *Maigne*, *Champneis*, *Poitevin*, *Angevin*, *Loring*, that is, *de Lotharingia*, &c. And these had commonly *Le* præfixed

in Records and Writings, as *De Flemming*; *Le Picard*, *Le Bret* &c. viz. the *Flemming*, the *Picard*.

In respect of situation to other neere places rise these v-
suall names, *Norrey*, *North*, *South*, *East*, *West*; and likewise
Northcote, *Southcote*, *Escote*, *Westcote*; which also had ori-
ginally *At* set before them. Yea the names of *Kitchin*,
Hall, *Sellar*, *Parler*, *Church*, *Lodge* &c. may seeme to have
been borrowed from the places of birth, or most frequent
abodes; as among the Greekes, *Anatolius*. i. East *Zepherius*,
i. West, &c.

Whereas therefore these locall denominations of fami-
lies are of no great antiquitie, I can not yet see why men
should thinke that their Aunceltours gave names to pla-
ces, when the places bare those very names, before anie
men did their Surnames. Yea the very terminations of
the names are such as are onely proper and appliable to
places, and not to persons in their significations; if any will
marke the Locall terminations which I lately specified.
Who would suppose *Hil*, *Wood*, *Field*, *Ford*, *Ditch*, *Pole*,
Pond, *Towne*, or *Ton*, and such like terminations to bee
convenient for men to beare in their names, vnlesse they
could also dreame *Hilles*, *Woods*, *Fieldes*, *Fordes*, *Ponds*,
Pounds &c. to have beene metamorphosed into men by
some supernaturall transformation.

And I doubt not but they will confesse that Townes
stand longer then families continue.

It may also be prooved that many places which now
have Lordes denominated of them, had Lordes and ow-
ners of other Surnames, and families not many hundred
yeeres since. But a sufficient prooffe it is of antient descent
where the inhabitant had his Surname of the place where
he inhabiteth, as *Compton* of *Compton*, *Terringham* of *Ter-
ringham*, *Egerton* of *Egerton*, *Portington* of *Portington*, *Skef-
fington* of *Skeffington*, *Beefton* of *Beefton*, &c.

I know neverthelesse, that albeit most Townes have
borrowed their names from their situation, and other re-
spectes; yet some with apt terminations have their names
from

from men; as *Edwarston*, *Afredston*, *Wbiford*, *Malmesbury*, corruptly for *Maldwiphisbury*. But these names were from fore-names or Christian names, and not from Surnames. For *Ingulphus* plainly sheweth, that *Wiburton*, and *Leffrington* were so named, because two knights, *Wiburt*, and *Leofric* there sometimes inhabited. But if any should affirm that the Gentlemen named *Leffrington*, *Wiburton*, *Lancaster*, or *Leicester*, *Bossewill*, or *Shordich*, gave the names to the places so named, I woulde humbly, without preiudice, crave respite for a further day before I beleevved them. And to say as I thinke, verily when they shall better advise themselves, and marke well the terminations of these, and such like Locall names, they will not presse me over eagerly heerein. pag. 492.

Notwithstanding, certaine it is that Surnames of families have beene adioyned to the names of places for distinction, or to notifie the owner, as *Melton Mowbray*, *Higham-Ferrers*, *Munster-Lovel*, *Stansted Rivers*, *Drayton-Basisset*, *Drayton-Beauchamp*, &c. for that they were the possessions of *Mowbray*, *Ferrers*, *Lovel*, &c. Neither do I denie, but some among vs in former time, aswell as now, dreaming of immortalitie of their names, have named their houses after their owne names, as *Camois-Court*, *Hamons*, *Bretts*, *Bailies*, *Theobaldes*, whenas now they have possessors of other names. And the olde veise is, and alwayes will be verified of them, which a right worshipfull friend of mine not long since writ vpon his new house:

Nunc mea, mox tuus, sed postea nescio cuius.

Neither must all, having their names from places, suppose that their Auncestors were either Lordes, or possessors of them; but may assure themselves, that they originally came from them, or were borne at them. But the Germans and Polonians doe cleare this errour by placing *in* before the Locall names, if they are possessours of the place, or *Of*, if they onelic were borne at them, as *Marti-*

in Cromerus noteth. The like also seemeth to be in vse in the Marches of Scotland, for there you shall have Trotter of Folfhaw, and Trotter in Fogo, Haithy of Haithy, and Haithy in Haithy.

Whereas since the time of king Henry the third the Princes children tooke names from their natall places, as Edward of Carnarvon, Thomas of Brotherton, Ioanne of Acres, Edmund of Woodstocke, Iohn of Gaunt, who named his children by *Cath. Swinford, Beaufort* of the place wher they wer born, tis nothing to our purpose, to make further mentiō of the, whenas they never descended to their posteritie.

After this locall names, the most names in number have beene derived from Occupations, or Professions, as Taylor, Potter, Smith, Sadler, Arblast, that is, *Balistarius*, Archer, Taverner, Chauser, i. Hosier, Weaver, Pointer, Painter, Walker, *id est*, Fuller in olde English, Baker, *Baxter*, *Boulengem*, all one in signification, Collier, Carpenter, Ioyner, Salter, Armorer, Spicer, Grocer, Monger, *id est*, Chapman, Brewer, Brasier, Webster, Wheeler, Wright, Cartwright, Shipwright, Banister, *id est*, *Balnearior*, Forbisher, Farrar, Goff, *id est*, Smyth in Welsh. And most which end in *Er* in our tongue, as among the Latines, Artificers names have *arius*, as *lutearius*, *vestiarius*, *calcearius*, &c. or *eo*, or *io* for their terminations, as *Linteio*, *Pellio*, *Phrygio*.

Neither was there any trade, craft, arte, profession, occupation never so meane, but had a name among vs. commonly ending in *Er*, and men accordingly denominated, but some are worne out of vse, and therefore the significations vnknowne, and other have beene molished ridiculously by the bearers, lest they should seeme vilified by them. And yet the like names were amōg the noblest Romans, as *Figulus*, *Pictor*, *Fabritius*, *Scribanus*, *Salinator*, *Rusticus*, *Agricola*, *Carbo*, *Fumarus*, &c. And who can deny but they so named may be Gentlemen, if Virtue which is the soule of Gentrie shall ennoble them, and *Virtus* (as one saith) *Nulli praeiua est omnibus pater*. Albeit Doctor Turner in a Booke against Stephen Gardiner saith the contrary, exemplifying

emphlyfing of their owne names. At which time wise was the man that tolde my Lord Bishop that his name was not *Gardiner*, as the English pronounce it, but *Gardiner* vvith the French accent, and therefore a Gentleman.

Hitherto may be referred many that end in *Man*, as, Tubman, Carreman, Coachman, Ferriman, Clothman, Chapman, Spelman, *id est*, Learned man, Palfiman, Horseman, &c.

Many have beene assumed from offices, as, *Chambers*, *Chamberlaine*. *Cooke*, *Spenser*, that is, *Steward*, *Marshall*, *Latimer*, that is, *Interpreter*, *Staller*, that is, *Constable* or *Standard-bearer*, *Reeve*, *Woodreeve*, *Sherife*, *Sergeant*, *Parker*, *Foster*, that is, *Nourisher*, *Forrester*, contractly *Forster*, *Hunter*, *Kempe*, that is, *Souldier* in olde English; (for *Africus* translateth *Tro*, *Tong-Kempe*) *Faulconer*, *Fowler*, *Page*, *Bueller*, *Clarke*, *Proctor*, *Abbot*, *Frier*, *Monke*, *Priest*, *Bishop*, *Spigurnell*, that is, a sealer of Writs, which office was hereditarie for a time to the *Behunes* of *Nidherst*. *Deacon*, *Deane*, *Bailive*, *Franklin*, *Leach*, *Warder*, *i. Keeper*; & fro thence *Woodward*, *Millward*, *Steward*, *Dooreward*, that is, *Porter*, *Beareward*, *Heyward*, *Hereward*, that is, *Conserver* of the armie, *Bond*, that is, *Paterfamilias*, as it is in the booke of olde termes belonging sometimes to Saint *Augustinus* in *Canterbury*, and we retaine it in the compound *Husband*. In which booke also *Horde* is interpreted a *Steward*.

Names also have beene taken of honours, dignities, or estates, as *King*, *Duke*, *Prince*, *Lord*, *Baron*, *Knight*, *Vassalor*, or *Vavasar*, *Squire*, *Castellan*, partly for that their ancestours were such, served such, acted such parts, or were *Kings* of the Beane, *Christmas Lords*, &c. And the like names we reade among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, as *Basilus*, *Archius*, *Archolus*, *Regulus*, *Servius*, *Flaminius*, *Casarius*, *Augustulus*: who notwithstanding were neither *Kings*, *Priests*, *Dukes*, or *Casars*. Others from the qualities of the minde, as *Good*, *Through good*, *Goodman*, *Goodchild*, *Wise*, *Hardie*, *Plaine*, *Light*, *Mecke*, *Bold*, *Best*, *Prowd*, *Sharpe*, *Still*, *Sweete*, *Speede*, *Quicke*, *Sure*, &c. As those

Chaucer.

Plutarch, in Ma-
rio & Sylla.

old Saxon names, *Shire*, that is, *Cleere*; *Dyre*, that is, *Wel-beloved*; *Bath*, that is, *merry*; *Drury*, that is, *jewell*. Also these French names, *Galliard*, that is, *Frolicke*; *Musard*, that is, *Delayer*; *Bland*, that is, *Fairespoken*; *Coigne*, that is, *Valiant*; *Baud*, that is, *Pleasant*; *Barrat*, *Rus*, *Rush*, that is, *Subtile*; and so is *Pras* in the old booke of *Petreborrough*, *Huttin*, that is, *Mutiner*. As among the Grecians, *Agathias*, *Andragathius*, *Sophocles*, *Eubulus*, *Eumenius*, *Thraseus*. Among the Romans, *Prudentius*, *Lepidus*, *Cato*, *Pius*, *Valens*, *Conflans*, *Asper*, *Tacitus*, *Dulcinius*, &c. And accordingly names were borrowed, as *Plutarch* saith; from the nature of the man, from his actions, from some marke, forme or deformitie of his body, as *Macrinus*, that is, *Long*; *Torquatus*, that is, *Chained*; *Sulla*, that is, *White and Red*: And in like sort, *Mnemon*, that is, *Mindefull*; *Gryps*, that is, *Hawkesnose*; *Callenicus*, that is, *Faire Victor*. From the habitudes of body, and the perfections or imperfections thereof, many names have beene imposed, as *Strong*, *Armstrong*, *Long*, *Low*, *Short*, *Broad*, *Bigge*, *Little*, *Speed*, *Fawe*, *Goodbody*, *Free body*, *Bell*, that is, *Faire*; *Bellot*, that is, *Bellulus*, proper in *French*; *Helder*, that is, *Thinne*; *Heide*, that is, *Healthfull*; *Fairfax*, that is, *Faire-lockes*, in antient English *Whitlocks*. As those British names still in vŭe amongst vs, *Vachon*, that is, *Little*; *Moel*, that is, *Bald*; *Gam*, that is, *Crooked*; *Fane*, that is, *Slender*; *Grim*, that is, *Strong*; *Krich*, that is, *Curleate*; *Grig*, or *Krig*, that is, *Hoarse*. No more to bee disliked than this Greeke and Roman names, *Nero*, that is, *Strong*, as also *Romulus*; *Longus*, *Longinus*, *Minutius*, *Macrus*, *Megasthenes*, *Calistus*, *Callisthenes*, *Paulus*, *Cinnatus*, *Crispus*, *Calvus*, *Terentius*, that is, *tender* according to *Varro*. *Cracbus*, that is, *Thinne*; *Bassus*, that is, *Fatte*; *Salustius*, that is, *Healthfull*, and *Cocles* one-eye. As *Papirius Mafonius* reporteth that *Philippus Augustus* King of *France*, was surnamed *Borgue* for his blinking with one eye.

Others in respect of age have received names, as *Yong*, *Olde*, *Baby*, *Child*, *Stripling*, as with the Romans, *Senecio*, *Priscus*, *Iuvonialis*, *Iunius*, *Virginus*, &c.

Some

Some from the time wherein they were borne, as *Winter*, *Summer*, *Christmas*, *Day*, *May*, *Sunday*, *Holiday*, *Munday*, *Pascall*, *Noel*, *Pentecost* : as with the ancient Romans, *Januarius*, *Martius*, *Marius*, *Lucius*, *Festus*, and *Vergilius* borne at the rising of the *Vergile*, or seven starrs, as *Pontanus* learnedly writeth against them which write his name *Virgilius*.

Some from that which they commonly carried, as *Palmer*, that is, *Pilgrime*, for that they carried *Palme* when they returned from *Hiernsalom*. *Long-sword*, *Broad-speare*, *Fortescu*, that is, *Strong-shield*, and in some such respect, *Breake-speare*, *Shake-Speare*, *Shotbolt*, *Wagstaffe*, *Bagog*, in the old Norman, the same with *Scipio*, that is, a stay or walking staffe with the Latines, which became a surname, for that *Cornelius* served as a stay to his Blinde father. Likewise *Bilman*, *Hookeman*, *Talevas*, of a shield so called, whereof *William* sonne of *Robert de Belisme* Earle of *Shrothbury* had his name.

Claud. Faucher.

Some from parts of the body, as *Head*, *Redhead*, *Whitethread*, *Legge*, *Foot*, *Pollard*, *Arme*, *Hand*, *Lips*, *Hart*, as *Corculum*, *Capito*, *Pedo*, *Labeo*, *Naso*, among the Romans.

Garments have also occasioned names, as *Hos*, *Hofatus*, *Hat*, *Cap*, *Frocke*, *Petycote*, *Gaicoat* : as with the Romans, *Caligula*, *Caracalla*, *Fimbria*, and *Hugh Capet*, from whom this last house of *France* descended, was so called, for that hee vsed when he was young to snatch off his fellowes caps, if we believe *Du Tillet*.

Not a few from colours of their complexions, garments, or otherwise have gotten names, as *White*, *Blacke*, *Browne*, *Red*, *Greene*, and those Norman names : *Rouy*, that is, *Red*, *Blunt* or *Blund*, that is, *Flaxen haire*, and from these *Russell* and *Blundell*, *Gris*, that is, *Gray*, *Pigot*, that is, *Speckled*, *Blanch* and *Blanc*, that is, *White*, with those British or Welsh names, who whereas they were wont to depaint themselves with sundry colours, have also borrowed many names from the said colours, as *Gogh*, that is, *Red*, *Gwin*, that is, *White*, *Dee*, that is, *Blacke*, *Lhuid* or

Flud,

Fid, that is, Russet : Names to be no more disliked than *Albinus*, *Candidus*, *Flavius*, *Fulvius*, *Fuscus*, *Barbatus*, *Coccineus*, *Rufus*, *Niger*, *Nigerinus*, among the Romans; and *Pyrrhus*, *Chlorus*, *Leucagaeus*, *Corymbus*, *Adelambius*, &c. among the Grecians.

Some from flowers and fruits, as Lilly, Lis, Rose, Peare, Nut, Filbert, Peach, Pescod, Vetch, as faire names, as *Lentulus*, *Piso*, *Fabius*, among the Romans. Others from beasts, as Lambe, Lion, Boate, Beare, Bucke, Hind, Hound, Fox, Wolph, Hare, Hog, Roe, Broc, Badger, &c. Neither are these to be disliked, when as among the noblest Romans, *Leo*, *Ursicinus*, *Catulus*, *Lepus*, *Leporius*, *Aper*, *Agronius*, *Caninus*, *Castor*, &c. and *Cyrus*, that is, Dog, with the Persians were very vsuall.

From fishes likewise, as Playce, Salmon, Trowe, Cuke, Gurnard, Herring, Pike, Pike-rill, Brome, Burt, Whiting, Crab, Sole, Muller, Bace, &c. nothing inferiour to the Roman names, *Murena*, *Phocas*, *Orata*, that is, Gilted, &c. for that happily they loved those fishes more than other.

Many have beene derived from birds, as *Corbas*, that is, Raven, *Arundell*, that is, Swallow : the Gentlemen of which name, do beare those birds in their Coat-armours, *Bisser*, .i. Dove, Larke, Tisson, Chaffinch, Nringall, Iay-Cocke, Peacocke, Sparrow, Swanne, Crow, Woodcocke, Eagle, Alecocke, Wilecocke, Hamdecocke, Hulet or Howlet, Wren, Gosling, Parrot, Wilde goose, Finch, Kite, &c. As good names as these, *Corvinus*, *Aquilus*, *Altiuius*, *Gallus*, *Picus*, *Falco*, *Livia*, .i. Stockedove, &c. Therefore I cannot but mervaile why one should so sadly mervaile such names of beasts and birds to be in vse in *Congo* in *Africa*, when they are and have beene common in other Nations, as well as they were among the *Troglodites* inhabiting neere *Congo* in former times.

Of Christian names as they have been without change, many more have beene made, as *Francis*, *Herbert*, *Guy*, *Giles*, *Leonard*, *Michael*, *Lewis*, *Lawrence*, *Owen*, *Howel*, *Iscales*, *Hunsfry*, *Gilbert*, *Griffith*, *Griffin*, *Constantine*, *Lames*, *Thomas*,

mas, Blaze, Anthony, Foulke, Godfrey, Gervas, Randall, Alexander, Charles, Daniel, &c.

Beside these & such like, many surnames are derived from those Christian names which were in use about the time of the Conquest, & are found in the Record call'd *Doomesday* book, & else where; as *Achard, Alan, Alpheg, Aldelme, Aucher, Anselm, Anselm, Anser, Askaeth, Hascuith, Alberic, Bagot, Baldric, Bardolph, Belchard, Berenger, Berner, Bis, Briant, Camt, Knout or Cnute, Carbonell, Chettell, Colf, Corbet, Corven, Crouch, Degory, Dod, Done, Donet*, as it seemeth frō *Donatus, Dru, Duncan, Durand, Eadid, Edolph, Egenulph, Elmer, Endo or Ede, Fabian, Fulcher, Gamelin, Gernegan, Girth, Goodwin, Godwin, Goodrich, Goodlucke, Grime, Grimbald, Guncelin, Guthlake, Haco or Hake, Hamon, Hamelin, Harding, Hasting, Herebrand*, and many ending in *Brand*. *Her-* Brand, a stirring
man, *Herye, Herward, Howard, Heward, Hubald, Hubert,* vp, lunius.
Huldrish, Iollan, Ioll, contractly from *Iulian, Iuo, or Iue, Kestell, Leofwin, Lewin, Levin, Liming, Macy, Mamo, Maynerd, Meiler, Murdac, Nete, Norman, Oddo or Hode, Oger, Olave, Orso or Vrso, Orme, Osborne, Other, Payne, Picotte, Pipard, Pontz, Puntz, Reyner, Remy, Rolph, Rotroc, Saer, Searle, Semar, Sewal, Sanchet, Siwald, Sward, Staverd, Star, calf, Swain, Sperwicke, Talbot, Toly, Tovy, Targod, Turrold, Turstan, Turchill, Vfred, or Oughtred, Vde, Vivian, Vmer, Wade, Walurand, Wistan, Winoc, Walkin, Warner, Winebald, Wigod, Wigan, Wmarc, Woodnot, &c.*

And not onely these from the Saxons and Normans, but also many Britan or Welsh Christian names, as well in ancient time, as lately hath been taken vp for Surnames, when they came into *England*, as *Chun, Blethin, Kenham*, frō *Cynan or Conanus, Gittin-Mervin, Bely, Sisil, or Cefil, Caradoc, Madoo, Rhud, Ishell, Meric, Meredith, Ederu, Bedow*, from the English *Bede*, .i. A devout prayer, beside the Welsh Christian names vsuall and knowne to all. As in like manner many names were made from the *Pranomia* among the Romans, as *Spiritus, Scatitus, Titius*, from *Spirius, Stadius, Titus*, And as *Quintilian* saith, *Agnomina*

& cognomina vim nominum obtinuerunt, & prænominā nominum.

Tilliam.

By contracting or rather corrupting of Christian names, we have *Terry* from *Theodorie*, *Frerry* from *Frederic*, *Collin* and *Cole* from *Nicholas*, *Tebald* from *Theobald*, *Ieffop*, from *Ioseph*, *Aubry*, from *Alberic*, *Amery*, from *Almeric*, *Garret*, from *Gerrard*, *Nele*, from *Nigel*, *Elis*, from *Elias*, *Bets*, from *Beatus*, as *Bennet*, from *Benedict*, &c.

By addition of *S* to Christian names, many have been taken, as *Williams*, *Rogers*, *Peters*, *Peirs*, *Davies*, *Harris*, *Roberts*, *Simonds*, *Guyes*, *Stevens*, *Richards*, *Hughes*, *Jones*, &c.

From Nicknames or Nursenames, came these (pardon me if it offend any, for it is but my coniecture,) *Bill* for *William*, *Clem* for *Clement*, *Nai* for *Nathaniel*, *Mab* for *Abraham*, *Kit* for *Christopher*, *Mund* for *Edmund*, *Hall* for *Harry*, *At* and *Atty* for *Athur*, *Cut* for *Cuthberd*, *Mill* for *Miles*, *Bant* and *Bald* for *Baldwin*, *Ran* for *Randol*, *Crips* for *Crispin*, *Turk* for *Turketill*, *Sam* for *Sampson* or *Samuel*, *Pipe* for *Pipard*, *Gib* for *Gilbert*, *Dan* for *Daniel*, *Grig* for *Gregory*, *Bat* for *Bartholmewe*, *Law* for *Lawrence*, *Tim* for *Timothy*, *Rol* for *Rolland*, *Ieff* for *Ieffrey*, *Dun* for *Duncan* or *Dunstan*, *Duke* for *Marmaduke*, *Daye* for *David*, *God*. For *Godfrey* or *Godard*, for otherwise I cannot imagine how that most holy name vsit for a man, and not to be tolerated, should be appropriate to any man: and many such like which you may learne of Nurses.

By adding of *S* to these Nicknames or Nursenames, in all probabilitie we have *Robins*, *Nicks*, *Nicolls*, *Thoms*, *Dickes*, *Hickes*, *Wills*, *Sims*, *Sams*, *Lock*, *Jacks*, *Collins*, *Ienks*, *Munds*, *Hodges*, *Hobs*, *Dobs*, *Saunders* from *Alexander*, *Gibs* from *Gilbert*, *Cuts* from *Cuthberd*, *Bats* from *Bartholmewe*, *Wats* from *Walter*, *Philps* from *Philip*, *Haines* from *Amulphus*, as some will, for *Amulphesbury* in *Cambridgshire* is contracted to *Ainsbury*, and such like.

Many likewise have beene made by adioyning *Kin* and *Ius* to those nursenames, making them in *Kins* as it were

were diminutives, & those in *Ins*, as *Patronymica*. For so *Alfric* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, & the most ancient Saxon Grammarian of our Nation, noteth that names taken from Progenitours, do end in *Ins*; so *Dickins*, that is, little *Dick*, *Perkins* from *Peir* or *Peter*, little *Petres* so *Tomkins*, *Wilkins*, *Hutchins*, *Huggins*, *Higgins*, *Hutchins*; from *Hughe*, *Lambkins*, *Hopkins*, *Hobkins*, from *Hob*, *Dobbins*, *Robbins*, *Askins* from *Arthur*, *Gibbins*, *Simkins*, *Hodgekins*, *Croskins*, *Watkins*, *Jenkins*, *Jennings*, *Tipkins*; from *Tibald*, *Dankins*; from *Davy*, *Rawlins* from *Raoul*, that is, *Rafe*, and *Hankin* for *Randoll* in *Cheshire*. In this manner did the Romans vary names, as *Constans*, *Constantinus*, *Constantinus*; *Iustus*, *Iustulus*, *Iustinus*; *Iustinianus*; *Aurelius*, *Aureolus*, *Aurelianus*, *Augustus*, *Augustinus*, *Augustinianus*, *Augustulus*, &c.

Beside these, there are also other diminutive names after the French Analogie in *Et* or *Ol*, as *Willet*; from *Will*, *Haker*, from *Hake*, *Barlet*; from *Bartholmew*, *Millet* from *Miles*, *Huet* from *Hughe*, *Allet* from *Allan*, *Collet* from *Cole*, *Guyet* from *Guy*, *Eliot* from *Elias* and *Beckvet*, that is, Little Sharpe nose.

But many more by addition of *Son*, to the Christian or Nickname of the father, as *Williamson*, *Richardson*, *Dickson*, *Harryson*, *Gibson*; for *Gilbertson*, *Simson*, *Simondson*, *Stevenson*, *Dauson*; for *Davison*; *Morison*, *Lawson*, id est, *Lawrensen*, *Rabinson*, *Cutbertson*, *Nicholson*, *Tomson*, *Willson*, *Leweson*, *Lobson*, *Waterston*, *Watson*, *Peerson*, and *Pierston*, *Peterston*, *Hanson* from *Hankin*, *Wilkinson*, *Davison* for *Daniel*, *Benison*, and *Benson* from *Bennet*, *Denison*, *Parison*; from *Patrick*, *Jenkinson*, *Mattison*; from *Mathew*, *Colson*; from *Cole*, or *Nicholl*, *Rogerson*, *Herdson*; from *Herdington*, *Hodgkinson*, *Hugheston*, *Hulston* from *Huldric*, *Hodson* from *Hod* or *Oddo*, *Nelson* from *Neale* or *Nigell*, *Davidson*, *Saunderson*, *Iohnson*, *Raulson*, from *Raoul* or *Ralf*. So the ancient Romans used *Publior*, *Marcior*, *Lucior*; for *Publi puer*, *Marci puer*, *Luci puer*, according to *Varro*: As afterwards in the *Capitolin Tables*, they were wont to note both father and grandfather for prooffe of their gentry in abbreviations.

as *A. Sempronius, Aulifilius Lucij Nepos*, that is, *Aulus Sempronius*, sonne of *Aulus*, grandchild or nephew of *Lucius*, *C. Martius*, *L. F. C. N. &c.* Neither is it true which some say, *Omnia nomina in Sen sunt borealis generis*, whenas it was vsuall in every part of the Realme.

Some also have had names from their mothers, as *Fitz-arnell*, *Fitz-Isabell*, *Fitz-Mary*, *Fitz-Emme*, *Maudlewis*, *Susans*, *Mawds*, *Grace*, *Emson*, &c. As *Vespasian* the Emperour, from *Vespasia Polla* his mother, and *Popen Sabina* the Empresse, from her grandmother.

In the same sence it continueth yet in them which descended from the Normans, *Fitz-Hughe*, *Fitz-william*, *Fitz-Herbert*, *Fitz-Geffrey*, *Fitz-Simon*, *Fitz-Alan*, *Fitz-Owen*, *Fitz-Randoll*, being names taken from their Progenitours, as among the Irish, *Mac-william*, *Mac-Cone*, *Mac-Dermot*, *Mac-Mahon*, *Mac-Donell*, *Mac-Arti*, &c. the sonne of *Arthur*.

So among the Welsh-Britans likewise, *Ap-Robert*, *Ap-Evans*, *Ab-Tibel*, *Ap-Hary*, *Ap-Hughe*, *Ap-Rice*, *Ap-Richard*, *Ap-Howell*, *Ap-Enion*, *Ap-Owen*, *Ap-Henry*, *Ap-Rhud*, which be contracted into *Probert*, *Bevans*, *Bythell*, *Parry*, *Pughe*, *Price*, *Prichard*, *Powell*, *Benion*, *Bowen*, *Penrhye*, *Prud*, &c.

So in the borders of England and Scotland, *Gawis Iok*, for *Iohn* the sonne of *Gawin*, *Richies Edward*, for *Edward* the sonne of *Richard*, *Iony Riches Will*, for *William* the sonne of *Iohn*, sonne of *Richard*. The like I have heard to be in vse among the meener sort in *Cornwall*.

Daintie was the devise of my Host at *Grantham*, which would wisely make a difference of degrees in persons, by the terminations of names in this word *Son*, as betweene *Robertson*, *Robinson*, *Robson*, *Hobson*, *Richardson*, *Dickson*, and *Dickinson*; *Willson*, *Williamson*, and *Wilkinson*; *Lackson*, *Iohnson*, *Jenkinson*, as though the one were more worshipful than the other by his degrees of comparison.

The names of aliance, have also continued in some for surnames, as where they of one family being of the same

Christian

Christian name, were for distinction called *R. Le Frere*, *Le Fils*, *Le Cosin*, that is, Brother, the Sonne, &c. all which passed in time into Surnames.

Many names also given in merriment for By-names or Nicke-names have continued to posteritie: as *Malduit* for ill schollership, or ill taught, *Mallicure* commonly *Mallyvery*, i. *Malus Leporarius*, for ill hunting the hare, *Pater noster* for devout praying. The Frenchman, which craftily, and cleanly conveyed himselfe and his prisoner, *T: Crioll* a great Lord in *Kent*, about the time of King *Edward* the second out of *Fraunce*, and had therefore *Swinfield* given him by *Crioll*, as I have read, for his fine conveyance, was then called *Fineux*, and left that name to his posteritie. So *Baldwin le-Pettour*, who had his name, and held his land in *Suffolke*, *Per saltum, suffum & pettum, sive bumbulum*, for dauncing, pout-puffing, and dooing that before the King of *England* in Christmasse holy dayes, which the worde *Pet* signifieth in French. Inquire if you vnderstand it not of *Cloacinas* chaplaines, or such as are well read in *Alex*.

Vpon such like occasions names were given among the Romans, as *Tremellius* was called *Scrophia* or Sow, because when he had bid his neighbours Sow vnder a padde, and commanded his wife to lie downne thereon, he sware when the owner came in to seeke the Sow, that hee had no Sow but the great Sow that lay there, poynting to the padde, and the Sow his wive. So one *Cornelius* was surnamed *Assus*, for that when he was to put in assurance for payment of certaine summes in a purchase, hee brought his Ass laden with money, and made ready payment. So *Augustus* named his dwarfe *Sarmentum*, i. sprigge, and *Tiberius* called one *Tricongius*, for carowing three gallons of wine. So *Servilius* was called *Ala*, for carrying his dagger vnder his arme-pit, vwhen hee killed *Spurius*. So *Perimaxes* the Emperour being stubberly resolute in his youth to be a woodmonger as his father vvas, vwhen hee vwould have made him a Scholler, vvas named *Perimaxes*. So the father of *Valerius* the Emperour, who was Camp-maister heere in *Britain*.

Macrobius.

Suetonius.

Capitolinus.

aine, for his fast holding a rope in his youth, vvhich tedious souldiers could not pluck from him, vvas called *Fumarine*. About vvhich time also *Paul* a Spaniard, a common Informer in *Britaine* vvas named *Caena*, i. the Chaîne, for that he chained and fettered many good men heere, vvvith linking together false surmises, to their vvetter vndoing in the time of *Constantinus*, w ho, also that I may remember it in passage, named his attendant scholler by no vsfitting name, *Mufonius*. But what names the beastly monster, rather than Emperour *Commodus* gave to his attendants, I dare not mention, lest I should be immodestly offensive to chaste cares, and modest mindes. But hitherto with modesty may be referred this of the familie of *Gephyri*, i. *Bridges* in *Greece*, who tooke their name from a Bridge; for vvhén their mother was delivered of nine children at a birth, and in a foolish feare had privily sent seven of them to be drowned at a bridge, the father sodainely coming to the bridge, saved them, and thereupon gave them that name. Of these, and the like, we may say, *Propiora sunt honor, quam ignominia*. Infinite are the occasions which in like manner have made names to persons, I will onely reporte one or two French examples, that thereby you may imagine of others in other places and former ages.

In the first broyles of *Fraunce*, certaine companies ranging themselves into troupes, one Captaine tooke newe names to himselfe and his company from the furniture of an horse. Among these new named gallants, you might have heard of, *Monsieur Saddle*, (to english them) *Monsieur Bridle*, *Le Croupier*, *Le Girté*, *Horsbae*, *Bitte*, *Triappers*, *Hoofe*, *Stirrope*, *Curbe*, *Musrole*, *Fromstall*, &c. Most of the which had their passport, as my Author noteth, by *Seigneur de la Halter*. Another Captaine there also gave names to his, according to the places where he found thē, as *Hedge*, *Hicway*, *River*, *Pond*, *Vine*, *Stable*, *Street*, *Cornen*, *Gallows*, *Taverner*, *Tree*, &c. And I have heard of a consort in *England*, who when they had served at Sea, tooke names from the equipage of a shippe, when they would serve themselves.

atland, as, *Kecke, Ballast, Planke, Fore-decke, Decke, Loops-bolt, Pumpe, Rydder, Gable, Anchor, Misen saile, Capson, Masse, Belt.* So that is true which *Isidore* saith, Names are not alwayes given according to Nature, but some after our owne will and pleasure, as we name our landes and servants according to our owne liking. And the Dutchmans saying may be verified, which when he heard of, Englishmen called God and Divell, saide, that the English borrowed names from all things whatsoever, good or bad.

It might be heere questioned, whether these surnames were assumed and taken at the first by the persons themselves, or imposed and given vnto them by others. It may aswell seeme that the locall names of persons were partly taken vp by themselves, if they were owners of the place, as given by the people, who have the sovereignty of words and names, as they did in the Nicke-names before Surnames were in vse. For who would have named himselfe, Peaceable, Vnready, Without-land, Beauclerke, Strong-bow, Gagtooth, Blanch-mayne, Bossue, i. Crook-backe, but the concurrent voyce of the people, as the women neighbours gave the name to *Obed* in the booke of *Ruth*; and likewise in Surnames. In these pretty names, as I may terme them, from floures, filhes, birdes, habitudes, &c: it may bee thought that they came from Nurses in former times heere, as very many, or rather most in *Ireland* and *Wales* doe at this present. These Nicke-names of one syllable turned to surnames, as *Dickes, Nickes, Tomes, Habbes, &c.* may also seeme to proceed from Nurses, to their Nurslings; or from fathers and maisters to their boyes and servants. For, as according to the old proverb, *Omnis herus seruo Monosyllabus*, in respect of their short commands: so *Omnis seruus heri Monosyllabus* in respect of the curtolling their names, as *Wil, Sim, Hodge, &c.* Neither is it improbable, but that many names that seeme vnfitting for men, as of brutish beasts, &c. came from the very signes of the houses where they inhabited; for I have heard of them which said they spake of knowledge, that some in late time dwel-

ling

ling at the signe of the Dolphin, Bull, White-horse, Racket, Peacocke, &c. were commonly called *Thomas* at the *Dolphin*, *Will* at the *Bull*, *George* at the *White horse*, *Robin* at the *Racket*, which names as many other of like sort, with omitting *At*, became afterward hereditarie to their childre.

Heereby some insight may bee had in the originall of Surnames, yet it is a matter of great difficultie, to bring them all to certain heads, whenas our language is so greatly altered, so many new names daily brought in by Aliens, as French, Scots, Irish, Welch, Dutch, &c. and so many old words worne out of vse. I meane not only in the old English, but also the late Norman, for who knoweth nowe what these names were, *Giffard*, *Basset*, *Gernon*, *Mallet*, *Howard*, *Peuerell*, *Paganell*, or *Paynell*, *Taileboise*, *Talbot*, *Louet*, *Pancevolt*, *Tirrell*, &c. which are nothing lesse than locall, and certainly significative, for they are never noted, as I said before in olde evidences with *De* as locall names, but alwayes absolutely, as *W. Giffard*, *R. Basset*, as Christian names are, when they are made Surnames; and yet I will not affirme, that all these heere mentioned were at anie time Christian names, although doubtlesse some were.

For wee knowe the significations of some of them, as *Mallet*, an Hammer, *Bigot*, a Norman, or superstitious *Tailebois* .i. *Cutwood*, *Louet*, Little *Woolfe*, and *Basset*, (as some thinke) *Fatte*; *Giffard* is by some interpreted Liberally, and *Howard*, High Warden, or Guardian (as it seemeth an office now out of vse) whenas *Heobeorg* signified in olde English High defence, and *Heob-fader*, Patriarch or High father. Certaine it is, that the first of that right noble family who was knowne by the name of *Howard*, was the sonne of *William de Wigenball*, as the honourable Lord *William Howard* of *Naworth*, third sonne to *Thomas* late Duke of *Norffolke*, an especial searcher of Antiquities, who equalleth his high parentage with his vertues, hath lately discovered.

To find out the true originall of Surnames, is full of difficulty, so it is not easie to search all the causes of alteration.

Nicolas.

M. Lambert peramb. Cantu. p. 53.

Change of names

ons of Surnames, which in former ages have beene verie common among vs, and have so intricated, or rather, ob-
scured the trueth of our Pedegrees, that it will be no little
hard labour to deduce many of them truly from the Con-
quest; Somewhat neverthelesse shall be said thereof, but
more shall be left for them which will sound deeper into
this matter.

To speake of alteration of names, omitting them of
Abraham, and *Sara*, *Jacob*, and *Israel*, in holy Scriptures,
I have observed that the change of names, hath most com-
monly proceeded from a desire to avoyd the opinion of
basenes. So *Codomarus* when he succeeded *Ochus* in the Ctesias Cnidius
kingdome of *Persia*, called himselfe by the princely name
Darius. So new names were given to them which were
deified by the Paganish consecration, as *Romulus* was cal-
led *Quirinus*, *Melicertus* was called *Portunus*, and *Palemon*.
Likewise in adoptions into better families and testament,
as the sonne of *L. Aemilius*, adopted by *Scipio*, tooke the
name of *Scipio Africanus*. So *Augustus* who was first na-
med *Thureon*, tooke the name of *Octavian* by testament:
by enfranchising also into new Citties, as he which first
was called *Lucumo*, when he was enfranchised at *Rome*,
tooketh the name of *Lucius Tarquinius Priscus*. So *Deme-
trius Mega* when he was there made free of the Cittie, was
called *Publius Cornelius*. *Cicero* *Epist.* 36. *lib.* 13.

Likewise slaves when they were manumised, tooke
often their masters names, when as they had but one name
in their servile state. As they which have read *Artemidorus*,
do know, how a slave, who when he dreamed he had *tria
virilia*, was made free the next morning, and had three
names given him.

Neither is it to be forgotten, that men were not forbid-
den to change name or surname, by the rescript of *Diocle-
sian* *L. Vinc. c. de mutat. nom.* so be that it were *Sine aliqua
fraude*, *iure licito*. As that great Philosopher which was
first called *Malchus* in the Syrian tongue, tooke the name
of *Porphyrus*, as *Ennapius* reporteth: as before *Suetonius*

the Historian tooke to surname *Tranquillus*, whereas his father was *Suatonius Lanius*. These notwithstanding of strange base parentage were forbidden *L. super statu c. de quest.* to insert, or intrust themselves into noble and honest families by changing their names, which will growe to inconvenience in *England*, as it is thought, by reason that Surnames of honourable and worshipfull families are given now to meane mens children for Christian names, as it is growen nowe in *France*, to the confusion of their Gentry, by taking new names from their purchased landes at their pleasures. Among the Romans nevertheles they that were called *ad Equestrum ordinem*, having base names, were new named *nomine ingenuorum veterumq; Romanorum*, lest the name should disgrace the dignitie, when according to *Plato*, comely things should have no vncomely names.

It was vsuall amongst the Christians in the Primitive church, to change at Baptisme the names of *Catechumeni*, which were in yeeres, as that impious *Renegado*, that was before called *Lucius*, was in his Baptisme called *Lucianus*. So the Popes vse to change their names, when they enter into the Papacie, which as *Platina* saith, was begunne by Pope *Sergius* the second, who first changed his name, for that his former name was *Hogges-mouth*, but other referre the change of names in Popes to Christ, who changed *Simon* into *Peter*, *Iohn* and *Iames* into *Bonarges*: Onely *Marcellus*, not long since chosen Pope, refused to chaunge his name, saying, *Marcellus* I was, and *Marcellus* I will be, I will neither change Name nor Manners. Other religious men also when they entred into some Orders, chaunged their names in times past, following therein, (as they report) the Apostle, that chaunged his name from *Saul* to *Paule*, after he entred into the Ministry, borrowing (as some say) that name from *Sergius Paulus* the Roman lieutenant, but as other will from his loue stature, for hee was but three cubites high, as Saint *Chrysostome* speaking of him. *Tribuit illi ille tamen colum ascendit.*

Alex. ab Alexan-
dro Genial. dier.
lib. 2. c. 28.

In Philebo.

Chrysostomus.

Of changing also Christian names in Confirmation we have saide before; but overpassing these ferraime matters let vs say somewhat as concerning chaunge of names in *England*.

As among the French in former time, and also nowe, the heire tooke the fathers surname, and the younger sonnes tooke names of their landes allotted vnto them. So likewise in times past did they in *England*; and the most common alteration proceeded from place of habitation. As if *Hugh of Suddington* gave to his second sonne his Mannour of *Frydon*, to his third sonne his Mannour of *Pantley*, to his fourth his Wood of *Albays*; the sonnes calld themselves *De Frydon*, *De Pantley*, *De Albays*; and their posteritie removed *De*. So *Hugh Montfortes* second sonne called *Richard* being Lord of *Hatton* in *Warwickeshire* tooke the name of *Hatton*. So the yongest sonne of *Simon de Montfort* Earle of *Leicester* staying in *England*, when his father was slaine, and brethren fled, tooke the name of *Walsborne*, as some of that name have reported. So the name of *Ever* came from the Mannour of *Ever*, neere *Voxbridge*, to yonger sonnes of *L. Iohn Fitz-Robert de Clavering*, from whom the Lorde *Evers*, and sir *Peter Evers* of *Axholme* are descended. So sir *Iohn Cradocke* knight great grandfather of sir *Henry Newton* of *Somersetshire* tooke first the name of *Newson*, which was the name of his habitation: as the issue of *Huddard* in *Cheshire* tooke the name of *Dutton*.

Bnt for varietie and alteration of names in one familie vpon divers respects, I will give you one *Cheshire* example for all, out of an antient roule belonging to sir *William Brerton* of *Brerton* knight, which I sawe twenty yeares since. Not long after the Conquest *William Bellward* lord of the moietie of *Malpasse*, had two sonnes, *Dan-David* of *Malpasse*, surnamed *Le Clerke*, and *Richard*; *Dan-David* had *William* his eldest sonne surnamed *De Malpasse*, from whom the Baron *Dudley* is descended by heirs generall. His second sonne was named *Philip Gogh*, one of the issue of whose eldest sonnes tooke the name of *Egerton*; a third

Lib. Prioratus
de Wroxhall.

Yvo Carnocensis
in his Epistolis
complains
of this.

sonne tooke the name of *David Golborne*, and one of his sonnes the name of *Goodmon*. *Richard* the other sonne of the aforesaid *William Belward* had three sonnes, who tooke also divers names, viz. *Thomas de Cotgrave*, *William de Overton*, and *Richard Little*, who had two sonnes, the one named *Ken-clarke*, and the other *Iohn Richardson*. Heerein you may note alteration of names in respect of habitation in *Egerton*, *Cotgraves*, *Overton*. in respect of colour in *Gogh*, that is, Red, in respect of qualitie in him that was called *Goodmon*, in respect of stature in *Richard Little*, in respect of learning in *Ken-clarke*, in respect of the fathers Christian name in *Richardson*, all descending from *William Bellward*. And verily the Gentlemen of these so different names in *Cheshire* would not easily be induced to beleieve they were descended from one house, if it were not warranted by so antient a prooffe.

In respect of stature I could recite to you other examples, but I will onely adde this which I have read, that a yong Gentleman of the house of *Preux*; being of tall stature attending on the Lord *Hungerford*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, was among his fellowes called *Long H*: who after preferred to a good marriage by his Lorde, was called *H. Long*, that name continued to his posteritie, knights and men of great worship.

Other took their mothers surnames, as *A. Audley* yonger brother to *James lord Audley*, marrying the daughter and heire of *H. de Stanley* left a sonne *William*, that tooke the name of *Stanley*, from whome *Stanley Earle of Derby*, and other of that name are descended. *Geffrey* the sonne of *Robert Fitz-Maldred*, and *Isabel* his wife, heire of the Norman house of the *Nevilles*, tooke the name of *Nevill*, and left it to his posteritie which was spread into very manie honourable families of *England*. In like manner the sonne of *Ioscelin* of *Lovan* a yoonger sonne to the Duke of *Brabant*, when he had married *Agnes* the onely daughter of *William Lord Percy* so named of *Percy* forrest in the countie of *Maen*, from whome they came, (and not of piercing the

the king of *Scots* through the eie, as *Hector Boetius* fableth) his sonne and posteritie vppon a composition with the same Lady, tooke her name of *Percy*, but retained theyr olde coate armour, to shew from whome they descended; So *Adam de Montgomery* marrying the daughter and heire of *Carew* of *Molesford*, her sonne relinquishing his owne, left to his posteritie his mothers name *Carew*, from whom the Barons *Carew*, the *Carews* of *Haccomb*, of *Berry*, of *Anthony*, *Beddington*, &c. have had their names and originall. Likewise *Ralph Gernon* marrying the daughter of *Cavendish*, or *Candish*, left that name to his issue, as *Th: Talbot*, a learned Genealogist hath proved. So *Robert Meg* the great favourite of king *Iohn* took the name of *Braybrooke*, whereof his mother was one of the heires. So sir *Iohn de Handlow* marrying the daughter and heire of the Lorde *Burnell*, his posteritie tooke the name of *Burnell*. So sir *Tibault Russell* tooke the name of *De Gorges* to him and his issue, for that his mother was sister and one of the heirs of *Rasse de Gorges*, as it appeareth in the controversie betweene *Warbleton* and the saide *Tibault de Gorges* for the coate of Armes *Lozengy*, Or, and *Azure*, 2 I. of *Edward* the third, before *Henry* Earle of *Lancaster*, and others, at the siege of Saint *Margaret*. Not many years since, when *James Horsey* had married the daughter of *De Le-vale* of *Northumberland*, his issue tooke the name of *De-la-vale*.

Heerevnto may they also bee referred who changed their names in remembrance of their Progenitours being more honourable, as the sonnes of *Ceffrey Fitz-Petre*, tooke the name of *Magnavilla* or *Mandevile*, when they came to be Earles of *Essex*, because their grandmother *Beatrice* was of the house of *Mandevile*, as appeareth by the Abby booke of *Walden*. So *Thomas de Molton* tooke the name of *Lucy*, and many other, which I omit.

Others also have taken the name of them whose lands they had: As when King *Henry* the first gave the lands of the attainted *Robert Mowbray* Earle of *Northumberland*, being 120. Knights fees in *Normandy*, and 140. in *Eng-*

land, to *Nigel* or *Neale de Albney* his bow-bearer, who in the battell at *Trenchbray*, tooke *Robert Duke of Normandy* prisoner: he commanded withall, that his posteritie should take the Surname of *Monbray*, which they accordingly did, and retained the same as long as the issue male continued, which determined in *John Monbray Duke of Norfolk*, in the time of King *Edward the fourth*: whose heires were married into the families of *Howard* and *Barkeley*.

Remembrance of benefits made others to change their names, as *William Mortimer* descended from those of *Richard* Castle, tooke the name of *La-Zouch*, and named his sonne *Alan de la-Zouch*, for some favour received from the Lord *Zouch of Ashby de la-Zouch*, as appeareth by *Inquisition*. 11. & 21. Ed. 3.

In respect of adoption also, very many in all ages have changed their names: I neede not particulate it, for all know it. Some of their owne dislike of their names, have altered them: for as I have read in the booke of *Fornesse*, *William Fitz-Gilbert* Baron of *Kendall*, obtained licence of King *Henry the second*, to change his name and call himselfe and his posteritie *Lancaster*, from whom the *Lancasters* in *Westmorland* &c. are descended.

Heerevpon some thinke that without the Kings licence new names cannot be taken, or old names given away to others. Yet *Tiraquell* the great *Civilian* of *France*, in *Leg. quin. Comb. Tit. 92*. seemeth to incline, that both name and Armes may be transferred by will and testament, and produceth *Augustus*, who by his Testament commanded *Tiberius* and *Livia* to beare his name. How in former times *Herovile*, *Danville*, *Clanvone*, gave and granted away their Armes, which are as silent names, distinctions of families, and the same was thought vnlawfull afterward, when the Lord *Hoo* would have done the same, shall be declared in more convenient place. But the inconvenience of change of names, hath bene discovered to be such in *France*, that it hath bene propounded in Parliament at *Dijon*, that it

R. Whig.

should not be permitted but in these two respects, either when one should bee made heire to any with especiall words, to assume the name of the testatour; or when any one should have a donation surmounting a thousand crownes, vpon the same condition. But to retyre to our purpose.

Not a few have assumed the names of their fathers Baronies, as in former times the issue of *Richard Fitz-Gilbert*, tooke the name of *Clare*, which was their Barony: and in late time, since the *Suttons* came to the Barony of *Dudley*, all their issue tooke the name of *Dudloyes*: that I may omit others. The dislike of others hath caused also a change of names, for King *Edward* the first, disliking the iteration of *Fitz*, commanded the Lord *John Fitz-Robert*, a most ancient Baron, (whose Ancestours had continued their Surnames by their fathers Christian names,) to leaue that manner, and to be called *John Clavering*, which was the capitall seate of his Barony. And in this time, many that had followed that course of naming by *Fitz*, tooke them one settled name, and retained it as *Fitz Walter*, and others.

Lib. Monasterii
Sibton.

Also at that time the names of *Thamson*, *Richardson*, *Willson*, and other of that forme began to be settled, which before had varied according to the name of the father. *Edward* the fourth likewise (as I have heard,) loving some whose name was *Picard*, would often tell them that hee loved them well, but not their names, wherevpon some of them changed their names: and I have heard that one of them which tooke the name of *Ruddle*, being the place of his birth in that respect. And in late yeares in the time of King *Henry* the eight, an ancient worshipfull gentleman of *Wales*, being called at the panniell of *Lurey* by the name of *Thomas Ap-William*, *Ap Thomas*, *Ap Richard*, *Ap Hoel*, *Ap Evan Dagban*, &c. was advised by the Iudge to leaue that old manner. Wherevpon he after called himselfe *Moston*, according to the name of his principall house, and left that Surname to his posterity.

Offices have brought new names to divers families, as

when *Edward Fitz-Theobald* was made Butler of Ireland, the Earles of *Ormond* and others descended from them, tooke the name of *Butler*. So the distinct families of the *Constables* in the County of *Yorke*, are saide to have taken that name, from some of their Ancestours which bare the office of *Constables* of some Castles. In Like manner the *Stewards*, *Marshalls*, *Spencers*. That I may say nothing of such as for well acting on the stage, have carried away the names of the personages which they acted, and have lost their owne names among the people.

Schollers pride hath wrought alteration in some names which have beene sweetned in sound by drawing them to the Latine Analogue. As that notable Non-resident in our fathers time Doctor *Magnus*, who being a foundling at *Newark* vppon *Trent*, where hee erected a Grammer schoole, was called by the people *T. Among us*, for that he was found among them: But he profiting in learning, turned *Among us*, into *Magnus*, and was famous by that name, not onely heere, but also in forraine places where he was often Ambassa'our.

It were needelesse to note heere againe, how many have taken in former times the Christian name of their father, with prefixing of *Fitz* or *Fitz*, as *Fitz-hugh*, *Fitz-alan*, *Fitz-william*, or adding of *Son*, as *Richardson*, *Tomson*, *Iohnson*, &c. and so altered their Surnames if they had any. Whereas diuers ancient Gentlemen of *England* do beare Coates of Armes, which by old rrules and good proofes are knowne to belong to other names and families, and cannot make prooffe that they matched with those families, it is worth observation, considering how religious they were in elder times in keeping their owne Armes: whether they were not of those ancient houses whose Armes they beare, and have changed their names in respect of their habitation, or partitions and lands gotten by their wives. As *Puckering* of the North, beareth Ermin a Lion rampant Azure crowned, Or, which, as it is in the old Abby booke of *Furnesse*, was the coat of *Roger de Nisithorp*.

thorp. In the same booke the coate of *Dacre, Gules 3. Escalopes Arg.* is the coate of *R. Gerneth* of *Cumberland*, and so the three pillowes *Ermin* of *Redman* of *Northumberland*, is the coate of *Ran. de Greystock*. So *Ufford E.* of *Suffolk*, and *Peiton, Fetpilace*, and *Hide*, and many other Gentlemen of the same *Armes*, may seeme to haue bene of the same stocke, and to haue varied their names in diuers respects.

Finally, among the common people which sway all in names, many Surnames haue bene changed in respect of occupations, and not a few haue bene changed in respect of masters, for in every place we see the youth very commonly called by the names of their occupations, as *John Baker*, *Thomas Taylor*, *Will Butcher*, *Dic Barber*, and many by their masters names, as *John Pickering*, *Thomas Waskins*, *Nicholas French*; whenas they served maisters of those names, which often were conveyed to their posteritie, and their owne Surnames altogether forgotten. Some other causes of alteration of names may be found, as for crimes committed when men haue bene enforced to leave their countries. But heereby it may be vnderstood that an *Alias* or double name cannot preiudice the honest: and it is knowne that when Iudge *Catiline* tooke exception at one in this respect, saying, that no honest man had a double name, & came in with an *Alias*. The party asked him what exception his Lordship could take to *Iesus Christ*, *Alias*, *Iesus of Nazareth*.

I doubt not but some men among vs in changing their names, do imitate olde Goffer *Simon* the Cobbler in *Lucian*, who when he grew fat in the purse, would needes be called for Goodman *Siimon*, Master *Simonides*, as some women do follow the good Greeke wench, *Melissarion*, that is, Pretty honny-Bee, who when of a Commediant shee became a wealthy mans wife, would be saluted Madam *Aristictus*. *Pithias*, or *Prudence*. And some likewise can change themselves from shee, to hee, and consequently their name, as *Cenis* the wench, into *Cenens* the yong man, as you may see in *Ovid*.

Froffard.

Among the alteration of names, it may also be remembered how Kings of Armes, Herolds, and Pursivants are new named with a boile of wine powred vpon their heads by the Prince or Earle Marshall, when they are invested, and the Kings crowned, as *Garier, Clerenceux, Norrey, Lancaster, Yorke, Richmond, Somerset, &c.* which is as ancient as the time of King *Edward* the third. For we reade, that when newes was brought him at *Windfor*, by a Pursivant, of the victory at the battell of *Auroy*, hee bountifullly rewarded him, and immediately created him Herold, by the name of *Windfor*.

Heere might I note that women with vs at their marriage do change their surnames and passe into their husbands names, and iustly for that then *Non sunt duo, sed caru una*: And yet in *France* and the *Netherlands*, the better sort of women will still retaine their owne name with their husbands, as if *Mary* daughter of *Villewill* be married to *A. Vavin*, she will write herselfe *Mary Vavin Villewill*. But I feare husbands will not like this note, for that some of their dames may be ambitiously over-pert and too-too forward to imitate it.

Beside these former alterations, the tyran Time which hath swallowed many names, hath also in use of speech, changed more by contraiting syncopating, custelling and molliſying them, as beside them before mentioned. *Adreycis* now turned into *Darcy*, *Aldeheligbe* into *Awdley*, *Sabrigworth* into *Sapsford*, *Susli* into *Cecil*, *Mouatoy* into *Mungey*, *Bunnet* into *Knevet*, if you beleeve *Leland*, *Grinville* into *Greeneſeld*, *Flaverington* into *Harrington*, *Bourghier* into *Bowcer*, *Le Daiherell* into *Daiuell*, *Ravensford* into *Rainsford*, *Mobune* into *Moone*, *Dauvers* into *Davers*, *Gernegan* into *Ierningham*, *Cabers* into *Chaworth*, *Dinant* into *Dinham*, *Wooderington* into *Wisherington*, *Eslegh* into *Ashly*, *Turberville* into *Troubleſeld*, *De Oileio* into *Doiley*, *Pogli* into *Polye*, *De Alanson* into *Dalſon*, *Pureſoy* into *Purfrey*, *Cavendiſh* into *Candiſh*, *Veinour* into *Fenner*, *Harcourt* into *Harcot*, *Sanſtpaul* into *Sampol*, *Fortescu* into *Fos-*

ku, Ferrers into Ferris Throckmorton into Frogmorton, Culwen into Curwen, Pottevin into Pelfin, Berenger into Benger, Montacute into Montague, Gernons into Garniso, Pulliston into Piffon, Cholmondley into Cholmley, Grosvenour into Gravener, Meisilwarin into Mammaring, after into Mannering, Fitz-Gerard into Garret, Okover into Oker, Vvedale into Vdall, Damprecourt first into Dabrigecourt, now into Dabscot, Leventhrop into Lenthrop, Wilburnham into Willbram, Askew from Ascoub, and that from the old Christian name Ascnith, which in Latine was *Haeculphus* and *Haesulphus*, that is, Speedy helpe, &c.

It may not seem from this purpose, if I here set down & compare a few names of ancient good families, as they are written in old Latine Records and histories, with them now in use: wherof many are as it were so transformed in common pronunciation from the originall, as they will scanty seeme to have beene the same.

ASHE, *De Fraxinis.*

BELLEVV, *De Bella aqua.*

BEAVFOE, *De Bella fago.*

BOYS, *De Bosco.*

BEAVPRE, *De Bello prato.*

BOVRCHIER, *De Burgo chare, onely once.*

BEAVMONT, *De Bello-monte.*

BEAVCHAMP, *De Bello-campo.*

BLOVNT, *Flavus, sometimes.*

BOVVES, *De Arcubus.*

BOVIL, *De Bovis Villa.*

CHAVVORTH, *De Cadurcis.*

CHENEY, *De Casinet, and De Querceto.*

CHAMPAIGNE, *De Campania.*

CANTLOVV, *De Cantelupo.*

CHAVVMOND, *De Calvo Monte.*

CHAMPFLOVR, *De Campo-florida.*

CAPELL, *De Capella.*

CREVECVRE, *De Crepito corde.*

CHAMPERNOY, *De Campo Annapoli.*
 D'EVREUX, *De Ebroici.*
 D'AVTREY, *De Altaripa.*
 D'AVNEY, *De Abesto.*
 D'AVBENEY, *De Albencio.*
 FRESHMERSH, *De Frisco-Marisco.*
 FERRERS, *De Ferrarijs.*
 HVSSEY, *De Hofato, & Hofatni.*
 LORTY, *De Vrtiaco.*
 LOVE, *Lupus.*
 LOVET, *Lupellus.*
 LVOELL, *Lupellus.*
 LISLE, *De Insula.*
 MALLOVELL, *Malus Lupellus.*
 MONTIOY, *De Monte Iovis.*
 MANNOVRS, *De Mannerijs.*
 MINORS, *De Minerijs.*
 MARSH, *De Marisco.*
 MAVLEY, *De Malo-Lacu.*
 MONTCHENSEY, *De Monte Caniso.*
 MORTIMER, *De Mortuo Mari.*
 MVSTERS, *De Monasterijs.*
 MEVVS, *De Melfa.*
 MONTHERMER, *De Monte Hermerij.*
 MONTFICHET, *De Monte-fixe.*
 MONTPERSON, *De Monte Pessoni.*
 MOLINES, *De Molindinis.*
 MOIGNE, *Monachus.*
 NEVVMARCH, *De Novo Mercatu.*
 NOVRES, *De Noderijs.*
 NEVILL, *De Nova Villa.*
 PECHE, *De Peccato.*
 PERPOINT, *De Petra-Ponte.*
 PVDSEY, *De Puteaco.*
 ROCH, *De Rupe.*
 SELLENGER, or Saint LEGER, *De Sancto Leode-*
gario.

SIMBERB, *De Sancto Barbara*

STRADLING, *Easterling*, because they first came out of the East part of Germany.

SENLIS, *Sylvanectensis*, and *De Sancto Lizio*.

S. FOSTER, *De S. Vedasto*.

SEMARC, *De S. Medardo*.

SEIMOR, *De S. Mauro*.

SAMPIER, *De S. Petro*.

SAMPOL, *De S. Paulo*.

SENTLO, *De S. Lando*.

SENTLOVV, *De S. Lupo*.

SYNCLER, *De S. Clara*.

SEMARTON, *De S. Martino*.

SINGLIS, in Ireland, *De S. Gelaso*.

S. TOMER, *De S. Audomaro*.

S. OVVEN, *De S. Audocno*.

SAMOND, *De S. Amando*.

SVRTYES, *Super Teysam*.

SALTMERSH, *De Salso Marisco*.

SPENCER, or *Le Despencer*, *Dispensat*, or,

SCALES, *De Scalarijs*.

STRAVNGE, *Extraneus*.

VIPOVNT, *De Veteri-ponte*.

DE LA ZOYCH, *De Stipite sicco*.

For William de la Zouch Archbishop of Yorke, is so called in this verse, for his valour in an encounter against the Scottishmen at Bearparke. 1342.

Est pater invictus sicco de stipite dictus, &c.

For Zouch signifieth the stocke of a tree in the French tongue. And this translation of names into Greeke or Latine, is still in vse among the Geimans, for hee whose name is *Ertswert* or *Blackland*; will be *Melanethon*; if *Newman*, *Neander*; if *Holieman*, *Oskander*; if *Brooke*, *Torrentius*; if *Fenne*, *Paludanus*, &c. which some amongst vs beganne lately to imitate.

To drawe to an end, no man whatsoever is to be disliked in respect either of originall, or of signification, for

Seneca,

neither the good names doe grace the bad, neither do evil names disgrace the good; if names are to be accounted good or bad. In all countries both good and bad have bin of the same surnames, which as they participate one with the other in glory, so sometimes in shame. Therefore for ancestors, parentage, and names (as he said) let every man say *Vix ea nostra voco*. Time hath intermingled & confused all, & we are com all to this present, by successive variable descents from high and lowe: or as hee saith more plainly, the low are descended from the high; and contrariwise, the high from low.

If any doe vaunt of their names, let them looke to it, lest they have *inania nomina*; you know who saith, *Vestra nomina nunquam sumus admiratos, viros quos ea vobis reliquerant, magnos arbitror*. And if they glory in their ancient faire names, and farre fetcht descents, with contempt of others, happily some such like as *Marius* was, may returne vppon them *Marius* wordes; *Si inire deservimus nos, faciant idem maioribus suis, quibus vti nobis ex virtute nobilitas capis*. Invident honoris nostri: ergo invidiam labori, innocentie, periculis etiam nostris, quoniam per hoc illum recipimus. Yea some of these occupation and office names, which doe seeme so meane to some, are as ancient in this Realme as most other. For in that most authentickall Register *Doomesday* book in the Exchequer, ye shal have *Cocus*, *Aurifaber*, *Pretor*, *Pistor*, *Accipitrarius*, *Camerarius*, *Venator*, *Piscator*, *Aledicus*, i. Cook, Goldsmith, Painter, Baker, Falconer, Chamberlaine, Huntsman, Fisher, Marshall, Porter, Leach, and others, which then held land in *Capite*, and without doubt lest these names to their posteritie, albeit happily they are not mentioned in those tables of *Burtillo Abbey*, of such as came in at the Conquest; which whosoever consider well, shall finde alwayes to be forged, and those names to be inserted which the time in every age favoured, and were never mentioned in that authentickall Record.

If you please to compare the Roman names that seeme so stately, because you understand them not, you will dis-

daine them in respect of our meanest names; For what is *Fronto* but Beetle-browed? *Casius* but Cattes-eyes? *Petus* but Pinke-eyed? *Cocles* One-eye, *Naso* Bottle-nose, *Galba* Maggot, as *Suetonius* interpreteth; *Silo* Apes-nose, *Ancus* Crooked arme, *Pansa* Broade foote, *Strabo* Squint-eye, *Smillius* Swinheard, *Capito* Iobbernoll, *Culeus* Bald-pate, *Crispus* Curle-pate, *Flaccus* Loll-eares, or Flagge-eared, *Labco* Blabber-lippe, *Scaurus* Knobd-heel, *Varus* Bow-legged, *Pedo* Long-shankes, *Marcellus* Hammer, for it commeth from *Marcus*, *Hortensius* Gardner, *Silo* Petty-long pate, *Chilo* Flap-lippes, or, as *Vetus Longus* saith, *Improbioribus labris homo*.

In Orthographia

Those great names also *Fabius*, *Lentulus*, *Cicero*, *Piso*, *Stolo*, are no more in our tongue then Bean-man, Lentill, Chich-peafe, Pescod-man, Braunch; for as *Plinie* saith, these names were first appropriated to them; for skill in sowing those graines. Neyther those from beasts which *Varro* reciteth in the second *de Rustica*, *Taurus*, *Vitulus*, *Ovilus*, *Porcius*, *Caprius*, were better than Bull, Calfe, Sheep, Hogge, Goate, &c.

Lib. 18 c. 3.

In respect of these names all the names of *England* are such as I thinke few would take the benefite of *Dioclesianus* rescript, which I lately mentioned. But in *France* (where the fowle names *Marmat*, *Merd'oyson*, *Boreau*) and in *Spain* (where *Verdugo*, i. Hangman, *Putanero*, and such like are rife) it is no marvel that some procure licence from the King to change their names: and that a Gentlewoman, doctor *Andreas* the great Civilians wife said; *If faire names were saleable, they would be well bought.*

L. Andr. in C. dum, secundum de Prob.

Thus much of Christian names and Surnames, or *Praenomina* and *Nomina*. As for *Cognomina* and *Agnomina*, or By-names were rare in our Nation; onely I remember these three, *Le Beuf* in the familie of the *Giffardes*, of *Mewill* among the *Darcies*, and *Bouchard* in one house of the *Latimers*, and some say *Algernoun* in the familie of *Percies*: but that as yet is out of the reach of my reading, vnlesse it be the same that is corruptly in the descent of the Earles of

Bollesyn belonging to the late Queene Mother of France, set downe *Agernouns*, for *Algernouns*; For so *Eustace* the second is there by-named, who in other olde Pedegrees is called *Eustace* with the cleare eyes.

As for additions given over and beside names, and surnames in Law causes, that I may note them out of a Lawe booke, they are either of estate, or degree, or mysterie, or towne, or hamlet, or countie. Addition of estate are these; Yeoman, Gentleman, Esquire. Addition of degree are those which wee call names of dignitie, as Knight, Earle, Marqueesse, Duke. Additions of mysterie are such, Serivener, Carpenter, Smith. Addition of townes, as of *Paddington*, *Yllington*, *Edelmeion*. And where a man hath household in two places, he shall be saide to dwell in both of them, so that his addition in one of them doth suffice.

By the Statute the first yeere of king *Henry* the fift and fift chapter, it was ordained, that in suites or in actions where processe of Vtary lieth, such addition should be to the name of the Defendant, to shew his estate, mysterie, and place where he dwelleth, and that such Writts shall abate, if they have not such additions, if the Defendant do take exception thereat, they shall not abate by the office of the court.

Also, Duke, Marqueesse, Earle, or Knight be none of that addition, but names of dignitie, which should have beene given before the statute. And this was ordained by the sayde statnte, made in the first yeare of king *Henry* the seaventh chap. 5. to the intent that one man may not be grieved or troubled by the vtary of an other, but that by reason of the certaine addition every man might be certainly knowne, and beare his owne burden.

How the names of them which for capitall crimes against *Maiestie*, were creazed out of the publike Records, Tables, and Registers, or forbidden to be borne by their posteritie, when their memory was damned. I could shew at large, but this and such like, with *Misnomer* in our lawes, and other Quidities, I leave to the professours of lawes.

Somewhat might be said here of the additions to names or titles, which in most ancient times were either none, or most simple. For *Augustus* was impatient to be called *Domitianus*; yet *Domitian* liked well to be called *Dominus Deusq;* and *Domina* was taken vp by every private man, as appeereth by *Seneca*, and the poore Græcian which refused that title by alluding *Οὐκ ἐδέξατο Δίμωρ, ὅ γὰρ ἔχει δόμους*. Nevertholes it was nev er vsd by the Emperors, from *Domitian* to *Dioclesianus*, as *Vittor* noteth; but afterward it was continued by the Christian Emperors, yea vpon their Coines.

And that which is more strange, they vsd then as appeareth in the Constitutions, for themselves. *Eternitas nostra*, *Perennitas nostra*, *Numen nostrum*; and to their principall officers, *Vir illustris*, *Vir spectabilis*, *Magnifica celsitudo*, *Sublimis magnitudo tua*, *Illustris magnificentia*, *Sublimitas*, *Admiranda sublimitas*, *Eminentia tua*, *Excellentia tua*, *Præcella magnificentia tua*, &c. As appeareth in the Volumes of the Civill Lawe. So as I know not whie that Spite-king *Buchanan* should envy lesser titles to Princes, the verie Types of Gods maiestie, yea verie Gods in earth, and brand them with the marke of *Sericiis nobiliones*, which honour Princes therewith.

The Romans vnder the latter Emperours had a verie curious and carefull observation, in giving titles to men of reputation, which as I have read were onely five; *Illustris* was the highest appropriated to the *Præfetti Prætorio* of *Italy* and *Gallia*, the *Præfectus* of the Cittie of *Rome*, *Magister Equitum*, *Magister Pedum*, *Quæstor Palatii*, *Comes Largitionis*, &c. and all that had voice in the Senate. *Spectabilis* was the second title due to the Lieutenants generall, and *Comites* of Provinces, &c. So in *Ætioria Provinciarum*, *Piccarum Britanniarum*, *Comes Littoris Saxonici per Britanniam*. *Dux Britannia* are stiled *Viri spectabiles*. *Clarissimus* was the third title peculiar onelie to the *Consulares*, *Correttores*, and *Præsides* of Provinces. *Perfectissimus* was the fourth. *Egregius* the fift. And as *Clarissimus* was a title to

Cod. Theod. & Justinian.

those great officers above specified, so no other could have that, as neither of *Perfectissimus*, and *Egregius*, but granted by Patents. And in that age, as it is in the Code of *Theodosius*, *Titulo, Ut Dignitatem ordo servetur. Si quis indebitum sibi locum usurpaverit, nulla seignoratione defendatur, siq; plane sacrilegius.*

Amongst vs the Kings had these adiuncts, when they were written and spoken vnto, *Gloriosus, Gloriosissimus, Praeclentissimus, Charissimus Dominus, Rex illustris*, lately *Potentissimus, Inuictissimus, Serenissimus*; Our liege Lord, Our Sovereigne, Our Dread Sovereigne, &c.

As for *Grace*, it beganne about the time of *Henry* the fourth. *Excellent Grace* vnder *Henry* the sixth. *High and mighty Prince* vnder *Edward* the fourth. And *Majestie*, which first beganne to the Roman Emperours about the time of *Gallienus*, came hither in the time of King *Henry* the eighth, as *Sacred Maiestie* lately in our memory. Whereas among Christians it was appliable onely in former ages to God, as among the old Romans to the Goddesse *Maiestie* the daughter of *Honour* and *Reverence*.

Among other men in former ages *Dan* corrupted from *Dominus*, was the greatest attribute both to Spirituall and Temporall, and afterward *Worshipfull*, and *Right Worshipfull*, hath been thought convenient among vs for the great Dukes and Earles; but wee now beginne so to overlade men with additions, as *Spaniardes* did lately, vntill they were restrained by the Pragmaticall 1586. At which time *Pasquil* at *Rome* being demanded why *Philip* of *Spaine* had so taken away all titles from all sortes of men, answered merrily, albeit not religiously. That it may be verified of him which is saide, *Tu solus Dominus, tu solus altissimus*, in respect of his voluminous long Title which will tire the Reader.

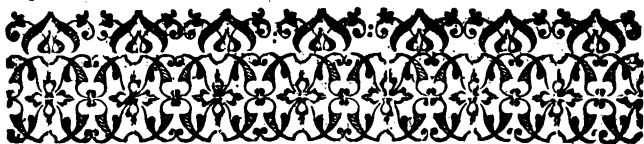
Thus farre had I proceeded in names, when it was his time to stay, for I am advertised that there is one, which by *Arte Trochilick*, will drawe all English surnames of the best families out of the pitte of *Poetrie*, as *Bourschier* from

Bassyr the tyrant of *Egypt*; *Percy* from flying *Perseus*; *Darcy* from *Dircæus Apollo*; *Lee* from *Latus* turned into a Swanne in *Ovid*; *Iakeson* from *Iason*: well hee may satisfie them herein, whom I cannot. As for my selfe, I acknowledge that I cannot satisfie neither them, nor my selfe in all particularities: and well therefore I doe like him that said, He dooth not teach well which teacheth all; leaving nothing to subtrill wittes to sift out. And sure I am scrupulous Diligence lieth open to Envie. But for such as wil not be content with that which is said, I wish sir *Iohn de Bilbao* would coniure vp *William Ockam* the father of the Nominales (as *Appion* did *Homer*.) for their better satisfaction heerein. Meane while I desire no man will take offence at any thing heere spoken, whenas I have beene so farre from giving offence, that I dare protest it in that solemne auntient forme, *Superos, & Sydera testor*. Hating it in others, and condemning it in my selfe, even vnto the bottomles pitt of hell.

T 2

Alm-





Allusions.



Will now present vnto you a few extracts out of names; (I feare you will call them foolish fopperies,) but call them what you please, I hope a little folly may be pardonable in this our so wise age.

Out of Names the busie wit of man continually working, hath wrought vpon liking or dislike Allusions, very common in all ages, and among all men, *Rebus*, rise in late ages both with learned and vnlearned, and *Anagrammes*, though long since invented, yet rare in this our refined times. In all which, I will briefly shew our Nation hath beene no lesse pregnant, then those Southerne which presume of wit in respect of situation. Afterward, some what shall be said of *Allegories*, which as silent names, distinguish families.

An Allusion is as it were a dalliance or playing with words, like in sound, vnlike in sence, by changing, adding, or subtracting a letter or two; so that words nicking and resembling one the other, are appliable to diffrent significations. As the Almightye (if we may heerein vse sacred authority,) in ratification of his promise to the seede of *Isaac*, changed *Abram*, i. High father, into *Abraham*, that is, father of many; and *Sarai*, that is, my Dame, into *Sara*, that is, Lady or Dame. The Greekes (to omit infinite others,) nicked

micked *Antiochus Epiphani*, that is, the famous, with *Epimanes*, that is, the furious. The Romans likewise played with bibbing *Tiberius Nero*, calling him *Biberius Nero*. So *Tully* called the extorting *Verres*, in the actions against him *Verrens*, as Sweepe-all. So in *Quintilian* the fower fellow, *Placidius* was called *Acidus*, and of late one called *Scaliger*, *Aliger*.

Excellent is that which our countriman Reverend *Beda* reporteth in his Ecclesiasticall History of *England*, of the cause that mooved *Gregory* the Great to send *Augustine* into *England*. On a time (as I shewed before) when he saw beautifull boyes to be sold in the market at *Rome*, and demanded by what name their Nation was called; and they told him English-men; and iustly be they so called (quoth he,) for they have Angelike faces, and seeme meete to be made Coheirs with the Angells in heaven: After, when it was tolde him that their King was called *Alla*, then said he, ought *Alleluja* to be sung in that Country to the praise of their Creatour; when it was also signified vnto him, they were borne in a part of the Kingdome of *Northumberland*, called then *Deira*, now *Holdernesse* *De ira Dei*, (then said he,) *sunt liberandi*.

Laurens Archbishop, which succeeded that *Augustine*, was by allusion called *Lauriger*, *Mullinus*, *Mellissanus*, *Brish-mald*, *Bright-world*, *Nathelbelme*, *Noble-hekke*, *Cel-nethius*, *Celanans*, all archbishops of *Canterbury*. And such like were framed out of the names of many English Confessours, which I omit.

Arletta, the good wench which so kindly entertained *Robert Duke of Normandy*, when he begate of her *William* the Conquerour, (as I had rather you should read in others, then heare of me,) was for his honesty, closely with an aspiration called *Harlot*. But the good and learned Recorder would say, that this name beganne from her, and in honour of her, was appropriated by the Normans in *England*, to all of her kinde profession, and so continueth.

When *Herbert* first Bishop of *Norwich*, and founder of

the Cathedrall Church there, had simoniacally procured that Bishopricke to himselfe, and the *Abbacy of Winchester* to his father, they were alluded vpon by the name of *Simon* in the worst sence, in this verse.

Filius est Praesul, pater Abbas, Simon uterq.

Minor hist.
M. Paris,

Venus,

Strong and suddaine was that Allusion of *Gilbert Folioth* Bishop of *Hereford*, who when hee had incurred the hatred of many, for opposing himselfe against *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, one cried with a lowd voyce at his chamber windowe at mid-night, *Folioth, Folioth, thy god is the goddasse Azaroth*. Hee suddenly and stowtly replied, *Thou liest fowle feind, my God is the God of Sabaoth*.

Venus,

Hitherto may be referred that which *Giraldus Cambrensis* reporteth. An Archdeacon named *Peccatum* or *Peche*, a rurall Deane called *De-vill*, & a Jew travailing together in the Marches of *Wales*, when they came to *Illustrato*, the Archdeacon said to his Deane, that their Iurisdiction began there, & reached to *Malpasse*: The Jew considering the names of the Deane, Archdeacon, & limits, said by Allusion: *Marvaile may it be if I scape well out of this Iurisdiction, where Sinne is Archdeacon, the Devil the Deane, and the bounds Illustrate with Malpasse*.

Alexander Nequam, a man of great learning, borne at *Saint Albones*, and desirous to enter into religion there, after hee had signified his desire, writ to the Abot *Laconically*.

Si vis, veniam, sin autem, su autem.

Who answered as briefly, alluding to his name.

Si bonus sis, venis, si Nequam, nequaquam.

Wherevpon he changed his name to *Neckam*.

Philip Rependum, Abbot of *Leicester*, alluded thus vpon the name of *Neckam*,

Es niger & nequam, cum sis cognomine Neckam.

Nigrier

Nigrior esse potes, nequior esse nequis.

But hee repaied him with this re-allusion vppon the name of *Philipp*.

Phi nota factoris, lippos natus omnibus horis, &c.

A London Poet dallied thus with the name of *Eustachius*, when he was preferred from Treasurer of the Exchequer, to be Bishop of London, 1222. which was thought a great preferment in that age.

Eustachi nupèr benè stabas, nunc benè stabis.

Ille statns valuit, prævalet iste tamen.

Robert Passetue, an especiall favorite of *Henry* the third, afterward by a court-tempest so shaken as he was glad to be Parson of *Derham* in *Norfolke*; was alluded vnto while he was in the Sun-shine, by *Pass-le-eau*, as surpassing the pure water, the most excellent element of all, if you beleeve *Pindar*.

This Allusion was composed to the honour of a religious man called *Robertus*, resolving it into *Ros, Ver, Thus*.

Tu benè Robertus, quasi Ros, Ver, Thusq; vocaris,

Ros sata, ver flores, Thus holocausta facit.

Sic tu Ros, Ver, Thus, geris hæc tria, Ros sata verbi,

Ver floris morum, Thus holocausta precum.

Vpon the same, another framed this.

Robertus titulo dotatur triplice, Roris

Temperie, Veris dulcedine, Thuris odore.

Vpon the same name and invention I have also found this,

Es benè Ros, Ver, Thus, Ros es quod nectare stillas,

Ver quod flore vires, Thus, quin mente sapis.

Ros (inquam) Ver, Thus: Ros qui dulcedine stillas,

Ver quod flore mæst, Thus quod odore sapis.

Nam quod tu sis Ros, Ver, Thus, perbibet tua Roris,

Temperies, Veris gratia, Thuris odor.

Vpon the same name *Robertus*, an other made *Robur*,
Thus with this Disticha:

*Tu bene Robertus quasi Robur, Tui: bene Robur,
Nam virtute viget, Tui: quia monte sapit.*

When *Pandulphus* the Pope's Nuncio came into England,
a Scholler smoothed him with this soplish allusion:

*Tu totum dulcor perfundis, & inde vocaris,
Pandulphus, quid Pan nisi totum? Dul nisi dulcor?
Pisus nisi fusus? id est, totus dulcedine fusus.*

One in a dedication alluded vnto *Roger* an Ecclesiastical
person in this verse:

Qui Cleri Rogere Rosan geris, annue vati.

A poore Poet begging of one, whose name was *Iohn*,
which is in Hebrew, *The grace of God*, begged of him by
praising his name in this manner.

*Nomen habes non immerito Divina, Iohannes,
Gratia, voce sua conveniente rei.
Ergo vel gratus summo, vel gratia summi,
Es, pro parte mea casus vree q. facis.
Si summo gratus, ergo pietatis alumnus,
Ergo pauperibus ferre teneris opem.*

Another played vpon the name of *Turbervill*, when
practising with the French, he plaid false with his Sovereign
K. *Edward* the first.

Turbat tranquilla clam Thomas Turbida Villa.

These may seeme over many in so slight a matter, yet
I will in respect of the persons, offer you two or three
more to be regarded. *William*, Lord *Montjoy*, famous for
his learning, great Grandfather to the honourable *Charles*,
now Earle of *Derbyshire*, who is no lesse famous for his ver-
tue and hereditary love of learning; when hee was the
Queenes Chamberlaine, in an Epistle to *Erasmus*, called
King

king *Henry* the eight *Octavius* for *Octavus* resembling him thereby to *Octavius Augustus* the onely mirror of Princely vertues.

Lady Jane Grey daughter to the Duke of *Suffolke*, who payde the price of others ambition with her bloud, for her excellency in the Greeke tongue was called for *Graia*, *Graia*, and this made to her honour in that respect.

Miraris Ianam Graio sermone valere?

Quo nata est primum tempore Graia fuit.

When the duke of *Buckingham* was put to death by the practise of cardinall *Wolsey* a Butchers sonne, the Emperour *Charles* the fift saide, It was great pittie, that so faire and goodly a Bucke should be woried to death by a Butchers curre; alluding either to the name of *Buckingham*, or to a Bucke, which was a badge of honour to that familie.

Domingo a Spaniard in the time of Queene *Mary*, offended with an Englishman that called him *Domingus*, tolde him hee was *Dominicus*; but hee was I assure you more highly offended, when hee after for *Dominicus* called him *Damoniacus*.

In the beginning of her late Maiesties raigne one alluded to her name *Elisabetha*, with *Illeſa-Beata*, that is, *Safe without hurt, and happy*. The sense whereof, as the Almighty by his fatherly mercy performed in her person, so shee by her motherly providence vnder God effected in this realme in blisfull peace and plenty, whereas contrariwise other confining Regions have beene overwhelmed with all kinde of miseries. The cause whereof, one in this last French broyles referred by Allusion to *Spania* and *Mania* two Greeke words, signifying Penury and Furie; but implying therein closely the late King of *Spain*, and duke du *Maine*.

V.

Robus



Rebus, or Name-devises.



Any approved customes, lawes, maners, fashions, and phraes have the English alwayes borrowed of their neighbours the French, especially since the time of King *Edward* the Confessour, who resided long in *Fraunce*, and is charged by Historians of his time, to have returned from thence wholly Frenchified; then by the Norman Conquest which immediately ensued, after by the honourable aliances of the Kings of *England*, with the most renowned families, yea and with the verie royall house of *Fraunce*. But after that the triumphant victorious king *Edward* the third had traversed *Fraunce* with his victories, and had plained English colonies in *Calice*, *Hainee* and *Guyne*, but people bordering vpon the pregnant *Picardes*, beganne to admire their fooleries in painted Poesies. For whereas a poesie is a speaking picture, and a picture a speechlesse Poetrie, they which lackt wit to expresse their conceit in speech, did vse to depaint it out (as it were) in pictures, which they called *Rebus*, by a Latine name well fitting their devise. These were so well liked by our English there, and sent hither over the streight of *Callice* with full saile, were so entertained heere (although they were most ridiculous) by all degrees, by the learned and vnlearned, that he was no body that coulde not hammer out of his name an invention by this wit-craft, and picture it accordingly: whereupon who did not busie his braine to hammer his devise out of this forge.

Sir *Thomas Cavall*, whereas *Cavall* signifieth an horse, engraved a gallopping horse in his scale with this limping verse;

Thoma credite, cum cernis eius equum.

So *Iohn Eagleshead*, as it seemeth, to notifie his name, about his Armes, as I have seene in an olde Scale with an Eagles head, set downe this:

Hoc aquila caput est, signumq; figura Iohannis.

The Abbot of *Ramsay* more wisely sette in his Scale a Ramme in the sea, with this verse, to shew hee was a right ramme;

Cuius signa gero dux gregis est, ut ego.

William Chaundler Warden of New colledge in Oxford, playing with his owne name, so filled the hall-windowes with candles, and these wordes, *Fiat lux*, that hee darkened the hall. Whereuppon the Vidam of Charters when hee was there, saide, It should have bin, *Fiant tenetbra*.

Did not that amorous Youth mystically expresse his love to *Rose Hill*, whome hee courted, when in the border of his painted cloth, hee caused to be painted as rudely, as he devised grosely, a rose, an hill, an eye, a loafe, a well, that is, if you will spell it.

Rose Hill I love well.

You may imagine that *Francis Cornesfield* did scratch his elbow when hee hadde sweetely invented to signifie his name, Saint *Francis* with his Frierly kowle in a cornesfield.

It may seeme doubtfull whether *Bolton* Prior of Saint *Burtholmews* in *Smishfield*, was wiser when hee invented for his name a bird-bolt through a Tunne, or when hee built him an house vpon *Harrow Hill*, for feare of an inendation after a great coniunction in the watry Triplie.

Isip Abbot of *Westminster*, a man most favored by king *Henry* the seventh, had a quadruple devise for his single name; for somewhere hee sette vppe in his windowes an eie with a slip of a tree, in other places one slipping boughs in a tree, in other places an *I* with the saide slip; and in some places one slipping from a tree with the woorde *I-slip*.

Whosoever devised for *Thomas* Earle of *Arundell*, a capitall *A* in a Rundle, wherewith hee decked an house which hee built, did thinke I warrant you, that hee did the Nobleman great honour.

No lesse did he like his invention, which for sir *Anthony Wingfield*, devised a Wing with these foure letters, *F, E, L, D*, quarterly about it, and over the Wing a crosse, to shew he was a Christian, and on the crosse a red rose, to shew that he followed the house of *Launceston*.

Morton Archbishop of *Canterbury*, a man of great wisdom, and borne to the vniverfall good of this realme, was content to vse *Mor* vppon a Tunne; and sometime a Mulberry tree called *Morus* in Latine out of a Tunne. So *Luton*, *Thorneton*, *Ashton* did notifie their names with a Lute, a Thorne, an Ash vpon a Tunne. So an Hare on a bottle for *Harebottle*; a Maggot-pie vppon a goate for *Pigot*; an Hare by a sheafe of rie in the Sunne for *Harrison*; *Med* written on a calfe for *Medcasse*; *Chester*, a chest with a Starre over it: *Ailet* a Lot; *Lionel Ducket* a Lion with *L* on his head, whereas it should have beene in his taile. If the Lion had beene eating a ducke, it had beene a rare devise woorth a duckat, or ducke-egge. And if you require more, I referre you to the witty inventions of some Londoners, but that for *Garret Dews* is most memorable, two in a garret casting Dews at dice. This for *Rebus* may suffice, and yet if there were more, I thinke some lips would like such kinde of Lettice. In parte to excuse them yet, some of the greatest Romans were a little blasted with this foolerie, if you so censure it. Our great Maister *Cicero* in a dedication of his to his gods, inscribed *Marcus Tullius*,

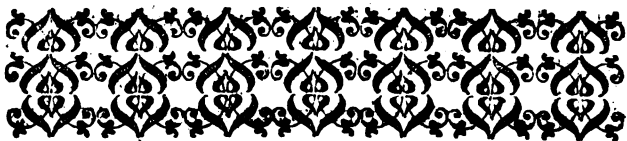
and

and that little pulſe leſſe than a peaſe; which wee call (I thinke) a chice peaſe, and the Latines *Cicer*, in ſteede of *Cicero*. As in the coines of *Iulius Caesar* wee have ſeene an Elephant, for ſo *Caſar* ſignifieth in the Mauritanian tong, and the two Mint-maiſters in that age, *L. Aquilius Florus*, and *Voconius Vutul*; the one uſed a Floure, the other a Calfe in the reverſes of their coynes, alluding vnto their names.

V 3

Ana-





Anagrammes.



HE onely *Quint-essence* that hitherto the *Alchimy* of wit could draw out of names, is *Anagrammatisme*, or *Metagrammatisme*, which is a dissolution of a Name truly written into his Letters, as his Elements, and a new connexion of it by artificiall transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named.

The precise in this practise strictly observing all the partes of the definition, are onely bold with *H* either in omitting or retaining it, for that it cannot challenge the right of a letter. But the licentiats somewhat licentiously lest they should prejudice poetick libertie, will pardon themselves for doubling or reiecting a letter, if the sense fall aptly, and thinke it no iniury to vse *E* for *Æ*, *V* for *W*, *S* for *Z*, and *C* for *K*, and contrariwise.

The French exceedingly admire and celebrate this facultie, for the deepe and farre fetched antiquitie, the piked fines and the mysticall significations thereby: for that names are divine notes, and divine notes do notifie future events; so that events consequently must lurke in names, which onely can be pried into by this mystery. Affirming that each mans fortune is written in his name, as *Astrologians* say, all things are written in heaven, if a man could

read them: They exemplifie out of the *Rabbins*, they quote dreaming *Artemidorus*, with other allegations; they vrge particular experiments, and so enforce the matter with strong words and weake proofes, that some credulous yong men, hovering betweene hope and feare, might easily be carried away by them into the forbidden superstition of *Onomantia*, or South-saying by names.

But some of the sower sort will say it is nothing but a troublous toy, and because they cannot attaine to it, will condemne it, lest by commending it, they should discommend themselves. Others more milde will grant it to be a daintie devise and disport of wit not without pleasure, if it be not wrested out of the name to the reproach of the person. And such will not deny, but that as good names may be ominous, so also good *Anagrammes*, with a delightfull comfort and pleasant motion in honest mindes, in no point yeelding to many vaine pleasures of the body. They will also afford it some commendations in respect of the difficultie, (*Difficilia que pulchra*,) as also that it is a whetstone of patience to them that shall practise it. For some have beene scene to bite their penne, scratch their head, bend their browes, bite their lips, beate the board, teare the paper when they were faire for somewhat, and caught nothing heerein.

If profound antiquitie, or the inventour may commend an invention, this will not give place to many. For as the great Masters of the Jewes testifie, *Moses* received of God a literall law, written by the finger of God, in the two Tables of the ten Commaundements to be imparted to all, and another Mysticall to be communicated onely to seventy men, which by tradition they should passe to their posteritie, whereof it was called *Cabala*. Which was devided into *Mercana*, concerning onely the sacred names of God, and *Bresub* of other names consisting of Alphabeticall revolution, which they will have to be *Anagrammatisme*, by which they say *Marie* resolved made, *Our holy Mistris*. But whether this *Cabala* is more ancient than the

Talmudicall learning, hatched by the curious Iewes, (as some will,) about 200. yeares after Christ, let the learned consider.

The Greekes referre this invention to *Licophron*, (as *Isaac Tzetzes* hath in his preface to his obscure Poeme *Cassandra*,) who was one of those Poets which the Greekes called the Seaven-starrs, or *Pleiados*, and flourished about the yeare 380. before Christ, in the time of *Ptolomeus Philadelphus*, king of *Egypt*, whose name hee thus anagramatized.

ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΪΟΣ.

ΑΠΟ ΜΕΛΙΤΟΣ. *Made of honny.*

And vpon *Arfinoe* his wife, thus;

ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗ

ΕΡΑΣ ΙΟΥ. *Iuxta violet.*

Afterward as appeareth by *Eustachius* there were some Greekes disported themselves heerein, as he which turned *Atlas* for his heaue burthen, in supporting heaven to *Talus*, that is, wretched, *Aret*, *Virtue* into *Erate*, that is, lovely, *Ilaros*, merry, into *Liaros*, that is, waime. But in late yeares, when learning revived vnder *Francis* the first in *France*, the French beganne to distill their wits heerein, for there was made for him.

Francis de Valoys.

DE FACON SVIS ROYAL.

For his sonne *Henry de Valoys.*

ROY ES DE NVL HAY.

For *Charles of Borbon*, the Prince of Conde.

Borbonius.

ORBI BONVS.

For the late Queene of *Scotland*, his Maiesties mother.

Maria Steuarta.

VERITAS ARMATA.

And that Greeke one, which is most excellent, of the sacred name of our sweete Saviour Iesus, according to that of the 53. of *Esay*, He is brought as a sheepe to the slaughter, thus:

THEOREM.

ET NOÏE, that is, *Thou art that sheepe.*

The Italians who now admire them, beganne not 20. yeares since to vse them as the Bishop of Grasse a professor heerein testifieth.

In England I know some who 30. yeares since have bestowed some idle houres heerein with good successe, albeit our English names running rough with cragged consonants, are not so smooth and easie for transposition as the French and Italian. Yet I will set downe some which I have happened vpon, framed out of the names of diuers great personages, and others in most of the which in the sence may seeme appliable to their good parts.

To begin with his most Excellent Maiestie our dread Soueraigne, was made this declaring his vndoubted rightfull claime to the Monarchy of Britan, as the successor of the valourous king *Arthur.*

Charles James Steuart.

CLAIMES ARTHURS SEATE.

As this also truly verified in his person.

Jacobus Sextus Stuartus.

VITA CASTVS, EX SE ROBVS TVS.

For our late Queene of happy memory, to whose gracious government vnder God, we owe much happinesse. I have found the letters of *Elizabetha Regina* transposed to signifie that happinesse, as speaking vnto her in this sence, *O Englands Soueraigne thou hast made vs happy: thus*

Elizabetha Regina,

ANGLIÆ HERA, BEATI.

And whereas the French compare *Anagramme* by themselves to gems, but when they are cast into a distich or Epigram to gems enchaîned in chameled gold. This distich was then made thereon with a most humble and dunsall wish.

Nos Anglos radijs hera nostra beata beasti;

Sis hera nostrò solo. sis Dea serapole.

The same blessed rites of her Maiestie to Englands vnspokeable good, and her ioyfull raigne were noted thus out of

X

Eliza-

*Anagrammes.**Elizabetha Regina,**ANGLIÆ ERIS BEATA**EIA, LETA REGNABIS.*

Carolus Vtenbottius my good friend made this 30. years
since in Greeke, when he attended heere vpon Monsieur
Foris, Ambassadours from the French King.

*ΕΛΙΖΑΒΗΤΗ Η ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ,**ΖΑΘΕΗ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΗΣ ΛΙΒΑΖ*that is, *The deivine dew of her Kingdoms.*

Likewise out of the Greeke was this,

*ΗΛΙΣΑΒΕΘΑ,**ΘΕΑ ΒΑΣΙΛΗ.*that is, *A Goddesse Queene.*

Her most milde government of her subiects, and Lion-
like courage against her Spanish enemies, was thus decla-
red out of

*Elizabetha Regina Anglia,**ANGLIS AGNA, HIBERIE LEA.*

Whereas she was as a Sweepnet for the Spanish ships,
which (as the Athenians said of their fortunate *Timothy*,)
happily fell into her net: this was made by transposing of

*Elizabetha Regina Anglie,**GENTI HIBERIE,**ILLA SAGENA.*

In respect of her great warres explored against that
mighty Monarch, this was wrought out of

*Elizabetha Anglorum Regina,**MAGNA BELLA TV HEROINA GERIS.*

The good government of her Maiestie, was thus no-
ted vnder the name of the flourishing *Muse Thulia*

*Elizabetha Regina,**BENE THALIA REGIS.*

In this following was comprised the wish then of all
true English,

*Elizabetha Regina Anglorum,**GLORIA REGNI SALVA MANEBIT.*

Have now some framed vpon the names of divers ho-
nourable

nourable personages and others, lovers I hope of good letters, neither let any conceive offensively if they are not here remembred: I have imparted all that came to my hands.

Out of the name of the late right reverend, the Lorde Archebishoppe of *Canterbury*, the mirrour of Prælates in our daies was found this, in respect of his milde proceedings.

Ioannes Whitegastius.

NON VI EGIT FAVIT IHESVS.

For the Lord Chancellor, Lord Ellesmer.

Thomas Egerton,

GESTAT HONOREM.

Oris honore viget, Vt mentis gestat honorem

Iuris Egertonius, dignus honore coli.

For the late Lord Treasurer, a most prudent and honourable Councellor to two mightie Princes.

Guilielmus Cecilius Baro Burglio,

VIGILI CVM LABORE ILLVCE REGIBVS.

Regibus illuces vigili Guilielmo labore,

Nam clare fulget lux tua luce Dei.

For the Earle of Nottingham, Lord Admirall.

Carolus Howarde,

CHARVS, ARDVO LEO.

For the Earle of Northumberland.

Henricus Percius,

HIC PVRE SINCERVS.

Vpon which with a relation to the Crescent or silver Moone his Cognifance, was framed thus:

Percius HIC PVRE SINCERVS, Percia Luna

Candida p̄ta micat, p̄llos at illa polo,

This was made as a wish to the Earle of Shrewsbury, that his name and Talbot may be as terrible to the French, as it was when the French so feared his progenitour John, Lord Talbot, first Earle of Shrewsbury of that family.

Gilbertus Talbottius.

CALLOS TV TIBI TVRBES

Vt præcipuum, sic GALLOS TV TIBI TVRBES.

Sic galli timeant res, tunnaq; canum.

This was by transposition Anagrammaticall, framed out of the name of the Earle of Worcester.

Edwardus Somersset,

MODERATVS, SED VERVS.

This out of the name of the Earle of Rutland.

Rogerus Maners,

AMOR RESVRGENS.

Out of the name of the Earle of Cumberland, in respect of his sea service then; alluding to his fierie Dragon the Crest of his family.

Georgius Clifordius Cumberlandius,

DORIDIS REGNO CLARVS CVM VI FVLGEBIS.

IN DORIDIS REGNO CLARVS FVLGEBIS, & vndis

CVM VI victor erit flammis ille Draco.

Out of the name of the Earle of Suffex.

Robertus Ratcliffus,

SICVT RARVS FLOREBIT.

For the Earle of Southampton.

Henricus Wriothesleius,

HEROICVS, LÆTVS, VT VIRENS.

For the Earle of Devon, Lord Montjoy.

Carolus Blountus,

BONVS, VT SOL CLARVS.

Tu BONVS VT SOL CLARVS, Nil clarius illo]

Calo, penes melior Carole nemo solo.

Out of the name of the Viscount Cranbourn, Lord Cecil, whom as his honourable father, and the whole family, I cannot in dutie name without honour, was made thus:

Robertus Cecilius,

TV ORBI RELVSCISCIS

SIC TV SVB RORE CÆLI.

With this Distich:

ORBE RELVSCISCIS, CELI SVB RORE

Quem Deus irradiat lumine, rore lavat.

This transpose of the letters in the name of the Lord Lumley, doth seeme prophetically to promise many yeares unto that worthy and good old man.

Ioannes Lelandus.

ANNOS MILLE VIVES.

Out of the name of the late Lord *Hunsdon*, Lord Chamberlaine and his Creaft the white Swanne was this Anagramme, and Distich thereon composed.

Gorgius Carius Hunsdonius,

HVIVS IN SVOS CANDOR EGREGIVS.

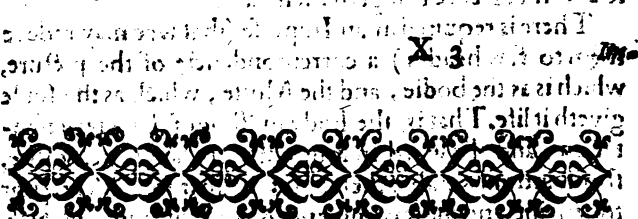
*Hunsdonij egregius resplendet pectore candor,**Huius vt in cygno nil nisi candor inest.*

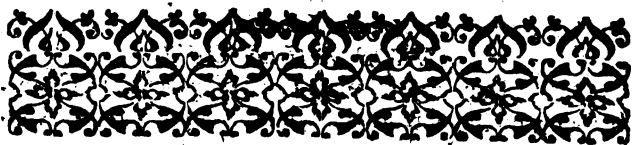
For the Lord *Compton*, in respect of his honourable parentage and generous spirit,

Gulielmus Comptonius.

ILLIVS GENVS CVM OPTIMO.

In single Surnames have beene found, for the late Earle of *Essex*, whose surname was *D'evreux*, VBRV DVX. For the worthy & compleate knight sir *Fulke Grevil*, who excelleth in stately *Heroicall* verse, in *Grevilius*, VERGILIIVS, in *Vernon* RENOVN, &c. But heere it is time to stay, for some of the sower sort beginne to laugh at these, when as yet they have no better insight in Anagrammes than wife *Sieur Gaulard*, who when he heard a Gentleman report that he was at a supper, where they had not only good company and good cheate, but also *ivory* Epigrammes, and fine Anagrammes; he returning home, rated and belovred his Cooke as an ignorant scullion that never dressed or served yp to him, either Epigrammes or Anagrams. And as for these sower surings, they are to be commended to *Sieur Gaulard*, and hee with them joyns to their Cookes, and kitchen-stuffe.





Imprefes.



N Imprefe (as the Italians call it) is a devise in picture with his Motte, or Word, borne by noble and learned personages, to notifie some particular conceit of their owne: as Emblemes (that we may omitte other differences) doe propound some generall instruction to all: As for example: Whereas *Cosmo Medici* Duke of *Florence* had in the ascendent at his natiuitie the signe *Capricorne*, vnder which also *Augustus* and *Charles* the first, two great and good Princes were borne: he vsed the celestiaall signe *Capricorne*, with this Motte; *FIDEM PATI PIETATE SE QVEMVR* for his Imprefe, particularly concerning his good hope to prooue like vnto them. But a faire woman pictured with an Olive crowne representing *Peace*, carying in one hand the horne of *Plenty*, leading a little golden boy for *Thurs* in the other, with, *EX PACE RERV M OVIDENTIA*, is an Embleme, and a generall document to all, that *Peace* bringeth *Plentie*.

There is required in an Imprefe (that wee may reduce them to few heade) a correspondencie of the picture, which is as the bodie, and the Motte, which as the soule giveth it life. That is, the body must be of faire representation, and the word in some different language, witty, short, and answerable therunto, neither too obscure, nor too plaine, and most commended, when it is an *Hemistich*, or parcell of a verse.

According to the descriptions neither the flames with the Moone in *Fidens* shield in *Eschellu*, neither *Amphibious* dragon in *Pindore*, neither the stemme of a shippe vailed for a scale by *Parop*, can have heere place: Much lesse the reverses in Roman coynes, which were onely historically memorials of their actes; as that of *Claudian*, with a plowman at plow and this *COL: CAMALODVN* was to signifie that he made *Maldon* in *Essex* a Colony, and that of *Hadrian* with an Emperour, three souldiers, and *EXERC: BRITANNICVS* was in memorie of some good service by the three Legions resident in this Isle at *Yorke*, *Chester*, and *Carlisle* vpon *Uske*. That also of *Severus* with a woman sitting vpon Clifles holding an ensigne in one hand, and as it were writing vpon a shield, with *VICTORIA BRITANN:* was onely to shew his victories here.

Britannia Cam-
deni.

Such also as are set downe in *Natitia Provinciarum*, as a Booke set out for *Ierij*, a circle party per *Sabier* for *Britannici*, a carbuncle (as Blazons term it) for *Britannici*, &c. cannot be admitted into the number of *Impreses*, for they were the severall ensignes of severall military companies, whereof the two last seemed to be leaved out of this Isle.

Childish it is to referre hither the shields of *King Arthurs* round-table Knights, when they were devised; as it is probable, for no other end, but to teach young men the termes of Blazon.

Neither are Armes to be referred hither, which were devised to distinguish families, and were most usual among the nobilitie in warres, tilts and tournaments in their coates called *Coats-armours*, *Shields*, *Standards*, *Banners*, *Pennons*, *Guydens*, untill about some hundred yeeres since, when the *French* and *Italian* in the expedition of *Naples*, vnder *Charles* the eight beganne to leave Armes, happily for that many of them had none, and to leave the curtaines of their mistresses beddes, their mistresses colours, or these *Impreses* in their banners, shields, and comparisons:

parisons: in which the English have imitated them, and albeit a few have borrowed somewhat from them; yet many have matched them, and no few surpassed them in witty conceits, as you shall perceive hereafter, if you will first give me leave to remember some imperfect Devices in this kinde of some former Kings of England, which you may well say to be livelesse bodies, for that they have no word adioyned.

Of King *William Conquerour* I have heard none, neither dare (as *Ioſius* taketh the *Sphinx* *Augustus* signet for an Imprefe) so set downe our Conquerours seale; which had his owne picture on horsebacke with these verses to notifie his Dominions.

Hoc Normannorum Wilhelmi nunc usque patrum:

On the other side;

Hoc Anglia Regem signo fac earis eundem:

As a King of Sicile had about that time this;

Apulus & Calaber, Siculus mihi seruit & Afer.

Stephen of *Blou*: the Usurper took the signe *Sagittarius*, for that hee obtained this kingdome when the Sunne was in the saide signe.

King *Henry* the second grievously molested by the disobedience of his foure sonnes, who entred into actuall rebellion against him; caused to be painted in his great Chamber at his palace in *Winchester*, an Eagle with foure yong chickens; whereof three pecked and scratched him, the fourth picked at his eyes. This his devise had no life, because it had no Motte: but his answer gave it life, when he said to one demanding his meaning, That they were his sonnes which did so pecke him, and that *Iohn* the yongest whome he loved best, practised his death more busily than the rest. [*Giraldus Cambrensis distinct.*]

King *Henry* the third as liking well of Remuneration, commaunded to be written in his Chamber at *Woodstocke*, as it appeareth in the Records in the Tower,

Quinque dat quod amat, non accipit ille quod optat.

Edmund Crouch-backe: his second sonne first Earle of *Lancaster*,

Lancaster, vsed a red Rose, wherewith his Tombe at *Westminster* is adorned.

Edward the third bare for his devise the rayes of the Sunne dispersing themselves out of a cloude, and in other places, a golden trunk of a tree.

The victorious *Blacke Prince* his sonne vsed sometimes one feather, sometime three, in token of his speedy execution in all his services, as the Postes in the Roman times were *Pterophori*, and wore feathers to signifie their flying post-haste. But the tradition is, that hee wonne them at the battell of *Pauers*, whereunto hee adioyned this olde English word, *IC DEN*, that is, I serve, according to that of the Apostle, *The heire while he is a child, differeth nothing from a servant*: These feathers were an antient ornament of militarie men; as is evident by that of *Virgil*:

Cuius eloxima surgunt de vertice penna:

And were vsed by this Prince before the time of *Caney Chan* the Tartarian, who because his life was saved by an Owle, would have his people weare their feathers: from whome *Hauhon* fableth, that the people of *Europe* receiued first the vse of feathers.

John of Gaunt Duke of *Lancaster*, brother to this Prince, tooke a red Rose to his devise (as it were by right of his first wife the heire of *Lancaster*, as *Edmund* of *Langley*, Duke of *York*, tooke the white Rose. Before these two brethren tooke these two Roses, which the fautors and followers of their heires after, bare in that pittifull distraction of *England*, betweene the families of *Lancaster* and *York*, a white Rose-tree at *Longleete*, bare vpon one branch a faire white rose on the one side, and as faire a red rose on the other; which might as well have beene a fore-token of that division, as the white becone with the bay sprigge lighting in the lap of *Livia Augusta*, betokened the Empire to her posteritie, which ended in *Nero*, when both the brood of that hen failed, and the baies of that sprigge withered.

The said *Edmund* of *Langley*, bare also for an Imprese

a Faulcon in a fetter-locke, implying that he was locked vp from all hope and possibility of the Kingdome, when his brethren beganne to aspire therevnto. Wherevpon he asked on a time his sonnes when he saw them, beholding this devise set vp in a window, what was Latine for a fetter-locke: Whereat when the yong gentleman studied, the father said, well then you cannot tell me, I will tell you, *Hic habet hoc taceatis*, as advising them to be silent and quiet, and therewith all said, *Yet God knoweth what may come to passe hereafter*. This his great Grandchilde King Edward the fourth reported, when he commanded that his yonger sonne Richard Duke of Yorke, should vse this devise with the fetter-locke opened, as Roger Wall an Herald of that time reporteth.

King Richard the second, whose vntrained youth and yeelding lenitie hastened his fall, vsed commonly a white Hart couchant with a crowtie, and chaine about his necke. For wearing the which, soone after his deposition lost their lives. He also vsed a pescod branch with the cods open, but the pease out, as it is vpon his Robe in his Monument at Westminster.

His wife Anne, sister to *Wenceslaus* the Emperour, bare an Ostrich, with a naile in his beake.

King Henry the fourth (as it is in Maister Garters booke,) vsed onely a Fox tayle dependent, following *Iysanders* advise, if the Lions skin were too short, to peece it out with a Foxes case.

His halfe brethren surnamed *Beauforts*, of their natall place, who after were dukes of *Summerset*, &c. bare a portcullis golde; wherevnto not long afterward was added this word *ALTERA SECVKITAS*. And not long since by the Earles of *Worcester*, issued from them *MVTARE, AVT TIMERE SPERNO*.

His yonger sonne *Humsfrey* Duke of *Glocester*, a noble fauor of good letters, bare in that respect a Laurell branch in a golden cup.

That

That most martiall Prince King *Henry* the fifth, carried a burning Cresset, sometime a Beacon : and for his word, (but not appropriate therevnto,) *VNE SANS PLVS. One and no more.*

King *Henry* the sixth had two feathers in salire.

King *Edward* the fourth, bare his white Rose, the fetherlocke before specified, and the sunne after the battell of *Mortimers* crosse, where three Sunnes were scene immediately conioyning in one.

King *Richard* the third bare a white Boare, which gave occasion to the ryme that cost the maker his life.

The Cat, the Rat, and, Lowell the Dog.

Rule all England vnder an Hog;

King *Henry* the seauenth, in respect of his descent from the house of *Summer set*, vsed the Portcullis before mentioned; and in respect of the vniõ of the two houses of *Lancaster* and *York* by his marriage, the white Rose vnitied with the red, sometime placed in the Sunne. And in respect he was crowned in the field with King *Richards* crowne, found in an hawthorne bush, hee bare the hawthorne bush with the crowne in it; & with this he filled the windowes at *Richmond*, and his Chappell at *Westminster*.

His wife Queene *Elizabeth*, had a white and red rose knit together.

His mother Lady *Margaret*, Countesse of *Richmond*, had three white Daisies growing vpon a turfe.

When king *Henry* the eight beganne his raigne, the English wits beganne to imitate the French and Italian in these deuises, adding the Mots. First king *Henry* himselfe at the interview betweene him and king *Francis* the first, whereat also *Charles* the fifth was present, vsed for his Impresse, an English Archer in a greene coat, drawing his arrow to the hea, with this inscription, *CVI ADHÆREO, PRÆEST*: whenas at that time those mighty Princes banding one against the other, wrought him for their owne particular.

His wife Queene *Anne*, a happy mother of *Englands*

hap-

happines by her most happy daughter, bare a white crowned Faulcon, holding a Scerter in her right talon, standing vpon a golden truncke, out of the which sprouted both white and red roses, with *MIHI, ET MEAE*

To the honour of *Queene Iane*, who died willingly to save her childe *King Edward*, was devised after her death a Phœnix in his funerall fire, with this Motte, *NASCATUR VT ALTER.*

King Edward the sixth bare (as the Blacke Prince) three feathers in a crowne while his father survived, as Prince of *Wales*, with *IC DEN.*

Queene Mary when she was Princessse of *Wales*, vsed both a red and white Rose, and a Pomegranate knitte together, to shew her descent from *Lancaster*, *Torke*, and *Spaine*. When she came to the kingdome, by perswasion of her Clergie, she bare winged Time drawing Truth out of a pit, with, *VERITAS TEMPORIS FIDEM.*

Her Successor of blessed memory *Queene Elizabeth*, vpon occasions, vsed to many herodicall devises, as would require a volume; but most commonly a Sive without a Motte, for her words, *VIDEO, TACEO*, and *SEMPER EADEM*, which shee as truly and constantly performed.

Cardinal Poole shevd the terrestial globe incompassed with a Serpent, adding this out of *Saint Mathew*, *ESTOTE PRVDENTES!*

NOW I will descend from the bloud Royall and former time; and present vnto you a few Imprefes born by noble, and gentlemen of our nation in our age, without commenting vpon them, as the Italians vse. For the persons names I am to be pardoned as knowing them not, when I observed them at Tiltes and else-where: But such as adioyned after the olde and most laudable Italian manner, their Armes withall.

He signified his constancie in aduersitie, which painted a man swimming and striving against the streame in a tempestuous sea, with this, *ANIMUS TAMEN IDEM.*

Desirous was he to rise, but found counterblasts, who figured a man ascending a Mountaine, but repelled with contrarie winds, with this Mor, *NITENS AD SYMMA, REPELLOR.*

Henry Howard Earle of Surrey, sonne and heire to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, devised for himselfe, I know not vpon what consideration, a broken piller with this word, *SAT SUPEREST.* But I reade he was charged at his arraignment with that devise, the impaling of his Armes with the Armes of Saint Edward, and erecting three banquetting houses, as Bastilions in his garden neere Norwich; as matters of great consequence and high treason, to the losse of his life. This is that noble Earle of Surrey, who first among the Nobilitie of England, conioyned the honour of learning to the honour of high Parentage. Of whom the learned Hadrianus Iunius giueth this testimonie in Latine, which I cannot so well expresse in English. *Henoicum corporis filium, ingenium velox, & exprumptum, memoria inexhausta, planeq; Mythridatica, sermo ob ipsu Gratus effusus, linguarum multiplex cognitio, &c.*

He would either finde a way or make a way to his preferment, which caused to be pourtrayed, a hand working out a way in a craggie hill with a pickaxe, and this woord, *INVENIT AUT FACIT.*

Sir Philip Sidney, to note that he persisted alwayes one, depainted out the *Cassian* sea surrounded with his shoares, which neither ebbeth nor floweth, and over it: *SINE REFLUXU.*

He acknowledged his essence to be in his gracious Sovereigne, which bare a Sunne-diall, and the Sun setting, adding *OCCASVS DESINET ESSE.*

Hee might seeme to beare a vindicative minde, but I thinke it was for some amorous affection, which bare a fle vpon an eye, with *SIC VLTIVS PERIAM.*

Vpon his Princes favour he wholly relied; which deuised the Sunne shining vpon a bush, subscribing *SI DESERIS PERBO.*

As he which in like sense bare the Sunne reflecting his rayes from him, with *QVOVSQVE AUERTES?*

His devote minde to his Lady hee devoutly, though not religiously shewed, which vnder *Venu* in a c'owde chaunged the vsuall prayer into, *SALVA ME DOMINA.*

He shewed his affectionate goodwill in height of courage, that shewed in his shield, *Ailu* bearing heaven with a route inscribed in Italian, *INTENDAM CHE PUO.*

The force of love was well figured by him that gave an Vnicorne (happily the badge of his family.) reposing his head in a Ladies lappe, with this worde, *O QVANTA POTENTIA.*

Excellent was that of the late Earle of Essex, who when he was cast downe with sorrow, and yet to be employed in Armes, bare a blacke mourning shield without any figure, but inscribed, *PAR NVLLA FIGVRA DOLORI.*

A stedfast settled minde was in that gentleman, that deuised for himselfe a *Pyramis* open to winde and weather, with *NEC FLATV, NEC FLVCTV.*

He noted our peaceable times, which having a Martiall minde, shewed an armed Knight soundly sleeping in a cocke-boate vpon a calme Sea, with, *A QVORA TVTA SILENT.*

Hee played with the Name, and hoped remedy to his Love, which deuised a Rose, with that of *Ouid*, (leaving out the negative) *AMOR EST MEDICABILIS HERBIS.*

A Gentleman committied, and after to his great commendation enlarged, tooke to him for an Imprese, a Ball vpon a Rackets, superscribing, *PERCVSSA RESVRGO.*

The Sunne declining to the West, with *Occidens,*

Occidens, I being short in the first word, and long in the second, shewed that the safetie and life both of the bearer and of others did depend on the light and life of the Sovereigne.

A studious lover of good letters framed to himselfe only the figure of *I* with this philosophicall principle, *OMNIA EX VNO*.

Out of Philosophie likewise an other, to notifie his greatest impeachment; drew this principle, *EX NIHILO NIHIL*: and inscribed it bend-wise, with his Armes in a bare shield.

One weighed downe with some adverse happe, and yet not altogether hopelesse, painted an heavy stone fastned to a mans arme with, *SPES MIHI MAGNA TAMEN*.

Neither seemed he voide of all hope for his paines, after long service; which painted a fallowe field with, *AT QUANDO MESSIS*.

The Needle in the Sea-Compassse still moving but to the North poynt onely with *MOVEOR, IMMOTVS*, notified the respective constancie of the gentleman to one onely.

The ornament of our land was meant by him which placed only the Moone in heaven in full light with, *QVID SINE TE COELVM?*

Farre was he from *Venus* service which bare *Venus* portrayed in a cloude with *NIHIL MINVS*.

But wholly devoted was hee to that goddesse, which contrariwise bare the Astronomicall character of *Venus*, with *NIHIL MAGIS*.

The successive varietie of worldly affaires; or his owne favours, a studious Gentleman well noted, which painted in an Hemisphere some starres rising, some setting; with, *SURGUNT QVE CADUNT QVE VICISSIM*.

His whole trust reposed that good Divine in God, which after some adversities set vpp a Rocke beaten with winde & weather, to expresse his state yet standing, with *DEO*

INVANTE

IVVANTE, DEO CONSERVANTE.

Heavenly cogitations were in him, who onely figured a man kneeling, with his hands lifted vp to the heavens, with this inscribed, *SVPREMA OPTIMA MVNDI*.

A verie good invention was that to shew his stay and support by a virgin Prince, who presented in his shield, the Zodiacke with the Characters onely of *Leo* and *Virgo*; and this word, *HIS EGO PRÆSIDIS*.

It may bee thought that he noted deserts to bee everie where excluded, and meere happe to raise most men, who inscribed within a Laurell Garland, *FATO, NON MERITO*.

A lavish tongue might seeme to have dammified the Gentleman which tooke for his device Landskip, as they call it, and solitarie Mountaines, with *TVTI MONTES, TVTVM SILENTIVM*.

He had no great care to expresse his conceit in an Imprese, which neverthelesse he did expresse, which bare a white shield enscribed, *NEC CVRA, NEC CHARACTER*.

No Knight of *Venus* was he, who as triumphing over her force, bare her Sonne winged *Cupid* in a nette, with *QVI CAPIT; CAPITVR*.

The Starre called *Spica Virginis*, one of the fifteene which are accompted to be of the first magnitude among the Astronomers, with a scrole iawritten, *MIHI VITA SPICA VIRGINIS*, declared thereby happily, that hee had that Starre in the ascendent at his Nativitie, or rather, that he lived by the gracious favour of a virgin Prince.

One in our sea-faring age adventuring himselfe and all he had to the Seas, proposing no certaine arrivall to himselfe, made a Ship with full sayles in the Sea, and superscribed, *PORTVS IN IGNOTO*.

His minde mounted above the meane, which devised for himselfe, one that had clambred much more then halfe the way of a steepe Mountaine, adding this words neere him, *DIXERVNT FATVI*, omitting the other part of

the verse, *Medicinis senuere beati.*

Likewise he hoped to attaine the height of his desire, which made one climbing to the middle of a *Piramis*, with *HAC SPE*, by him, and *ILLIC SPES* about him.

Another also which climed in his conceyt, but as it seemeth fearing a fall, made a man vpon the vpper degrees of a Ladder, with this Mot adioyned, *NON QVO, SED VNDE CADO.*

He referred Fate, Fortune and all to his Sovereaigne, which drew for himselfe the twelve houses of heaven, in the forme which *Astrologians* vse, setting downe neither Signe, nor Planet therein, but onely placing over it this worde, *DISPONE.*

The like reference had he which onely vsed a white Shield, and therein written, *FATVM INSCRIBAT ELIZA.*

It may bee doubtfull whether hee affected his Sovereigne, or iustice more zealously, which made a man hovering in the aire, with *FEROR AD ASTRÆAM.*

You may easily coniecture what he conceyued, who in his shield reared an Oare with a saile fastned therevnto, adding *FORS ET VIRTVS MISCENTVR IN VNUM.*

Full of loving affection was he to his Ladie, which bare a Rose vpon his pricking branch, with *ABIGIT QVE TRAHIT QVE.*

With many a blustering blast he seemed to have beene tossed, which painted an Horizon, with all the Cardinall and collaterall windes blowing, and in the midst *RAPIUNT QVE FERUNT QVE.*

As to the honour of *Magellanus* (whose ship first passed round about the world, though he miscaried) was devised the terrestriall Globe, with, *TV PRIMVS CIRCVMDIDISTI ME.* So our Sir *Francis Drake*, who fortunately effected the same, had devised for him a Globe terrestriall, vpon the height whereof in a ship vnder saile, trayned about the Globe with two golden halbers, by direction

tion of an hand out of a cloud, and a dragon volant vpon the hatches, regarding the direction with these wordes,
AUXILIO DIVINO.

An Imprefe too perplexed and vnfitting for fo worthy a mã, who as one said to him most excelently in this Distich

PLVS VLTRA, Hercules inſcribas Drake columnia,

Et magno ducas Hercule maior ero.

A man verily worthie to bee eternized by ſome good pen, as alſo his ſeruant *John Oxenham*, who arriuing with 70. men in the Straight of *Dariena* in *America*, drew a land his ſhip, and hiding it with boughes, marched ouer the land with his companie, guided by *Negros*, vntill hee came to a riuer where he cut wood made him a *Pinaffe*, entred the South ſea, went to the *Iſland of Pearles*, lay there ten dayes, intercepted in two Spaniſh ſhippes 60. thouſand weight of golde, and one hundred thouſand in barres of ſilver, returned ſafely to the maine land: but through the mutinie of his ſouldiers he miſcaried, and as the Poet ſaith, *Magis excidit auſis*. In an adventure neuer attempted by any, and therefore not to be forgotten, when as the *Lopez* a Spaniard hath recorded it not without admiration, as you may ſee in the Discoveries of the Learned and induſtrious *M. Rich. Hackluit*: But pardon this digreſſion occaſioned by the memorie of Sir *Fr. Drake*.

It ſeemed a difficultie vnto him to live rightly, either in libertie or in bondage, which painted one *Greyhound* courſing, with, *IN LIBERTATE LABOR*, and another tied to a tree gazing on the game, with, *IN SERVITUTE DOLOR*.

I can not imagine what he meant, which tooke for his deuſe a ſmall brooke paſſing along the lands muddy, till it came to a damme, and there riſing and raging overflowed the lands, with, *MAGIS MAGIS QVE*, written in the place overflowed: vnleſſe he would giue vs to vnderſtand that the more his affections were ſtopped, the more they were ſtirred.

He which tooke a man armed at all poynts with, *ME*,

ET

ET MEVM, while he shewed a resolution in his owne behalfe, forgot God, and that of King *Henrie* the eight, *DIEV ET MON DROIT*, God and my right.

In the Impreses of *Ruscelli*, I find that Sir *Richard Shelley*, Knight of *St Johns*, vsed a white Faulcon, with this Spanish Motto, *FE Y FIDALGVIA*. *Id est*, Faith and gentlenesse, which Faulcon he quartered in his armes by the name of *Michelgroue*, As they say.

Whereas the *Laurell* sacred to learning is never hurt by lightning, and therefore the Cocke resorteth therevnto in tempests, as naturall Historians testifie. He seemed studious of good learning, and feareful of daunger, which caused to be painted for him a Cocke vnder a *Laurell*, with, *SIC EVITABILE FVL MEN*.

An amorous affection was onely noted in him which set downe an eye in an heart, with, *VVLNVS ALO*.

Hee also helde one course, and levelled at one marke, which made a Riuer in a long tract disgorging himselfe into the Sea, with *SEMPER AD MARE*.

Hee doubted not to find the right course by indirect meanes, which did set downe a sphericall crooked paire of Compasses, with *PER OBLIQUA RECTA*.

Hee proposed to himselfe honour in Martiall seruice, which made a Trophée, or truncke of a tree, with harnesse and abillments of warre, and a Sepulchre not farre off, adding vnder-neath, *AUT SPOLIIS LAETEMVR OPIMIS*. Omitting that which followeth in *Virgill*, *Aus Læto insigni*.

A warie man would he seeme, and carefull for his owne, which shewed a village on fire, with *IAM PROXIMVS ARDET*.

Tyred might he seeme with Law-delays, or such like futes, which deuised for himselfe a tottering ship, with torne sayles driven vp and downe, with *IAM SEPTIMA PORTAT*. You know what followeth, *Omnibus errantem terris & fluctibus æstus*.

In the beginning of her late Maiesties raigne, one vpon

happie hope conceyved, made an halfe of the Zodiacke, with *Virgo* riling, adding *IAM REDIT ET VIRGO*: Suppressing the wordes following, *Redeunt Saturnia regna*.

Varietie and vicissitude of humane things he seemed to shew, which parted his shield, *Per Pale, Argent, & Sables*, and counterchangeably writte in the Argent, *ATER*, and in the Sables, *ALBUS*.

He elegantly shewed by whom he was drawne, which depainted the Nauticall compasse, with, *AVT MAGNES*, *AVT MAGNA*.

Another ascribing his life and all to his Ladie, pictured a tree neere a spring, and at the roote thereof, *QVOD VIVAM TVVM*.

He shiewed himselfe to be a Martiall, and a Mercuriall man, vvhich bare a sword in one hand, and a Bay in the other, vvith *ARTI ET MARTI*.

It might seeme a craving Imprese, vvich set nothing but Ciphers downe in a roule, with *ADDE VEL V NVM*.

Likewise hee vvich set downe the nine numerall figures, with *ADDE, VEL ADIME*.

His meaning might be perceyved out of the last Eglogue of *Virgill*, containing *Gallus* loving lamentations, vvich pourtrayed a tree, and in the barke engraved *E*; adding this worde, *CRESCETIS*.

Studious in *Alchimie* might he seeme, or in some abstruse Art vvich he could not finde out, vvich shewed for his devise onely a golden branch, with *LATET ARBORÆOPACA*.

Hee seemed not to respect hopefull tokens vvithout good effects, vvich made a ship sinking, and the Raine-bow appearing, vvith *QVID TV, SI PEREO*.

I know one vvich overcome vvith a predominant humour vvvas so troubled vvith a fancifull vaine cogitation, so that no counsell or company could vvithdraw him from it, figured a man vvith a shadow projected before him,

with this word, *IT COMES.*

A Gentleman scholler drawne from the Vniuersitie where he was well liked to the Court, for which in respect of his bashfull modestie, he was not so fit; painted a red corall branch, which while it grew in the sea was greene, with this, *NUNC RUBEO, ANTE VIREBAM.*

Master Richard Carew of Anthonie, when he was in his tender yeares, deuised for himselfe an Adamant vpon an Anvile, with a hand holding an hammer thereover, and this Italian *Motto*, *GHE KER ACE: DV RERA:* which also contained his name Anagrammatically.

He seemed not to be sufficiently warmed, living in the Sun-shine of the Court, which framed for his deuise a glasse of Parabolicall concavities, or burning glasse as some call it, with the Sunne shining over it; and a combustible matter kindled vnder it, with *NEC DVM: CALES CO.*

He doubted not but continuall suite would mollifie his Mistris heart, which made an eye-dropping teares vpon an heart, *SAEPE CADENDO.*

He lacked but some gracious hand to effect some matter well forward, which made more then halfe a circle with a paire of compasses, the one foote fixed in the center, the other in the circumference, placing thereby, *ADDE MA-NDUM.*

His conceit was godly and corresponded to his named who made an Hart in his race to a fountaine, and *UT CER- VVS FONTEM,* and vnder it, *SIC ABRA- HAMVS CHRISTVM.* The meaning is plaine to all which know Scriptures, and I take the Gentlemans name to be *Abraham Hartwell*: The same Imprese was vied by *Beromeo* the best Cardinall which I have heard of, but with this word, *VNA SALVS.*

When the Spaniards purposed the invasion 1588, and their Navie was scattered to their confusion, by a ship fierd and carried among them by direction from her late Maiestie. A Gentleman depainted that Navie in confu-

sion with a fiered ship approaching, adding to her honour out of *Virgil* *DVX FAEMINA FACTI*.

This calles another to my remembrance, which I have seen east in silver, as concerning that matter, A great Navy vpon the sea neere the South coast of *Englad*, with *VENIT, VIDIT, FVGIT*: As that of *Iulius Caesar*, when he had overcome *Pharnaces*, *VENI, VIDI, VICI*.

About that time, vwhen some dislikes grew betweene the English and the States of the vvhited Provinces, they fearing that it might tend to the hurt of both, caused to be imprinted two pitchers floating on the water vpon a *Medusa*, with *SI COLLIDIMVR, FRANGIMVR*.

In the like sence, there vvare coined peeces vvith two Oxen drawing the plough, the one marked vvith a rose for *England*, the other vvith a Lyon on the shoulder for *Holland*, and vvritten thereby, *TRAHITE AEQVO IVGO*.

He measured himselfe vvith a meane, and seemed to rest content, which made a Tortois in his shell, vvith *ME-CVM HABITO*.

His conceit vvvas obscure to mee vvwhich painted a savage of *America* pointing toward the Sun, vvith *TIBI ACCESSV, MIHI DECESSV*.

Sir *Philip Sidney*, vvho vvvas a long time heite apparant to the Earle of *Leicester*, after the said Earle had a sonne borne to him, vvied at the next Tilt-day following *SPERAVI*, thus dashed through, to shew his hope therein vvvas dashed.

He signified himselfe to be revived with gracious favor, which made the Sun-shining vpon a withered tree, but now blooming, with this, *HIS RADIS REDIVIVA VIRESCO*.

The late Earle of *Essex* tooke a Diamond onely amidst his shield, with this about it, *DVM FORMAS MINV-IS*: Diamonds, as all know, are impaired while they are fashioned and pointed.

Sir *Henry Lea* vpon some Astrological consideration,

ved to her late Majesty's honour, the whole constellation of *Arcturus* crowne, culminant in her nativitie, with this word: *CÆLVM QVE SOLVM QVE BEATIT.*

A felled conscience did he shew, which made a *Halcion* hovering against the winde with, *CONSTANS CONTRARIA SPERNIT.* The Fishers do say, that when it is dead and hang'd up, turneth the belly alwaies to the winde.

He might seeme to be in some hard distresse, which carried a *Viper* vpon his hand, with this word over written, *MORS, VEL MORVS.*

He might seeme to reach at some of *Vulcan's* order, which made a Bucke casting his hornes, with *INER MIS DEFORMIS* over him; and vnder him, *CVR DOLENT HABENTES?*

It was some loving conceite expressed by him, which bare two Torches, the one light, the other out, with, *EXTINGVOR A SIMILI.*

Another presenting himselfe at the Tilt, to shew himselfe to be but yong in these services, and resolving of no one Imprese, tooke onely a white shield, as all they did in olde time, that had exployted nothing: and in the base poynt thereof made a Painters penfill, and a little shell of colours, with this Spanish word, *HAZED ME QVE QVIREs*, *id est*, Make of me what you will.

At that time one bare a paire of Scales, with fire in one ballance, and smoake in the other, thereby written, *PONDERARE, ERRARE.*

The same day was borne by another, many flies about a candle, with, *SIC SPLENDIDIORA PETITIVT.*

In an other shield, (if I am not deceived) droppes fell downe into a fire, and there-vnder was written, *TAMEN NON EXTINGVENDA.*

The Sunne in another shield did seeme to cast his rayes vpon a starre, partly over-shadowed with a cloude, and thereby was set downe, *TANTVM, QVANTVM.*

A letter folded and sealed up, superscribed, **LEGES ET RELEGES**, was borne by another, and this last I referre to the Readers consideration.

Confident was he in the goodnes of his cause, and the Justice of our Land, who onely pictured *Iustitia* with her Ballance and Sword, and this, being an Anagramme of his name, **DVALILLA EKINGAM**.

For whom also was devised by his learned friend, *Pal-*
-lades defensive Shield with *Gorgons* head thereon, in respect of his late Sovereignes most gracious patronage of him, with this Anagrammaticall woordes, **NIL MALUM QVODEA**.

Cetera desunt.

Grave





Grave Speeches, and wittie Apothegmes of woorthie Personages of this Realme in former times.



Twenty yeares since, while *I: Bishopp* (whose memory for his learning is deare to me) and my selfe turned over all our Historians wee could then finde, for diuerse endes, wee beganne to note aparte the Apothegms or Speeches (call them what ye wil) of our nation. Which since that time I have so farre encreased, as our Countrey-Writers spare in this point, have afforded; and heere doe offer them vnto you. Albeit I doe knowe they will lie open to the censure of the youth of our time, who for the most part, are so over-gulled with self-liking, that they are more then giddy in admiring themselves, and carping whatsoeuer hath beene done or saide heeretofore, Neverthelesse I hope that all are not of one humour, and doubt not, but that there is diuersitie of tastes, as was among *Horaces* guests; so that which seemeth vnfavorie to one, may seeme dainty to another, and the most witlesse speech that shalbe set downe, wil seeme wittie to some. We knowe that whereas *Dianaes* Temple at *Ephesus* was burned that night that *Alexander* the Great was borne, one saide, *It was no marvel, for she was then absent, as mother Midwife, at so great a child-birth.* Truly dooth commend this for a wittie conceit, and *Plutarch* condemneth it as a

Cicer. de Nat. Deorum lib. 2.

Plutarch. in Alexandro.

witlesseicast. The like is to be looked for in these, which nevertheless whatsoever they are in themselves, or in other mens iudgements, I commend them to such indifferent, courteous, modest Readers, as doe not thinke basely of the former ages, their country, and countrymen; leaving to other to gather the pregnant *Apothegmes* of our time, which I knowe wil finde farre more favour. And that I may set them in order of time, I will beginne with the antient *Britan* Prince, called by the Romans *Caratacu* (happily in his owne tongue *Caradoc*) who flourished in the partes now called *Wales*, about the sixtieth yeare after the birth of Christ.

C*Aratacu* a Britaine that 9. yeeres withstood the Roman puillance, was at length vanquished, and in triumphant manner with his wife, daughters, and brethreh, presented to *Claudius* the Emperour, in the view of the whole cittie of *Rome*. But he nothing appalled with this adversitie, delivered this speech; *Had my moderation and carriage in prosperitie, beene answerable to my Nobilitie and Estate, I might have come hither rather a friend than a captive; neither would you have disdained to have enured amitie with me being nobly descended, and (overaigne over many people. My present state, as it is reproachfull to me, so it is honorable to you: I had horsemen, munition and money, what more is it, if I were loath to loose them? If you will be sovereigns over all, by consequence all must serve you: Had I zeal'd at the first, neither my power, nor your glorie had beene renowned, and after my execution oblivion had ensued: But if you save my life, I shall be for ever a president and prooffe of your clemencie.* This manly speech purchased pardon for him and his; and the Senate assembled adjudged the taking of this poore Prince of *Wales*, as glorious, as the conquering of *Sipinx* King of *Numidia* by *P. Scipio*, or of *Perfes* King of *Macedonia* by *L. Paulus*. [*Tacitus*]

When this *Caratacus* now enlarged was carried about to see the state and magnificence of *Rome*; *Why doe you* (saide hee) *so greedily desire our poore cottages; whereas you have such stately and magnificall pallaces?* [*Zonaras*]

In the time of *Nero*, when the Britans could no longer beare the iniustice wherewith the Romans both here and elsewhere grounded their greatnes; *Boudica*, called by some *Boudicia*, Princessse then of the partes of *Norffolke* and *Sussex*, exceedingly iniured by them, animated the Britans to shake off the Roman bondage, and concluded: *Let the Romanes which are no better than Hares and Foxes understand that they make a wrong match with Woolfes and Grey-houndes*: And with that woorde lette an Hare out of her lapper, as a fore-token of the Romans fearefulnesse, but the successe of the battell proved otherwise. [*Xiphilius*]

Calgacus a warlike Britan commanding in the north parte of this Isle, when he had encouraged his people with a long speach to withstand the Romans ready to invade them, concluded emphatically with these words; *You are now come to the shooke, thinke of your auncestors, thinke of your posteritie*: for the Britans before the arrivall of the Romans enioyed happy liberty, and now were in daunger of most heavy slavery.

Severus the Emperour an absolute Lorde of the most parte of this Isle; when from meane estate hee had ascended to the highest honour, was wont to say, *I have beene all, and am never the better*.

When hee lay sicke of the gowt at *Yorke*, and the souldiers had saluted his some there by the name of *Augustus* as their Sovereigne: he got him vpp, caused the principall practisers of that fact to be brought before him, and when they prostrate craved pardon, hee laying his hand vppon his head, sayde; *You shall understand, that my head, and not my facts daush govern the Empire*: and shortly after ended his life in the citie of *Yorke* with these wordes; *I found the State troublesome every where, and I leave it quiet even so*

the Britains, and the Empire sure and firme to my children, if they be good, but unsure and weak if they be bad: A man he was verie industrious, of marvellous dispatch, and so invred in continuall action, that at the last gaspe he said, *And is there any thing for me to doe now?*

While he ruled, the world was so loose that three thousand were indicted at Rome of adultery, at which time *India* the Emperresse blamed the wife of *Argetocox* a northern Britaine Lady, that the Brittish women did not according to womanhoode carry themselves, in accompanying with men, (for then tenne or twelve men haddetwo or three wives common among them.) But she not ignorant of the Roman incontinencie, replied; *I wee accompany indeede with the best and bravest men openly, but most vile and base companions doe v'e you secretly.* [*Xiphilius*]

At *Yorke* also died *Constantinus Chlorus* the Emperour, who being not able to furnish *Dioclesian* his consort in the Empire with such a masse of mony, as he required at that instant, saide, *Hee thought it better for the common-weale that mony should be in the bandes of private men, then stutted up in the Emperours coffers;* concurring with *Traiane*, who compared the treasure of the Prince vnto the splene, that the greater it groweth, the limbes are the lesser. [*Ensebius.*]

His sonne *Constantine*, invested in the Emperie at *Yorke*, (and a Britan borne as all Writers consent, beside *Nicophorus* who lived not long since, and now *Lipsius* deceived by the false printed coppie of *Iul. Firmicus*;) the first Emperour which advanced the faith of Christ, followed the humilitie of Christ, for hee vsed to call the common people, *His fellow servants and brethren of the Church of God.*

When a flattering Priest (for in all ages the Clericall will flatter, as well the Laicall) tolde him that his godlines & virtues iustly deserved to have in this world the empire of the world, and in the world to come, to raigne with the sonne of God: The humble Emperour cried, *Fie, fie, for shame, let me heare no more such unseemely speeches: but rather*

ther suppliantly pray vnto my Almighty Maker, that in this life, and in the life to come, I may seeme worthy to be his servant.

When hee sought by severe edicts to abolish all heathenish superstition, and laboured by godly lawes to establish the true religion and service of Christ; yea, and vncessantly endeavoured to draw men vnto the faith, perswading, reproving, praying, intreating in time, out of time, publikely and privately: he one day said merrily, yet truly vnto the Bishop, that he had bid den to a banquet, *As ye be Bishops within the Church, so may I also seeme to be a Bishop out of the Church.*

He dissuading one from covetousnes, did with his lance draw out the length and bredth of a mans grave, saying: *This is all that thou shalt have when thou art dead, if thou canst happily get so much.*

He made a law, that no Christian should be bondman to a Jew, and if that any Jew did buy any Christian for his slave, hee should bee fined therefore, and the Christian enfranchised; adding this reason: *That it stood not with equitie, that a Christian should be slave vnto the murderers of Christ.*

Esabelbert King of Kent, was hardly induced to imbrace Christian Religion at the perswasion of Augustine, sent to convert the English Nation: but at length, being perswaded and desirous to be baptized, said: Let vs come also to the King of Kings, and giver of Kingdomes: It may redound to our shame, that we which are first in authoritie, should come last to Christianitie: But I doe beseech that true King, that he would not respect the precedence in time, but devotion of my minde, [Iosephinus.]

When Paulinus brought vnto Edwin king of Northumberland, the glad tidings of the salvation of mankinde by Christ, and preached the Gospel vnto the king and his Nobilitie, zealously and eloquently, opening vnto them the mysteries of our faith and precepts of Christian Religion; one of the Lords thus spake vnto the King, (but

(Some now happily will smile at this speech,) We may aptly compare mans state vnto this little Robbin-redbreast, that is now in this cold weather heere in the warme chamber chirping and singing merrily, and as long as she shall remaine heere, wee shall see and understand how she doeth: but anon when she shall be flowne hence abroad into the wide world, and shall be forced to feele the bitter stormes of hard winter, we shall not know what shall become of her: So likewise we see how men fare as long as they live among vs, but after they be dead, neither wee nor our Religion haue any knowledge what becomes of them: Wherefore I do thinke it wisdom to giue care vnto this man, who seemeth to shew vs, not onely what shall become of vs, but also how we may obtaine everlasting life heereafter. Beda.

When Rodwald king of the East Angles, being wonne with rewards, was shamefully minded to haue delivered vnto Edelfride the king of Northumberland, the innocent Prince Edwin; who had fled vnto him to be saved from the bloodie hands of Edelfride, who had unlawfully bereaft him of his kingdome: His wife turned his intent, by telling him, that it stood not with the high and sacred State of a King to buy and sell the bodies of men, as it were a pericchapman: or that which is more dishonourable, slave like to sell away his faith, a thing which hee ought to hold more precious then all the gold and gemmes of the whole world, yea and his owne life. Beda.

King of West Saxons, had three daughters, of whom vpon a time he demanded whether they did love him, and so would do during their lives above all others; the two elder swore deeply they would; the yongest, but the wisest told her father truly without flattery, That albeit she did love, honour, and reverence him, and so would whilst she liued, as much as nature and daughter might intirent the intermost could expect: Yet she durst thinke that one day it would come to passe, that she should affect and her more feruently, meaning her husband, when she were married: Who being made one flesh with her, as God by commandement had told; and nature had taught hir she was to cleave fast to, forsaking father and mother,

kiffe and kisse. [Anonymous.] Overbereth this to the daughters of king *Leir*.

Impetuous was that speech of *Theodore* the Grecian, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in depriving a poore English Bishop, *Alchough we charge you with nothing, yet that we will, we will: like to that, severely, strictly, as prayers voluntas:* But humble was the English Bishops reply: *Paul appealed from the Lawes to Cæsar, and I from you to Christ. Vita S. Wilfredi.*

The reverend *Bede*, whome vice may more easily admire, than sufficiently praise for his profound learning in a most barbarous age; when he was in the pangs of death; saide to the standers by; *I have strived among you, that I am not ashamed of my life, neither feare I to die, because I have a most gracious Redeemer.* Hee yielded vp his life with this praier for the Church; *O King of glory, Lorde of Hostes; which hast triumphantly ascended into heaven; leave vs now fatherlesse, but send the promised spirit of thy truth amongst vs.* Some write that hee went to *Rome*, and interpreted there *S, P, Q, R,* in derision of the *Gothes* swarming to *Rome*; *Stultus Populus Querit Roman:* and that in his returne hee died at *Gema*, where they shew his toombe: But certaine it is that he was sent for to *Rome* by *Sergius* the Pope, and more certaine that hee died at *Wermouth*, and from thence was translated to *Durham*: And that I may incidently note that which I have heard: Not manie yeres since a French Bishop returning out of *Scotland*, coming to the Church of *Durham*, and brought to the shrine of *Saint Cuthbert*, kneeled downe, and after his devotions, offered a *Bauble*, saying; *Sainte Cuthberte, si sanctus sis, ora pro me:* But afterward, being brought vnto the Toombe of *Beda*, saying likewise his Orisons, offered there a French crowne with this alteration, *Sainte Beda, quia sanctus es, ora pro me.*

Iohannes Erigena surnamed *Scotus*, a man renowned for learning, sitting at the Table, in respect of his learning, with *Charles* the bawld Emperour and King of *Fraunce*,

behaved himselfe as a slovenly Scholler, nothing Courtly; whereupon the Emperour asked him merrily, *Quid interserest inter Scotum & Sotum?* What is betweene a Scot and a Sot? Hee merrily, but yet malapertly answered, *Mensa*, The Table; as though the Emperour were the Sot, and hee the Scot. [*Roy: Flovedemus.*]

On another time the Emperour did sette downe vnto him a dish with two faire great fishes, and one little one, willing him to be carver vnto two other Schollers that sat beneath him: Then Maister Iohn, who was but a little man, layed the two great fishes vppon his owne trencher, and set downe the one little fish vnto the other two Schollers, who were bigge men. Which when the Emperour sawe, hee smiling laide, *In good faith Maister Iohn, you are no indifferent divider: Yes if it like your Highnesse, verie indifferent* (laide he) *for boere* (poynting to himselfe and the two great fishes) *be two great ones, and a little one; and so yonder* (reaching his hand towards the Schollers) *are two great ones and a little one. Idem.*

Wenefridus borne at Kirton in Devonshire, after surnamed *Boniface*, who converted *Freefeland* to Christianitie, was wont to say, *In olde time there were golden Prelates, and wooden Chalices, but in his time wooden Prelates, and golden Chalices.* [*Beatus Rhenanus libr. 2. rerum Germanicarum.*]

Ethelwold the Bishop of *Winchester* in the time of king *Edgar*, in a great famine, solde away all the sacred golde and silver vessells of all his church, to relieue the hunger-starved poore people, saying, *That there was no reason that the senselesse temples of God should abound in riches, and living temples of the holy-ghost starve for hunger.*

Whenas *Kimad* King of *Scotia* a vassall to King *Edgar* of England, had laide at his Table, *That it stood not with the honour of the Princes of this Isle to be subiect to that Dan-diprat* *Eadgar*, who was indeede but of small stature, yet full of courage. He vnderstanding thereof withdrew *Kimad* privately into a wood, as though hee had to conferre

with him of some important secret; where he offered him the choice of two swords, prepared for that purpose, with these wordes, *Now we are alone, you may try your manhood: now may it appeare who should be subiect to the other: retire not one foote backe: It standeth not with the honour of Princes to brave it at the Table, and not to dare it in the field. But Kinnad heere at dismaied, desired pardon by excuse, and obtained it. [Malmesburienfis pag: 33.]*

The same king *Eadgar*, having brought into his subiection the aforesaid *Kinnad* king of *Scottes*, *Malcolm* king of *Cumberland*, *Mac-cuis* the arch-pirate lord of the *Isles*, with *Dufnall*, *Griffith*, *Howell*, *Iacob*, *Iudethili* Princes of *Wales*, was rowed by them in triumphant manner in his barge vpon the river of *Dee* at *Chester*, at which time it is reported he saide; *Then may my successors the Kings of England glorie, when they shall doe the like. [Marianus Scottus Anno 973.]*

When *Hinguar* of *Denmarke* came so sodainely vppon *Edmund* the king of the *East-Angles*, that hee was forced to seeke his safetie by flight, hee happened unhappily on a troupe of *Danes*, who fell to examining of him, whether hee knew where the king of the *East-Angles* was, whome *Edmund* thus answered; *Even now when I was in the palace, he was there, and when I went from thence, he departed thence, and whether he shall escape your handes or no, onely God knoweth. But so soone as they once heard him name God, the godlesse infidells pittifully martired him. [Vita Sancti Edmundi.]*

When *Brihtwold* a noble *Saxon* marching against the *Danes* encamped neare *Maldon*, was invited by the *Abbot* of *Elie* to take his dinner with him, he refusing, answered; *Hee would not dine from his companies, because hee could not fight without his companies. Liber Eliensis.*

King *Cnutus*, commonly called *Knute*, walking on the sea sands neare to *Southampton*, was extolled by some of his flattering followers, and tolde that hee was a king of kings, the mightiest that raigned farre and neare, that both

sea and land were at his commaund: But this speach did put the godly King in mind of the infinite power of God, by whome Kings haue and enioy their power, and there-vpon hee made this demonstration to reuell their flatteries. He tooke off his cloake, and wrapping it round together, sate downe vpon it neare to the sea, that then beganne to flowe, saying, *Sea, I commaund thee that thou touch not my feete*: But he had not so soone spoken the worde, but the surging wave dashed him. He then rising vp, and going backe, saide: *Ye see now my Lorde, what good cause you haue to call me a King; that am not able by my commaundement to stay one wave: no mortall man doubtlesse is worthy of such an high name, no man hath such commaund, but one King, which ruleth all: Let vs honour him, let vs call him King of all kings, and Lord of all nations; Let vs not onely confesse, but also professe him to be ruler of the heavens, sea, and land.* [Polydore and others.

When *Edric* the extorter was deprived by King *Cnut* of the gouernement of *Mercia*; hee impatient of the disgrace, tolde him he had deserved better. for that to please him, hee had first revolted from his Sovereigne king *Edmund*, and also dispatched him. Wherewith *Cnut* all appalled, answered, *And thou shalt die for thy desert, whenas thou art a traitour to God and me, in killing thy king, and my confederate brother; His blood be vpon thy head, which hath layed handes vpon the Lordes anointed.* Some reporte that he saide; *For his desert he should be aduanced above all the Nobilitie of England*, which he immediately performed, aduancing his head vpon the Tower of *London*. [Flo-
rilegus.

King *Edward* the Confessor, one afternoon lying in his bedde with the curtaines drawne round about him, a poore pilfering Courtier came into his chamber, where finding the Kings Casket open, which *Hugoline* his chamberlaine had forgotten to shut, going forth to pay money in haste, hee tooke out so much money as hee could well carry, and went away. But insatiable desire brought

him

him againe, and so the third time, when the King who lay still all this while, and would not seeme to see, beganne to speake to him, and bade him speedily be packing; *For he was well if hee could see, for if Hugoline came and tooke him there, he were not onely like to loose all that he had gotten, but also stretch an halter.* The fellow was no sooner gone, but Hugoline came in; and finding the Casket open, and much money taken away, was greatly mooved: But the King willed him not to be grieved, *For (saide he) he that hath it had more neede of it then wee have.* This at that time was adadged Christian lenitie, but I thinke in our age it will be accounted simplicitie in the woorst sense. [*Vna Sancti Edwardi.*]

This Edward hasted out of Normandie, whither his expelled father king Ethelred had fled with him, with a great power to recover the kingdome of England from the Danes, nere vnto whose forces hee was encamped, ready to give them battell: But when his Captaines promised him assured victorie, and that they would not leave one Dane alive: God forbid (quoth Edward,) *that the kingdome should be recovered for me one man, by the death of so many thousand men: It is better that I do leade a private and unbladdy life, then be a King by such but chery:* And there-withall brake vp Campe and retired into Normandy, where he staid untill God sent oportunitie to obtaine the kingdome without blood. [*Paulus Amilius.*]

Harald as hee waited on the cup of the said king Edward, chanced to stumble with one foote that he almost kissed the ground, but with the other legge he recovered himselfe and saved the wine, whereat his father Godwyn Earle of Kent, who then dined with the King, smiling said: *Now one brother did helpe another:* At this word, although spoken proverbially, the Kings blood beganne to rise, thinking how shamefully they had murdered his brother Alfred, and angrily answered: *And so might my brother have beene a helpe to me if it had pleased you.* [*Vna S. Edwardi.*]

The same king *Edward* passing out of this life, commended his wife to the Nobilitie, and said; *That she had carried her selfe as his wife abroad, but as his sister or daughter at home*: Afterward seeing such as were present weeping and lamenting for him, he said; *If you loved me, you would forbear weeping and reioyce, because I go to my father, with whom I shall receive the ioyes promised to the faithfull, not through my meritts, but by the free mercy of my Saviour, which sheweth mercy on whom he pleaseith.* [*Eitredus Rivallensis.*]

Sywarde the martiall Earle of *Northumberland*, seeing in his sicknes that he drew towards his end, arose out of his bed and put on his Armour, saying, *That it became not a valiant man to die lying, like a beast*: and so he gave vp the Ghost standing: As valiantly both spoken and performed, as it was by *Vespasian*.

When the said *Syward* understood that his sonne whom he had sent in service against the Scottishmen, was slaine, he demaunded whether his wound were in fore part or hinder part of his body, when it was answered in the fore part, he replied: *I am right glad, neither wish any other death to me or mine.* [*Hen. Huntingdon.*]

In this age when a Bishop living loosely was charged that his conversation was not according to the Apostles lives, he made a mocke at it, and excused himselfe with this verse, which was after taken vp for a common excuse in that behalfe: *Nunc aliud tempus, alij pro tempore mores.* [*Anonymus.*]

When the fatall period of the Saxon Empire was now complete, and battels were marshalled betweene *William Duke of Normandy*, and *Harold King of England*; *Girke Harolde* younger brother, not holding it best to hazard the kingdome of *England* at one cast, signified to the King, that the successe of warre was doubtfull; that victory was swayed rather by fortune than by valour, that advised delay was most important in Martiall affaires, and if so be

Brother (said he) You haue plighted your faith to the Duke, & yet you your selfe, for no force can serue against a mans owne conscience, God will reuenge the violation of an othe: You may reserve your selfe to giue them a new encounter, which will be more to their terror: As for me if you will commit the charge to me, I will performe both the part of a kinde brother; and a courageous Leader: For being cleare in conscience, I shall sell my life, or discomfite your enemy with more felicitie.

But the King not liking his speech, answered: I will neuer turne my backe with dishonour to the Norman; neither can I in any sort digest the reproofe of a base minde: If it shal be it so, (said some discontented of the company,) let him beare the brunt that hath giuen the occasion. [Anonymous.]

VVilliam Conquerour when he invalided his hand, chanced at his arrivall to be graveled; and one of his fette sticke so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground. Wherewithall one of his attendants caught him by the arme and helped him vp, saying: Stand up my liege Lord: For now you have taken fast footing in England: and then espying that he brought vp sand and earth in his hand, added: You and you have taken livery and seisin of the Countrey: For you know that in delivering of livery and seisin, a peece of the earth is taken. [Hist. Normans.] And some of the lords to this day call him a Wizard, (or a Wise-man as they then called them) had fore-told William that he should safely arrive in England with his whole Armie, without any impeachement of Harold: the which after it came to passe, the King sent for the Wizard to conferre farther with him. But when he was told him that he was drowned in that ship which carryed of all the whole flecte miscaried, The Conquerour said: He would never make account of that science that profited more the ignorant then the skillfull therein; for he could fore-see my good fortune, but not his owne mishap. [Idem.]

That morning that he was to ioyne battell with *Harold*, his armor put on his backe peece before, and his breast-plate behinde, the which being espied by some that stood by, was taken on them for an ill token, and therefore advised him not to fight that day to whom the Duke answered: *I force not of such fancies, but if I have any skill in Soule-saying: (as in such I have none,) it doth prognosticate* 7 *that I shall change copie from a Duke to a King.* [*Idem.*]

Magike in the time of *Nero*, was discovered to be but a vanitie, in the declining state of the Roman Empire: accounted by the Gentiles a moniey in the time of *Hildebrand*, (if we beleue Authors,) so appoointed that it was commonly practised: For as in the time of *Kalen*, diuers curious men (as hath beene said,) by the falling of a ring Magically prepared vpon the letters *ΘΕΟΔ*, iudged that one *Theodorus* should succede in the Empire, when in deede *Theodo* should. So when *Hildebrand* was Pope, by like iuristics it was found that *Odo* should succede. Wherevpon *Odo* Earle of *Kent*, and Bishop of *Bayen*, brother to king *William* the Conquerour, deuoured the Papacy in hope, sent many his perswading messengers to *Rome*, purchased a palle there, and prepared thitherward; when king *William* for his presumption, and other his misdemeanours staid him, and committed him, saying: *Offensive foole-hardines must be timely restrained.* [*Libet. Caudouanille.*]

When the same *Odo* who was both Bishop of *Bayen* in *Normandy*, and Earle of *Kent*, in former time had so disloyally serued himselfe against king *William* the Conquerour; that he complained of him to his Lords: *Leofric* Archibishop of *Canterbury* adressed the King to commit him: *Give what you see* (quoth the King,) *when he is a Clergy man? For what you see, he seems the Bishop of Bayen, but you may well know the Earle of Kent.* [*Wiz. Adamf-bur.*] Like unto this was that distinction of *Parmenter*, Secretary to *Charles* the first in late yeares, when Pope *Innocent* the second did combine with the French king, against the Emperour, of the Pope honesty, and *Innocent* dishonesty.

This

This King *William*, by reason of sickness, kept his chamber a long time; whereat the French King, scoffing saide: *The King of England lieth long in child-bed.* Which when it was reported vnto King *William*, hee answered: *When I am churched there shall be a thousand lights in France:* (alluding to the lights that women vsed to heare when they were churched,) and that hee performed within few dayes after, waiking the French frontiers with fire and sword.

The same King at the time of his death, saide, *I appoint no successor in the kingdome of England, but I commend it to the eternall God, whose I am; and in whose hands all things are:* happily remembering that of the Monke before specified, pag. 5.

This king perceiving his owne defects, in some poynts; for want of learning, did exhort his children oftentimes to learning with this saying, *An unwaried Prince is a corrupted Affe:* Which speech tooke so great impression in his sonne *Henry*, that hee obtained by studie and learning the surname of *Beauclerk*, or fine Scholler. [*Apud Eoclasia Cant. Mathesius*]

William Rufus loved well to keep vacant Bishopricks and Abbies in his hand, saying, *Christ is bread is sweet, dainty, and most delicate for Kings.*

But although this King made most commonly, as it were, port-sale of the Spirituall livings; yet when two Monkes were at drop-vied *Bezenies* (the currant golde of that age) before him for an Abbey, hee espied a third Monke of their company standing in a corner, whom the King asked, what hee would give to be Abbot? *Not a farthing* (saide he) *for I renounced the world and riches, that I might serve God more sincerely.* Then (saide the King) *how art thou worthy to be made Abbot, and thou shalt have it.* [*Liber Cantuar.*]

When newes were brought him that the French King had besieged the citie of *Constance* in *Normandy*; he posted with a few to the sea coast, to take ship. But because the winde blew very strong from South, the sailers signified, that it was very dangerous for him to take Sea, but the King replied, *Hollo up sailes to Gods name; for I have never heard of a King drowned by tempest: You shall see both winde and weather serviceable to us.* Answerable to that of *Julius Caesar*, which inforced a poore Pilote in the like case to launch forth, and in the rage of the storme comforted him with saying, *Cæsarem & Cæsaris fortunam orbi.* And as courageously as that of *Charles* the fift, who in the battel of *Tunis* when he was advised by the Marquise of *Gua-*
sto to retire his person, when the great ordonance began to play, saides; *Marquesse; thou never bearest that an Emperour was slaine with a great shot.*

I will heere present you with any other speech (or call it what you will) of the same King *William Rufus*, out of the good and historicall Poet *Robert of Glocester*; that you may compare a Princes pride in that age, with our private pride, and that our first finest Poets may smile at the verses of that time, as succeeding ages, after some hundred yeeres will happily smile at theirs:

*As his Chamberlaine him brought, as he rose on a day,
 A morrow for so weare, a paire of hose of Say:
 He asked what they costned, three shillings he seith,
 Fie a dibles quoth the King, who sey so vile a deede:
 King to weare so vile a cloth, but it costned more,
 Buy a paire for a marke, or thou shalt ha cory fore,
 A worse paire enough; the other swith him brought,
 And said they costned a marke, & wanne he them so bought:
 Aye bet: amy, quoth the King, these were well bought,
 In this manner serve me, other ne serve me not.*

Hitherto also may be referred that of this king *William*, who the morning before hee was slaine with an arrow in
 hunting,

hunting, tolde his company he dreamed the last night before, that an extreame cold winde passed through his sides: whereupon some dissuaded him to hunt that day, but hee resolved to the contrary answering, *They are no good Christians that regard dreames.* But he found the dreame too true, being shot through the side by *Walter Tirell.* [*Fragmentum antiquæ historie Franc. à P. Pithæo aditum.*]

OF Henry the first I have read no memorable speech, but what I have read I will report. He was by common voice of the people commended for his wisdom, eloquence, and victories, dispraised for covetousnes, cruelty, and lechery: Of which hee left prooffe by his sixteene bastards. But it seemeth that his iustice was deemed by the common people to be crueltie, for the learned of that age surnamed him the *Lion of Iustice,* [*Huntingd. Polygraphicon, Gemeticensis.*]

It was the custome of the Court in the time of King Henry the first, that bookes, billes, and letters shoulde be drawne, and signed for servitors in the Court, concerning their owne masters, without fee. But at this time *Twistane* the kings steward, or *Le Despencer*, as they then called him, from whom the family of the *L. Spencers* came, exhibited to the king a complaint, against *Adam of Tarmouth* Clarke of the Signet, for that he refused to signe without fee, a bill passed for him. The king first heard *Twistane*, commending the olde custome at large, and charging the Clarke for exacting somewhat contrary thereunto, for passing his booke. Then the Clarke was heard, who briefly saide, I received the Booke, and sent vnto your steward, desiring him only to bestow of me two spice cakes, made for your owne mouth, who returned answer; He would not, and thereupon I denied to seale his Booke. The King greatly disliked the steward for returning that negative, and forthwith made *Adam* sit downe vpon the bench, with

Castellos.

the scale and *Turbanes* Booke before him, but compelled the Steward to put off his cloake, to fetch two of the best spice cakes for the kings owne mouth, to bring them in a faire white napkin, and with lowe curtisie to present them to *Adam* the Clarke which being accordingly performed, the King commaunded *Adam* to scale and deliver him his Booke, and made them friendes, adding this speech, *Officers of the Court must gratsfie, and shew a cast of their office, not onely one to another: but also to all strangers; whensoever needs shall require.* [*Gualterus Mapes. De nugis Curialium.*]

There was allowed a pottle of wine for livery everie night to be served vp to king *Henry* the firsts chamber, but because the king did seldome or never vse to drinke in the night, *Paine Fitz-Iohn* his Chamberlaine, and the Pages of the Chamber did carowse the wine among them. On a time it happened the King at midnight called for wine, but none was to be found: *Paine* and the Pages bestirred themselves in vaine, seeking wine heere and there. *Paine* was called in to the King, who asked him if there were not allowance for livery: hee humbly answered that there was a pottle allowed everie night, but for that hee never called for it (to say the truth in hope of pardon) we drunken it vp amongst vs; Then (quoth the King) have you but one pottle every night? that is too shorte for mee and you, from hencefoorth there shall be a whole gallon allowed, whereof the one pottle shall be for mee, the other for you and yours. This I note, not for anye gravitie, but that the King in that age was commended herein both for bountie and clemencie. [*Gualterus Mapes.*]

Queene *Maud* wife to King *Henry* the first of England, and daughter to *Malcolme Canmore* King of Scotland, was so devoutly religious, that she would goe to church barefoote, and alwayes exercise herselfe in workes of charitie, insomuch that when *David* her brother came out of Scotland to visite her, he found her in her privie chamber with a towell about her middle, washing, wiping, and kissing

poore peoples feete, which he disliking saide, *Verily if the King your husband knew this, you should never kisse his lippes.* She replied; *That the feete of the King of heaven are so bee preferred before the lippes of a King in earth.* [*Guil: Malmes: & Mash. Paris.*]

Simon Deane of Lincolne, who for his Courtlike carriage was called to Court, and became a favourite of this king Henry the first, was wont to say, I am cast among courtiers, as salt among quicke Eccles, for that he salted, powdred, and made them stirre with his salt and sharpe quipping speeches. But what saith the Author, who reporteth this of him; The salt lost his season by the moisture of the Eccles, and was cast out on the dunghill: For hee incurring hatred in Court, was disgraced, committed, and at last banished. *How. Huntingdon in Epistola.*

VHen the *Scottes* in the time of king Stephen with a great army invaded *England*, the Northern people brought to the field the Earle of *Albemarle* the only respective heire of those partes in his cradle, and placed him by the Standard, hoping thereby to animate the people: But *Ralph Bishop of Duresme* animated them more with this saying, *Assure your selves, that this multitude not trained by discipline will be comber some to it selfe in good successe, and in distresse easily discomforted.* Which proved accordingly, for many *Scottishmen* left their carcases in the field. [*Historiola de Standardo.*]

MAnd the Empresse, daughter and heire of this king *Henry the first*, which stiled her selfe Lady of the *Englishmen*, would often say to her sonne king *Henry the second*; *Be hasty in nothing; Hawkes are made more serviceable, when yee make faire shewes of offering meate often, and*

yet with-hold it the longer. [*Gualterius. Mapes.* Others *Maximes* of her, *In arte Regnandi* proceeding from a niggish olde wife I wittingly omitte, as vnbesitting a Prince.

Robert Earle of Gloucester base sonne to king *Henry* the first, the onely martiall man of *England* in his age, vsed *Stephen Beauchampe* with all grace and countenaunce, as his onely favorite and priuado, to the great dislike of all his followers. Whereupon when he was distressed in a conflict, he called to some of his companie for helpe, but one bitterly bade him, *Call now to your Stephen. Pardon mee, pardon me*, replieth the Earle, *In matters of Venery I must vse my Stephen, but in Martiallaffaires I relie wholly vpon you.* [*Gualter. Mapes de Nugis Curialium.*]

HENRY the second caused his eldest sonne *Henry* to bee crowned king, and that day served him at the Table, Whereuppon the Archebishop of *Torke* saide vnto the yong king, *Your Maiestie may reioyce, for there is never a Prince in the world that hath this day such a waiter at his Table, as you haue. Wonder you so much at that my Lord* (saide the yong king) *and doubt my father thinke it an abasement for him being descended of royall blood, onely by his mother, to serve me at the Table, thus haue both a King to my father, and a Queene to my mother?* Which proude speech when the vnfortunate father heard, hee rounded the Archbishop in the eare, and saide; *I repent mee, I repent me of nothing more than of untimely aduancemenas.* [*Anonymous.*]

Wimund Bishop of the Isle of *Man*, in the time of King *Stephen*, a martiall Prelate (as many were in that age) after he had with many an inrode annoyed the *Scots*, some English procured by them sodainely apprehended him, put out his eies, and gelded him (as my Author saith) for the peace of the kingdome, not for the kingdome of heauen. Who after retiring himselfe to the Abbey of *Biland* in *Torkeshire*, would often couragiously say, *Had I but a*

sparrowes

sparrowe, eye, my enemies should neuer carry it away scot free.
[Newbrigenfis.]

When king *Henry* the second was at *S^t Davis* in *Wales*, and from the cliffes there in a cleere day discovered the coast of *Ireland*, that most mighty Monark of this realme, saide; *I with my shippes am able to make a bridge thither, if it be no further*: which speach of his beeing related to *Murchard* king of *Lemster* in *Ireland*; he demaunded if hee added not to his speech (*with the grace of God*;) when it was answered, that hee made no mention of *God*: Then saide hee more cheerefully, *I feare him lesse which trusteth more to himselfe, than to the helpe of God.* [Giraldus Cambrensis.]

Owen of *Kevelioc* Prince of *Powis* admitted to the table of king *Henry* the second at *Shrewsbury*, the king the more to grace him, reached him one of his owne loaves, which he cutting in small peeces, and setting them as farr off as he could reach, did eate very leasurely. When the king demaunded what he meant thereby, he aunswered, *I doe as you my Sovereigne*, meaning that the king in like manner tooke the fruition of offices and spirituall preferments, as long as he might. [Giraldus.]

The same king *Henry* returning out of *Ireland*, arrived at *saint Davis* in *Wales*, where it was signified vnto him, that the Conqueror of *Ireland* returning that way, should die vpon a stone called *Lesb-laver* neere the churchyard: whereupon in a great presence he passed over it, and then reprooving the *Welsh-Britans* credulity in *Merkins* Prophecies, said; *Now who will hereafter credits that liar Merkin?* [Giraldus.]

Gilbert Foliot Bishop of *London* disliking *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, would say oftentimes, *Ad Zachaeum non diuenerisset Dominus nisi de scemero iam descendisset*: That *Zachaeus* had never entertained and lodged *Christ*, vnlesse he had come downe from the figge tree: As though *Christ* could never like the lofty, vnill they should humiliate themselves, and come downe. [Anonymus Ms.]

The same king would often say, *The whole world is little enough for a great Prince.* [Girald. in Distinct.

In the time of this Henry the second, the See of *Lincolne* was so long voyde, as a certaine Convert of *Tame* prophesied, that there should be no more Bishoppes of *Lincolne*: But he prooved a truthlesse prophet, for *Geffrey* the kings base sonne was preferred after sixteene yecres vacancie thereunto, but so fitte a man, as one saide of him, *That he was skilfull in fleecing, but unskilfull in feeding.* [Vita Episcoporum Eboracensium.

This gallant base Bishoppe would in his protestations and othes alwayes protest, *By my faith, and the King my father.* But *Walter Mapes* the kings Chaplan told him, *You might doe awel to remember sometimes your mothers honesty, as to mention so often your fathers royaltie.* [Mapes de Nugis Curialium. This Bishop *Geffrey* in all his Instruments passing from him, vsed the stile of *G. Archiepiscopus Eborum*; but in the circumference of his Seale, to notifie his royall parentage, *Sigillum Galsfredi filij Regis Anglorum*, as I observed in his Seales.

S*avage* a Gentleman which amongst the first English, had planted himselfe in *Vlster* in *Ireland*, advised his sonne for to builde a castle for his better defence against the Irish enemy, who valiantly answered, *that hee would not trust to a castle of stones, but to his castle of bones,* Meaning his body. [Marlebrigensis.

Robert Blanchmaines Earle of *Leicester* was wont to say *Soveraigne Princes are the true types or resemblances of Gods true maiestie*, in which respect, saith mine Author, treason against the Princes person was called *Crimen maiestatis* [Polycraticon.

Pope *Adrian* the fourth an English man borne, of the familie of *Breakepeare* in *Middlesex*; a man commended for converting *Norway* to christianity, before his Papacie, but

but noted in his Papacie, for vsing the Emperour Fredericke the second as his Page, in holding his stirroppe, demanded of John of Sarisburie his countryman what opinion on the world had of the Church of Rome, and of him, who answered: *The Church of Rome which should be a mother, is now a stepmother, wherein sit both Scribes and Pharisees, and as for your selfe, whenas you are a father, why doe you expect pensions from your children? &c.* Adrian smiled, and after some excuses tolde him this tale, which albeit it may seeme long, and is not vnlike that of Menenius Agrippa in Livie, yet give it the reading, and happily you may learne somewhat by it. *All the members of the body conspired against the stomacke, as against the swallowing gulfie of all their labors, for whereas the eyes beheld, the eares heard, the handes labored, the feete traveled, the tongue spake, and all partes performed their functions, onely the stomacke lay ydle and consumed all. Hereupon they ioyntly agreed al to forbear their labors, and to pike away their lasie and publike enemy: One day passed over, the second followed very tedious, but the third day was so grievous to them all, that they called a common Councell. The eyes waxed dimme, the feete could not support the body, the armes waxed lasie, the tongue faltered, and could not lay open the matter. Therefore they all with one accord desired the advice of the Heart. There Reason layd open before them, that bee against whome they had proclaimed warres, was the cause of all this their misery: For he as their common steward, when his allowances were withdrawn, of necessitie withdrew theirs fro them, as not receiuing that he might allow. Therefore it were a farre better course to supply him, than that the limbes should faint with hunger. So by the perswasion of Reason, the stomacke was served, the limbes comforted, and peace re-established. Even so it fareth with the bodies of Common-wealthes; for albeit the Princes gather much, yet not so much for themselves; as for others: So that if they want, they cannot supply the want of others; therefore do not repine at Princes herein, but respect the common good of the whole publike estate. [Idem.*

Ofentimes would he say, *All his preferments never ad-*

ded any one ipte to his happinesse or quietnesse. [*Idem.*]

He also (that I may omitte other of his speeches) would say, *The Lord hath dulated me by hammering me upon the anvil; but I beseech him he would underlay his hand to the unsupportable buriben which he hath layde upon me.* [*Idem.*]

When it was signified vnto king *Richard* the first, son to the forefaide King *Henry* sitting at supper in his pallace at *Westminster* (which we call the old pallace now) that the French king besieged his towne of *Vernail* in *Normandie*: he in greatnes of courage protested in these wordes, *I will never turne my backe until I haue confronted the French*: For performance of which his princely word, hee caused the wall in his pallace at *Westminster* to be broken downe directly towards the South, posted to the coast, and immediately into *Normandie*, where the very report of his so daime arrivall, so terrified the French, that they raised the siege, and retired themselves. [*Epodigma.*]

The same king *Richard* purposing an expedition into the holy land: made money at all handes, and amongst other things solde vnto *Hugh Pudsey* Bishop of *Durham* the Earledome of *Northumberland*, merrily laughing when he invested him, and saying; *Am not I cunning, and my craftesmaister, that can make a young Earle of an olde Bishoppe?* But this Prelate was fitte to be an Earle, for the worlde (as one of that age saide of him) *was not crucifuous to him; but infixus in him.* [*Lib. Danolm.*]

One *Fulke* a Frenchman of great opinion for his holinesse tolde this king *Richard* that hee kept with him three daughters, that would procure him the wrath of God, if he did not shortly ridde himselfe of them. *Why hyppatrie* (quoth the king) *all the worlde knoweth that I never hadde childe*, Yea (saide *Fulke*) you have as I saide, three; and their names are *Pride*, *Covetousnesse*, and *Lechery*. (Is it so (saide the king) you shal see me presently bestow them; the *Knights*

Templers that have Pride, the white Monkes Covetousnesse, and the Cleargy Lecherers, and there have you my three daughters bestowed among you.

When there was a faire opportunitie offered vnto this king *Richard*, and to *Hugh* duke of *Burgundie* for the surprise of *Ierusalem*, they marched forward in two battalles from *Acres*. The king of *England* led the first, the Duke of *Burgundie* the other; when they approched, the Duke of *Burgundie* envying the glory of the English, signified to the king of *England*, that he would retire with his companies, because it should not be said, that the English had taken *Ierusalem*. While this message was delivering, and the King grieving that so glorious an enterprize was so overthwarted by envie; one amongst the English companies cryed alowde to the King and said, *Sir, Sir, come hisher and I will show you Ierusalem*. But king *Richard* cast his coats of armes before his face, and weeping vttered these wordes with a lowde voice: *Ah my Lord God, I beseech thee that I may not see thy holy Cittie Ierusalem, whenas I am not able to deliver it out of the bandes of the enemies*. [Ian Sire *Signeur de Ionville* in the life of *Saint Lewes*. cap. 70. This Author also giveth this testimony of the saide king, in the eight chapter of the saide Booke. *This Prince was of such promesse, that he was more feared and redoubted amongst the Sarazens then ever was any Prince Christian. Insomuch that whenas their litle infants beganne to erie, their mothers would say to make them holde their peace; King Richard commeth, and wil have you, and immediately the litle children hearing him named, would forbear crying: And likewise the Turkes and Sarazens, when their horses at any time started, they woulde putte spurre to them and say; What you iades, you thinke King Richard is heere?*

When the same king *Richard* had fortunately taken in a skirmish, *Philippe* the Bishop of *Beauvoys* a deadly enemy of his, hee cast him in prison with boltes vpon his heeles, which being complained of vnto the Pope, he wrote earnestly vnto him, not to detaine his deere sonne, an Eccle-

fiastlicall person, and a sheepeheard of the Lordes, but to send him backe vnto his flocke. Whereuppon the King sent vnto the Pope the armour that he was taken in, and willed his Ambassadour to vse the words of *Iacobi sonnes* vnto their father, when they had solde away their brother *Ioseph*, *Hanc inuenimus, uide utrum tunica filij tui sit, an non* This wee found, see whether it be the coate of thy sonne, or no. *Nay* (quoth the Pope) it is not the coate of my sonne, nor of my brother, but some impe of Mars, and let him procure his deliuerie if he will, for I wil be no meane for him.

When the French king and king *Richard* the first beganne to parlee of peace, his brother *John*, who had falsely and vnnaturally revolted vnto the French king, fearing himselfe, came in of his owne accord, and suppliantly besought *Richard* brotherly to pardon his manifold offences, that he had vnbrotherly committed against him, hee relished the straight league of brotherly pietie, hee recounted the many merits of his brother, he bewailed with teares that hitherto he had beene vnmindefull of them, as an vnnaturall and vnthankfull person. Finally, that hee dooth liue; and shall live, hee dooth acknowledge that hee hath received it at his handes. The king being mollified with this humble submission, saide: *God graunt that I may as easily forget your offences, as you may remember wherein you have offended.*

IN the wofull warres with the Barons, when king *John* was viewing of the Castle of *Rochester* held against him by the Earle of *Arundel*, he was espied by a very good Archubalister, who tolde the Earle thereof, and saide, that hee would soone dispatch the cruell tyrant, if he would but say the word; *God forbid, vile varlet* (quoth the Earle) *that we should procure the death of the holy one of God.* What (saide the souldier) he would not spare you if hee had you at the like advantage. *No matter for that* (quoth the Earle) *Gods*

good wil be done, and he wil dispose thereof, and not the King.
[*Math. Paris.*]

When one about him shewed him where a noble man, that had rebelliously borne armes against him, lay verie honourably intoombed, and advised the king to deface the monument, he said; *No, no, but I would al the rest of mine enemies were as honourably buried.* [*Idem.*]

When diverse Greekes came hither, and offered to proove that there were certaine errours in the Church of England at that time, hee reiected them, saying, *I will not suffer our faith established to be called in question with doubtful disputations.* [*Fragm. antiquum editum à P. Pithæo.*]

Yet when the saide king John sawe a fatie Bucke haunched, he saide to the standers by, *See how faire and faste this Bucke is, and yet hee never heard Masse all his life long.* But this may be forged to his disgrace by the envious. [*Math. Paris.*]

[In a solemne conference betweene king Henry the third of England, and Saint Lewis king of France, the onely devout kings of that age, when the French king saide, He had rather heare Sermons, than heare Masses. Our king replied, which some will smile at now, but according to the learning of that time, That he had rather see his loving friend (meaning the reall presence in the Sacrament) than to heare never so much good of him, by others in sermons. This I note, because it was then thought facetious, which I doubt not but some wil now condemne as superstitious [*Gust. Rishanger.*]

Pecham that Opticall Archbishop of Canterbury, who writte *Perspectiva Communis*, when Pope Gregorie the tenth, who had created him Archbishop, commaunded him to pay foure thousand markes within foure moneths, vnder paine of excommunication, hee that came vnto the See then deeply indebted, saide; *Beholde, you have crea-*

red me, and as a creature doth desire to be perfected by his creator, so I doe in my oppressions flie unto your Holinesse to be recreated. *Archiep. Cantuar.*

Small Archbishop of *Yorke* much agrieved with some practises of the Popes collectors in *England*, tooke all patiently, and saides *I will not with Cham discover the nakednes of my father; but cover and conceale it with Sem.* As *Constantine* the Great saide, that hee would cover the faults of Bishops and Fathers of the Church with his Imperiall robe. [*Mat. Paris.*]

Pope *Innocentius* the fourth when he offered the king, dome of *Sicil* and *Naples* to *Richard* Earle of *Cornewall* with many impossible conditions; *You might as well* (sayde the Earles Agent at *Rome*) *say to my Lord and Maister, I sell or give you the Moone, climbe up, catch it, and take it.* [*Anonymus qui incipit. Rex Piclorum.*]

Alexander successor to *Innocentius* sent vnto the saide Earle *Richard* to borrow a great masse of money; but the Earle answered, *I will not lend to my superior, vpon whom I cannot distraime for the debts.* This *Richard* is reported by the saide Author, to have had so great treasure, that hee was able to dispend for tenne yeeres an hundred markes a day, which according to the Standard of that time was no small summe. [*Idem.*]

In the raigne of king *Henry* a Bishop of *London* stowtly withstoode the Popes *Nuncio*, that would have levied exactions of the Cleargie: Whereupon the *Nuncio* complained vnto the king, who shortly menaced the Bishop, and tolde him he would cause the Pope to plucke his peacocks taile: but the Bishop boldly answered the King, that the Pope and he being too strong for him, might bereave him of his bishoprick, by might, but never by right; and that although they tooke away his Mitre, yet they would leave him his Helmet. [*Lib. Cantuar.*]

Wicked rather than wittie is that of a Deane high treasurer of *England*, that had demeaned himselfe so well in his office, that when he died he made this wicked will; *I be-*

queathe all my goodes and possessions vnto my hege Lorde the King, my body to the earth, and my soule to the diuell. [*Idem.*]

When Edward the first heard of the death of his onely sonne, hee tooke it grievously as a father, but patiently as a wise man. But when hee vnderstoode shortly after of the departure of his father king Henry the third, he was wholly dejected and comfortlesse: whereat when Charles king of Sicile, with whome he then sojourned in his returne from the holy land, greatly marvelled, He satisfied him with this, *God may send more sonnes, but the death of a father is irrecoverable.* [*Walsingham.*]

This is that king Edward the first, who as in lineaments of body he surpassed all his people, being like *Saul*, higher than any of them; so in prudence conioyned with valour and industry, he excelled all our Princes, giving therby sure ankerholde to the government of this realme, waving vp and downe before most vncertainly. Which hee effected not so much by establishing good lawes, as by giving life vnto his lawes, by due execution. And as my Author saith, *Iudices potissimum indicans quos constituit indices aliorum.* Who addeth also this of him; *Nemo in consilijs illo arguitor, in eloquio torrentior, in periculis securior, in prosperis cautiior, in aduersis constantior.* [*Commendatio lamentabilis in transitu Regis Edw: primi.*]

Whereas the kings of England, before his time, vsed to weare their Crowne vpon all solemne feast dayes, he first omitted that custome, saying merrily, *That Crownes doe rather ouerate, than honour Printes.* [*Idem tractatum.*]

When a simple religious man seeing him meanelly attired, wondering thereat, asked him, why hee beeing so potent a Prince ware so simple a sute, he answered, *Father, Faiber, you know how God regardeth garments, What can I doe more in royall robes, than in this my gabbardine?* [*Idem.*]

When the Cleargie pretending a discharge by a canon lately made at the Councell held at *Lyon* in *France*, would contribute nothing to the temporall necessities of King *Edward*, hee saide vnto them in parliament, *Seeing you doe refuse to helpe me, I will also refuse to help you, &c. If you deny to pay tribute to me as vnto your Prince, I will refuse to protect you as my subiects; and therefore if you be spoyled, robbed, maimed, and murdered, seeke for no succour nor defence of me, or mine.*

The Pope sent an Iniunction vnto the same *Edward*, the which was delivered vnto him in one of his iornies against the fauours of *Iohn Balliol* king of *Scotland*, the tenour of it was, that he should surcease to disquiet the Scottes, which were an exempt nation, and properly appertaining to the Roman Chappell, wherefore the city of *Ierusalem* could not but defend her Cittizens, and helpe them that did trust in the Lord, like mount *Sion*. Hee hadde no sooner read it, but rapping out an othe, saide; *I will not holde my peace for Syon nor Ierusalem: rest, as long as there is breath in my bodie, but will prosecute my iust right knowne vnto all the world, and defend it to the death.* [*Tho: Walsingham.*]

When *Iohn Earle of Arbol* nobly descended, who had with other murdered *Iohn Comin*, was apprehended by king *Edward* the first, and some intreated for him. The king answered, *The higher his calling is, the greater must his fall be; and as he is of higher parentage, so he shalbe the higher hanged: which accordingly was performed, for he was hanged on a gallowes fiftie foote high.* [*Florilegus.*]

Whenas in siege of the Castle of *Strivelin* in *Scotland*, king *Edward* the first, by his over-forwardnesse was often endangered, some advised him to have more regarde to his person, hee answered them with that of *David* in the Psalme, *As thousand shall fall at my side, and tenne thousand at my right hand, but it shall not come neere me.* [*Florilegus.*]

When the learned Lawyers of the realme were consulted in a cause by him, and after long consultation did not satisfie him, hee saide, (as kings impatient of delays may

be holde with their Lawyers,) *My Lawyers are long advising, and never advised.* [Florilegus. As for other speeches of his I wittingly and willingly overpasse.

Eleanor wife to king *Edward* the first, a most vertuous and wise woman, when hee tooke his long and dangerous voyage into the holy land, would not be dissuaded to tarry at home, but would needs accompany him, saying: *Nothing must part them whome God hath ioyned, and the way to heaven is as neare in the holy land, (if not nearer) as in England, or Spaine.*

This worthy Queene maketh mee remember *Eubulus* a scoffing Comickall Greeke Poet, which curseth himselfe if ever hee opened his mouth against women, inferring albeit *Medea* were wicked, yet *Penelope* was peerelesse: if *Glytemnestra* were naught, yet *Alceste* was passing good: if *Phadra* were damnable, yet there was an other laudable. But heere saith he I am at a stand, of good women I finde not one more, but of the wicked I remember thousands. Bethrew this scoffer, yee good wives all, and let his curse fall vpon him, for of your kinde may many a million bee found, yea of your owne country; and that I may reserve other to a fitter place, I will shew vnto you a rare example in this Queene of *England*, a most loving and kinde wife, out of *Rodericus Sanctius* not mentioed by our Historians.

When king *Edward* the first was in the holy land, hee was stabbed with a poysoned dagger, by a Sarazen, and through the rancor of the poyson, the wound was iudged inevitable by his Physitions. This good Queene *Eleanor* his wife, who had accompanied him in that iourney, endangering her owne life, in loving affection saved his life, and eternized her owne honour. For she daily and nightly sucked out the ranke poyson, which love made sweete to her, and thereby effected that which no Arte durst attempt; to his safety, her ioy, and the comfort of all *England*; So that well woorthy was shee to be remembered by those Crosses as monuments, which in steade of Statues were

erected

erected by her husband to his honour at *Litchfield, Grantham, Stamford, Geddingston, Northampton, Stony Strausford, Dunstable, Saint Albans, Waltham, and Westminster* called *Charing crosse*, all adorned with her Armes of *Castile, Leon, and Pantue*.

Robert Walsley the Archbishop of *Canterbury* was banished by king *Edward the first*, but afterward restored againe by him, and all the rents that had beene sequestred during his absence, repayed him: whereby he became the richest Archbishop that had been in that seate before him: Wherefore often recording his troubles hee woulde say; *Adversitie never burthens, where no iniquity over-ruled.* [*Liber Cantuar.*]

William de March Lord Treasourer vnto king *Edward the first*, caused all the treasure throughout all the land, that was layed uppe in the Monasteries and Churches, to be at one instant violently taken away by military men, saying, *It is better that money should be moving, and according to the name be currant, and goe abroad to the use of the people, than resting in chests without fruite and occupation: concurring in this last poynt with a Maxime of the Vsurers hall.*

Of king *Edward the second* I finde nothing memorable, but that which grieve and great indignitie wreaisted from him, when *Coruey* and his rascall rabblements after his deposition, would needes shave him on the way, lest he should be knowne and rescued. They enforced him to sit downe vpon a mole hil, and the knave Barber insulting, told him that cold water taken out of the next ditch should serve for his trimming at that time. Hee answered, *Whether you will or no, there shall be warme water:* and there withall hee shedding teares plentifully, verified his words. [*Thomas de la More.*]

After the battell of *Poitiers* *James Lorde Audley* was brought to the *Blacke Prince* in a Litter most grievously wounded,

wounded; for hee had carried himselfe most valiantly that day. To whome the Prince with due commendations, gave for his good service foure hundred markes of yeerely reuenews. The which hee returning to his tent, gave as franckely to his foure Esquiers, that attended him in the battell: whereof when the Prince was advertised, doubting that his gift was contemned as too little for so great good service: the Lord Audley satisfied him with this answer, *I must doe for them who deserved best of me. These my Esquiers saved my life amidst the ennemies. And God bee thanked, I have sufficient reuenews left by my Annuaies to maintaine me in your service.* Whereupon the Prince praising his prudence and liberalitie, confirmed his gift made to his Esquiers, and assigned him moreover sixe hundred markes of like land in England. [Froissard.

William Wickham after Bishoppe of Winchester came into the service, and also into the great favour of King Edward the third, by beeing overseer of his great worke at Windsor, whereas before he served as a poore parish priest. Wherefore he caused to be written in one of his windows, *This worke made Wickham.* Which being tolde vnto the King, hee was offended with *Wickham*, as though hee had gone about to robbe him of the gloria of that magnificent worke. But when *Wickham* tolde him that his meaning was, that that worke had beene his making, and advancement, the King rested content and satisfied, [Vua Wickham.

When the saide *William Wickham* (as it is commonlie saide) sued vnto Edward the third for the Bishoppricke of Winchester, the King tolde him that hee was vnmeet for it, because he was vnlearned, but hee saide, *In recompence thereof I will make many learned men.* The which hee performed indeed. For he founded New Colledge in Oxford and another in Winchester, which houses have afforded verie many learned men, both to the Church and to the Common-wealth.

When Henry of Lancaster furnished the Good Earle of

Darby had taken 1341. *Bigerac* in *Gosvigne*, hee gave and granted to every souldier, the house which every one should first seaze vpon, with all therein. A certaine souldier of his brake into a Mint-masters house, where hee found so great a masse of money, that hee amazed therewith, as a prey greater than his desert or desire, signified the same vnto the Earle, who with a liberall minde answered, *It is not for my state to play boyes play, to give and take; Take thou the money, if it were thrice as much.* [*Walsingham.*]

When newes was brought vnto king *Richard* the second, that his vnckles of *Torke* and *Gloucester*, the *Earles* of *Arundell*, *Warwicke*, *Darby*, and *Nottingham*, with other of that faction, who sought to reforme the misorders of the King, or rather, of his wicked Counsellors, were assembled in a woodde neere vnto the Court; after hee had asked other mens opinions, what was to be done in so weightie and doubtfull a case. At length hee merrily demanded of one *sir Hugh a Lime*, who had beene a good militarie man in his dayes, but was then somewhat distraught of his wittes, what he would advise him to doe. *Issue out* (quoth *sir Hugh*) *and let vs set vpon them, and slay them as very moethers fowles; and by Gods eyes, when thou hast so done, thou hast killed all the faithfull friends that thou hast in England.* [*Anonymous.*]

King *Henry* the fourth, a wise Prince, who full well knew the humour of the English, in his admonition to his sonne, at his death, saide, *Of Englishmen*, *so long as they haue wealth and riches, so long shall they haue obedience; but when they be poore, then they be alwayes ready to make insurrections at every motion.* [*Hall.*]

King *Henry* the fourth, during his sickenes, caused his Crowne to be set on his pillow, at his beds head, and fondly his pangue so sore troubled him, that hee lay as

though his vitall spirites had beene from him departed : Such chamberlaines as had the care and charge of his bodye thinking him to be dead, covered his face with a linnen cloth. The Prince his sonne being thereof advertised, entered into the chamber, and tooke away the Crowne, and departed. The father being sodainly revived out of his traunce, quickly perceived that his Crowne was taken away : and vnderstanding that the Prince his sonne had it, caused him to repaire to his presence, requiring of him for what cause he had so mis-used himselfe. The Prince with a good audacitie answered : *Sir, to mine and all mens iudgements, you seemed dead in this world, wherefore I, as your next and apparant heire tooke that as mine owne, not as yours. Well faire sonne, (saide the King with a great sigh) what right I had to it, and how I enioyed it, God knoweth. Well (quoth the Prince) if you die King, I will haue the garland, and I will keepe it with the Sword against all mine enemies, as you haue done. [Halt.*

King Henry the fift, when he prepared wattes against France, the Dolphin of France sent him a present of Paris Balles, in derision : but hee returned for answer, *That he would shortly resend him London Balles, which should smite Paris Walles.* [Anonymus Anglice.

When King Henry the fift had given that famous overthrow vnto the French at Agincourt, hee fell downe vpon his knees, and commaunded his whole armie to doe the same, saying that verse in the Psalme, *Non nobis Domine, non nobis; sed nomini tuo da gloriam* : Not vnto vs (O Lord) not vs, but vnto thy name give the glorie.

HENRY the sixth did take all iniuries, whereof he received plenty so patiently, that he not only did not seek to revenge them, but *Gave God thanks that hee did send them to punish his sinnes in this life, that hee might escape punishment in the life to come.* [*Vita Henrici Sexti.* As the Emperor *Fredericke* the third, when he heard of the death of a great noble man of *Austria*, who lived ninety three yeeres most wickedly in fleshly pleasures, and yet never once afflicted with griefe or sickenes, saide; *This prooveth that which Divines teach, that after death there is some place where wee receive reward or punishment; when wee see often in this worlde, neyther the iust rewarded, nor the wicked punished.*

The same King *Henry* having in Christmasse a shew of young women, with their bare breasts layde out, presented before him, hee immediately departed with these wordes, *Fie, fie for shame, forsooth you be too blame.* [*Idem.*

He receiving on a time a great blowe by a wicked man, which compassed his death, hee onely sayde, *Forsooth, forsooth yee doe fowly to smite a King annoynted.*

Not long before his death, being demanded why hee had so long held the Crowne of England vniu'ssly, hee replied, *My father was King of England, quietly enioying the Crowne all his reigne, and his father my grandfire was also king of England, and I eyen a childe in cradle was proclaimed and crowned King without any interruption, and so held it fortie yeeres, wel-neere all the states doing homage vnto mee, as to my Ancestors. Therefore wi. I say with King David, My lot is fallen in a faire ground; I have a goodly heritage, my helpe is from the Lord which saveth the upright in heart.* [*Idem.*

Thomas Montacute Earle of *Sarisbury*, when hee besieged *Orleans*, and had so enforced it, that the Inhabitants were willing to articulate, and to yeelde themselves to the Duke of *Burgundie*, then being in his company: he highly disdainig it, saide in the English proverbe; *I wil not beate*

beate the bush, and another shal haue the birdes. Which proverbiall speech so offended the Burgundian, that it wholly alienated his minde from the English, to their great losse in all the French warres following. [*Paulus Aemilius Lib. 10.*]

John Lorde Talbot first Earle of *Shrewsbury* of that familie, surprised vpon the sodaine by the French army at *Chastillon*, farre from cowardly feare of death, and fatherly affected to his sonne the Lorde *Lisle*, who would not forsake him in that danger, advised him to flie, saying; *My death in respect of my former exploites can not be but honourable; and in respect of thy youth, neither can it be honourable for thee to die, nor dishonourable to flie.* But this yong Lord in height of courage, nothing degenerating from so worthy a father, lost his life with his father in the field, and with them a base sonne, and a sonne in lawe of the sayde Earles. [*Paulus Aemilius Lib. 10. & Commentarij Pij PP. 2. Lib. 6.*]

After this battell, when the flames of inward warre beganne to flash out in *England*, the martiall men of *England* were called home out of *Fraunce*, to maintaine the factions heere: at which time a French Captaine scoffingly asked an English-man when they would returne againe into *Fraunce*. He answered feelingly, and vpon a true grounde *When your sinnes shal be greater, and more grievous in the sight of God, than ours are now.*

Vntill this time, from the beginning of King *Edward* the first, which was about an hundred and sixtie yeeres, whosoever will with a marking, eie consider the comportment of the English Nation, the concurrent of martiall men, their Councells, military discipline, designs, actions, and exploites, not onely out of our owne Writers, but also forraigne Historians; cannot but acknowledge, that they were men of especiall worth, and their prowesse both great and glorious. Why afterward it should decay, as all other professions, which even like plants have their times of beginning or in-resting, their growing vp, their

Velleius Pa-
terculus. li. i.
Naturaliter
quod proce-
dere non po-
test, recedit.

flourishing, their maturitie, and than these fading, were a disquisition for the learned. Whether it proceedeth from celestiall influence, or those Angelles which *Plato* makes, or the *Secundos* which *Tristramus* imagined to have the regiment of the world successively, or from the degenerating of numbers into summes, which I confesse I vnderstand not, being an ignorant in abstruse learning. Oncely I have read in *Paterculus*, that when either envie, or admiration hath given men an edge to ascend to the highest, and when they can ascend no higher, after a while they must naturally descend. Yet I relie vpon that of *Ecclesiastes*, as I vnderstand it, *Cuncta fecit bona in tempore suo Deus, & mundum tradidit disputationi eorum, ut non inuenias homo quod operatus est Deus ab initio usque ad finem*. But pardon mee, I cannot tell how I have beene by admiration of our Progenitours diverted from my purpose.

In the yeere of our Lord 1416. when a fiftene hundred English vnder the cōduct of *1: Beaufort* erle of *Dorset* were encompassed betweene the sea, and fiftene thousand French. The Erle of *Arminac* generall of the French, sent to the Earle, advising him to yeelde himselfe, but hee answered, *It is not the manner of the English, to yeelde without blowes, neither am I so heartlesse that I will deliver my selfe into their handes, whom God may deliver into mine*. And accordingly God gave him the honour of the day, to the great confusion of the enemy. [*Walsingham* in *Ypodigmate*.]

VHen *Elizabeth* the widow of sir *John Gray* was a suter vnto King *Edward* the fourth (against whome her husband lost his life) for her ioynture: the kinde King became also a suter to her vnto her for a nights lodging: But she wisely answered him, when hee became importunate, *That as she did account her selfe too base to be his wife, so shee did thinke her selfe too good to be his harlot*.

When

When love grew so hote in this *K. Edward* the fourth, that hee would needes marry the saide *Elizabeth*, widow of sir *John Grey*, to the great discontent of his Counsell, but especially of his mother, who alleaging many reasons to the contrary, saide, That onely widowhood might be sufficient to restraine him, for that it was high disparagement to a King; to be dishonoured with bigamy in his first marriage. The King merrily answered; *In that shee is a widow, and hath already children; by Gods blessed Lady I am a batcheller, and have some too: and so each of vs hath a prooffe, that neither of vs are like to be barren. And therefore Madam, I pray you be content, I trust in God shee shall bring you forth a yong Prince, that shall please you. And as for the bigamy, let the Bishop hardly lay it in my way when I come to take Orders: for I vnderstand it is forbidden to a Priest, but I never wist it yet that it was forbidden to a Prince.*

His hote love neverthelesse was partable among three other of his Mistresses, of whome hee was woont to say, *The one was the fairest, the other the merriest, and the third the holiest, for shee had wholly deuoted her selfe to his bedde and her beades.*

When *Lewes* the eleaventh French King entertained diuerse Councellors of king *Edward* the fourth with large pensions to steede him in *England*, hee sent *Peter Cleres* one of the maisters of his householde vnto the Lorde *Hastings* the Kings Chamberlaine, to present him with twoo thousand crownes. Which when he had received, *Petre Cleres* did pray him, that for his discharge he would make him an acquittance; The Lorde Chamberlaine made a great difficultie therat. Then *Cleres* dooth request him againe that hee would give vnto him onely a letter of three lines for his discharge to the King, signifying that hee had received them. The Lord Chamberlaine answered; *Sir, that which you say is verry reasonable; but the gift comes from the goodwill of the King your Maister, and not at my request at all: If it please you that I shall haue it, you shall put it within the pocket of my serue, and you shall haue no other acquittance*

of me. For I will never it shalbe said for mee, that the Lords Chamberlaine of the King of England had bene Pensioner to the King of Fraunce: Nor that my acquittances shal be found in the Chamber of accomps in Fraunce. The aforesaid Cleret went away male-content, but left his money with him, and came to tell his message to his King, who was very angry with him. But thenceforth the Lord Chamberlaine of England was more esteemed with the French, and alwayes payde without acquittance. [Philippe de Commines.]

King Richard the third, whose monstrous birth fore-shewed his monstrous proceedings; for he was born with all his teeth, and haire to his shoulders, albeit hee liued wickedly, yet made good Lawes, and when diuerse shires of England offered him a beneuolence, hee refused it, saying, I know not in what sence; I had rather haue your hearts, than your money. [Ioannes Rossus Warwicensis.]

John Morton then Bishoppe of Ely; but afterward of Cantorbury, being solicited by the Duke of Buckingham, then alienated from Richard the third, to speake his minde frankly vnto him, in matters of State: the Bishoppe answered him; In good faith my Lord I loue not much to talke with Princes, as a thing not alhout of perill, although the words be without fault. Forasmuch as it shal not be taken as the partie meant it, but as it pleaseth the Prince to construe it. And ouer I thinke on Esopes tale, that when the Lien had proclaimed, that on paine of death, there should no horned beast abide in that wood, one that had in his forehead a bounch of flesh, fledde away a great pace. The Foxe that sawe him runne so fast, asked him whither he made all that haste: hee answered; In faith I neither was nor recke, so I were once hence, because of this proclamation made of horned beasts. What foote (quoth the Foxe) thou mayest well enough abide, the Lion

meant

meanst not by thee, for it is no borne that is vpon thy head: No Mary (quoth hee) that wote I well enough, but what and hee call it an horne, where am I then? [The Moore.

Sir Thomas Rokeby being controulde for suffering himselfe to be serued in treene Cuppes, answered; Thee bowles, be cuppes, and dishes pay truly for that they containe: I had rather drinke out of treene, and pay golde and silver, than drinke out of golde and silver, and make wooden payment.

V Hen Richard the third was slain at Bosworth, and with him Iohn Howard Duke of Northfolke. King Henry the seventh demanded of Thomas Howard Earle of Surrey the Dukes sonne and heire then taken prisoner, how he durst beare Armes in the behalfe of that tyrannic Richard. He answered; He was my crowned King, and of the Parliamentary authority of England sette the Crowne vpon a stick. I will fight for that stick. And as I fought then for him, I will fight for you, when you are established by the said authority. And so hee did for his sonne King Henry the eight at Flodden field. Anonymus.

When Margaret the widdow of Charles the Hardie Duke of Burgundie, and sister to king Edward the fourth, envying much the happy estate and raunge of Henry the seventh descended of the aduers family of Lancaster, had at sundry times suborned two rascalles to counterfeit the persons of her two brothers sonnes, thereby to withdraw the hearts of his subjects, and raise uproares in his realme, the king sent over vnto Philippe the Duke of Burgundie doctour Warrham afterward Archbishop of Canterbury, to informe him of her treachery. This Doctour in the latter end of his Oration thus nipped the tedious Dutchesse. That within few yeeres after shee was past threescore yeeres of age, she had brought forth two monsters, Lambert and Peter, and not in the nine and tenth moneths, as women naturally doe, but in the hundred and foure score moneth,

(for they were both about fifteene yeeres of age when shee brought them abroad, as it were, out of her belly :) neither were they Crisomers, but such childe-choppers, that as soone as ever they were borne, they were able to wage warre with a mighty King. [The More.

The earle of Kildare being charged before king Henry the seaventh for burning the Metropolitane Church of *Cassilles* in *Ireland*, and many witnesses procured to avouch the truth of the Article against him, hee sodainely confessed it to the great wondring and detestation of the Counsell. Then it was looked how he should iustifie that fact. By *Iesus* (quoth hee) *I would never have done it, if it had not bene tolde me that the Archbishop had bene within it.* And because the Bishop was one of the busiest accusers present; merrily laughed the king at the plimness of the man, to see him alledge that intent for excuse, which most of all did aggravate his fault.

When among many articles the last article exhibited by the Irish against that Earle of *Kildare*, the last was: Finally, *All Ireland cannot rule this Earle.* Then (quoth the King) *shall this Earle rule all Ireland;* and shortly after hee made him Deputie thereof.

When one reprooved King Henry the seaventh for his slownesse in making warres on those that wronged him, he answered, *If we Princes should take every occasion that is offered us, the world should never be quiet, but wearied with continuall warres.*

When a Gentleman, none of the wisest, tolde King Henry the seaventh, that hee found sir *Richard Croftes*; who was made Banneret at the battell of *Stoke* to be a very wise man. The King answered, *Hee doubted not that, but marvelled much how a foole could know a wiseman.*

It happened that there was fallen in communication the story of *Ioseph*, how his maister *Puriphars* wife, a great man with the King of *Egypt*, would have pulled him to her Bed, and he fled away. Now *Maister Mado* (hee was the Kings Almoner) quoth king Henry the seaventh, *Too*

be a tall strong man on the one side, and a cunning. Desier on the other side, what would you haue done, if you had not heene Ioseph, but in Iosephs stead? By myreth fir (quoth he) and is like your Grace, I cannot tell what I would haue done, but I can tell you what I should haue done. [Tho: Moore.

The Lady Margaret Countesse of Richmond, mother to king Henry the seaventh, a most worthy Patronesse of good Letters, would often say, On the condusion that Princes of Christendome would combine themselves, and march against the common enemy, the Turke, shee would most willingly attend them, and be their Laundresse in the campe.

There was a poore blind man in Warwick-shire, that was accounted veris running in prognosticating of weather: vpon a day, Empson a great lawier, as hee rood that way, sayd in scorne of his cunning, I pray you tell me father when doth the Sunne change? The chafed old man that knew his corrupt conscience, answered, when such a wicked Lawier as you goeth to heauen.

Doctor Cotes the Deane of Pauls said, that if the Clergie were naught, the Laitie were worse, for it could not otherwise be, but the layemen must ever be one degree vnder the Clergie: for surely it can be no lie that our Sauour sayth himselfe, who sayth of the Clergie, that they be the salt of the earth, and if the salt once appall, the world must needes waxe vnsauerie: and he sayeth that the Clergie bee the light of the world; and then sayeth he, if the light bee darkened, how darke will then the darkenesse bee, that is to wit, all the world beside. whercof he calleth the Clergie onely the light.

Cardinall Wolley, his teeth watering at the rich Bishopricke of Winchester, sent one vnto Bishop Foxe (who had aduanced him vnto the kings service) for to move him to resigne the Bishopricke, because extreame age had made him blind: the which message and motion Foxe did take in so ill part, that he willed the messenger to tell the Cardinall thus from him: that although olde age bereauing me of sight, I know not white from blacke, yet I can discern

truth from falsehood, and right from wrong, and that now I am blind I have espied his malice without thanklesse: the which I could never before perceive when my eie sight was at the best. And let my lord Cardinall take heede, that his ambition and covetousnesse, bring him not into a worse blindness then I have, and make him fall before he feare.

At sir *Thomas Moore* his first comming to the service of King *Henrie* the eight, the King gave him this godly lesson. First looke vnto God, and after vnto me.

He would also wish, as I have heard of an ancient man of that age, that his Councellers would commit simulation, dissimulation, and partialitie, to the Porters lodge, when they came to sit in counsell.

The same King *Henrie* the eight, finding fault with the disagreement of Preachers, would often say: *Some are too stiffe in their olde Mumpsimus; and others too buisie and stirious in their new Sumpsimus.* Happly borrowing these phrales from that which Master *Pace* his Secretarie reporteth in his booke *De Fructu doctrinae*, of an olde Priest in that age, which alwayes read in his Portasse, *Mumpsimus Domine*, for *Sumpsimus*: whereof when he was admonished, he said that he now had vsed *Mumpsimus* thirtie yeares, and would not leave his olde *Mumpsimus* for their new *Sumpsimus*.

A noble man of this time, in contempt of learning sayd, that it was for noble mens sonnes enough to winde their horne, and carrie their Hauke fare, and to leave studie and learning to the children of mean men. To whom the foresaide *Richard Pace* replied. *Then you and other noble men must be content, that your children may wind their hornes, and keepe their Haukes while the children of mean men do manage matters of estate* [*R. Pacens De fructu doctrinae.*]

John Fisher Bishop of *Rocheester*, when the King would have translated him from that poore Bishopricke to a better, he refused, saying: *He would not forsake his poore little olde wife, with whom he had so long lived.* Happly thinking
of

of the fifteenth canon of the Nicene Councell, and that of the Canonistes, *Matrimonium inter Episcopum & Ecclesiasticum esse contractum, &c.*

There was a Nobleman merry conceited, and riotously given, that having lately sold a Mannor of an hundred tenements, came ruffling into the Court, in a new sute, saying: *Am not I a mightie man, that heere an hundred houses on my backe?* Which Cardinall Wolsey hearing, said: *You might have better employed it in paying your debts. Indeede my Lord (quoth he) you say wel, for my Lord my father, owde my maister your father three half pence for a Calfs head, hold, here is two pence for it.* As Skelton iested at the Cardinall, that he was descended of *Sanguilier*, hee was cast out of a Butchers stall, for his father was a Butcher of *Ipſwich*.

When *Stephen Gardiner* was advaunced vnto the Bishopricke of *Wincheſſer*, and sent over as Ambaſſadour into *France* with great pompe, hee saide vnto an old acquaintance of his that came to take his leave of him; *Nowe I am in my Gloria Patri: Yea (saide his friend) and I hope, Et nunc & semper. Or, (replied the Bishop) if it please the king my maister, Sicut erat in principio. A poore Scholler of Cambridge againe.*

When *sir Thomas Moore* was Speaker of the Parliament, with his wise dome and eloquence, hee so crossed a purpose of Cardinall Wolseys, that the Cardinall in a chafe sent for him to *White-Hall*: where when he had daunced attendaunce long, at length the Cardinall comming out, saide in the presence of many; *Maister Moore, I would you had beene at Rome, when you were made Speaker of the Parliament house.* Hee immediately replied: *And if it pleased your Grace, so would I, for then I should have seene a famous Cittie, whereof I have heard much, but never sawe.*
[*Vita Thomae Moris impressa.*]

The same cardinal at a full Counsel table, when *sir Thomas Moore* was first made prime Counsellor, moved that there might be a Lievteuant generall of the Realme chosen for certaine considerations; and the body of the Counsell inclined

clined thereunto. Sir *Thomas Moore* opposed himselfe. Whereupon the Cardinall in a chafe saide; *Are not you ashamed who are the meaneſt man here, to dissent from ſo many honourable and wiſe perſonages: you proove your ſelfe a plaine foole.* Whereunto maiſter *Moore* forthwith answered; *Thanks be to God that the Kings maiestie hath but one foole in his right honourable Counsell.* [*Idem.*]

When hee was Lorde Chauncellour, hee miſiyned a Gentleman to pay a good round ſumme of money vnto a poore widdowe whome he had oppreſſed; and the Gentleman ſaide: *Then I doe hope your Lordſhip will giue mee a good long day to pay it. You ſhall haue your request* (ſaide ſir *Thomas*) *Monday next is Saint Barnabas day, the longeſt day in all the yeere, pay her mee then, or elſe you ſhall kiſſe the Fleete.*

When hee had no luſt to growe greatly vpward in the worlde, neyther would labour for office of authoritie, and over that, forſake a right worſhipfull roome when it was offered him, his wife fell in hand with him, and asked him; *What will you do that you liſt not to put forth your ſelfe as others doe? Will you ſit ſtill by the fire, and make goſelings in the aſhes with a ſticke, as children doe? Would God I were a man, and looke what I would doe. What? By God goe forward with the beſt; for as my mother was wont to ſay, It is ever more better to rule than to be ruled, and therefore I warrant you, I would not be ſo fooliſh to be ruled, where I might rule. By my trueth wiſe* (quoth he) *I dare ſay you ſay trueth, for I neuer found you willing to be ruled yet.*

Hee uſed, when hee was Lord Chauncellor, vpon every Sonday, when hee was at home, to ſit in the Quire in his ſurplice and ſing the Service: and being one day eſpied in that attire by the Duke of *Norſſolke*. The Duke beganne to chafe, crying, *Fie, fie, my Lords,* the Lord Chauncellour of England a pariſh prieſt, and a packie ſinging man, you diſhonour the King, you diſhonour the King. *No my Lord* (quoth ſir *Thomas*) *it is no ſhame for the King, if he ſer.*

servant serve his Sovereigne and Saviour, who is King of kings.

During the time of his Chancellourship of England, he used to send his Gentleman-Vther to his wifes pew, after divine service was done, to tell her that he was gone: but the next Sunday after hee gave vp his Chancellourship of England, he came himselfe to her pew, and used the usuall words of his Gentleman-Vther, *Madame, my Lorde is gone.*

His latter wife was a widdow, of whom *Erasmus* writeth, that hee was wont to say, that shee was, *neq bella, neq puella*: who as shee was a good huswife, so was shee not voyde of the fault that often followeth that vertue, somewhat shrewd to her servants: Vppon a time fir *Thomas* found fault with her continuall chiding, sayings if that nothing else would reclame her, yet the consideration of the time (for it was Lent) should restraine her. *Tush, tush, my Lord* (saide shee) *looke, heere is one steppe to heaven ward,* shewing him a Friers girdle. *I feare mee* (quoth fir *Thomas Moore*) *this one steppe will not bring you vpps a steppe higher.*

One day when shee came from shrift, shee saide merrily vnto him, Be merry fir *Thomas*, for this day was I well shriven, I thanke God, and purpose now therefore to leave off all my olde shewdnesse; *Yen* (quoth hee) *and so beginne afresh.*

When he was sent prisoner vnto the Tower, and the Lievtenant, his olde friend, received him with a heavy cheere, hee sayde; *Is this the entertainements and good countenance you give your guests when they come to you? Why looke man, heere are twenty angell nobles* (shewing him his purse) *and when this is spent, turne me out at doores, as a bare gamester, and not able to pay for that he takes.* Hitherto may bee referred his silent answere, when at his entring into the Tower, one of the Officers claimed for a fee, his vpper garment, (meaning his gowne or his cloke) he offered him his cappe.

Being asked after his condemnation, and before his execution, whether hee had changed his minde, hee saides *Taa*, for I thought to have bene shaven, but now seeing I shall die so shortly, I will let my beard growe.

His daughter Ropen one day as shee repaired vnto him into the Tower, counsell'd him to recover the Kings fauour, and his owne former libertie, by doing I know not what, the which shee saide one of the greatest States of this Realme, and a man learned too, and his tender friend, saide he might doe, without scruple of conscience, as trust of the Nobilitie of the Realme hadde done, not onely sticking thereat, save onely by himselfe, and one other man. This speech of her hee answered with a pleasant tale. At a Barabottomne faire at London, there was an Escheator of that same citie, that had arrested a Clothier that was out-lawed, and had seized his goods, which he had brought into the faire, taking him out of the faire by a raine. The man that was arrested was a Northerne man, which by his friends made the Escheator to be arrested within the faire, vpon an Action I wot nere what, and called a *Count of Pipowders*. Now had the Clothier, by friendship of the Officers, found the meanes to haue all the *Quest* almost made of the Northerne men, such as had their Booths standing in the faire, who were up sooner departed from the barre, and come into the house, but the Northerne men were agreed, and in effect all the rather, to assaile our London Escheator. They thought they needed no more to proue that hee did wrong, than even the name of his office alone. But then was there amongst them, as the Diuell would, an honest man of another quarter called *Company*. And the fellow seemed but a feeble soule, and saide still, and saide nothing; they made no reckoning of him, but saide, *We be agreed now, come, let us goe and give up our verdict*. Then when the poore fellow sawe that they made such haste, and his minde nothing gave him that way that theirs did (if that their mindes gave them that way they saide,) hee prayed them to carry and talke vpon the matter, and tell such reason therein, that hee might thinke as they did, and when they should so doe, he would

be glad to say with them; or else hee saide they must pardon him: For sith hee had a soule of his owne to keepe, as they had, he must say as he thought for his soule, as they must for theirs. When they heard this they were halfe angry with him, What good fellow, (quoth one of the Northerne men) where nannes thou? Be not we cleaven beere, and thou but one all alene, and alwe agreed, whereto shouldst thou sticke? Whates thy name good fellow? Maisters (quoth he) my name is called Company. Company (quoth they) now by my troth good fellow, play then the good companion, come thereon forth with vs, and passe euen for gude company. Would God good maisters (quoth the man againe) that there lay no more weight therean. But now, when we shall hence, and come before God, and that hee shall send you unto heaven for doing according unto your conscience, and me to the dwell, for doing against mine, al passing at your request heere for good company now, By God Maister Dickenson (that was one of the Northerne mens names,) If I then shall say vnto you al againe; Maisters, I went once with you for good company, which is the cause that I goe now to hell, play you the good felowes now againe with mee, as I went then for good company with you, so some of you go now for good company with me: would you goe maister Dickenson? Nay, nay, by our Lady, nor never a one of you all. And therefore must you pardon me for passing as you passe; for the passage of my poore soule passeth all good company.

In the like sence he vsed often to say, That he would neuer pinne his soule at another mans backe, not even the best man that he knew that day living; for he knew not whither he might hap to carry it.

When one came to him, to signifie that hee must prepare himselfe to die, for hee coulde not live, he called for his vrinall, wherein when hee had made water, hee cast it, and viewed it (as Physitions vse) at last hee saide soberly, That hee saw nothing in that water, but that he might live, if it pleased the King.

When he was in prison, and his bookes and papers taken from him, he did shutte his chamber windowes both

day and night, saying; *When the wares are gone, and the tooles taken away, we must shute up shop.*

When he went to death, a certaine woman offered him a cuppe of wine, which he refusing, saide; *Good woman, Christ in his passion drunke gall, and no wine.*

When he was to mount the scaffold, hee saide to one of the Shiriffes men, *I pray thee helpe mee vp, as for coming downe I take no care.*

When the hangman (according to his manner) desired him to pardon him his death, hee answered, *I doe forgive thee with al my heart: but one thing I wil tel thee, thou wilt never have benefite in cutting off my head, my necke is so short.*

NOW we have done with fir *Thomas Moore* his owne Apothegmes which have come to my handes, I will transcribe out of his workes, a few Tales, or call them what you please.

“ A poore man found a priest over familiar with his wife,
 “ and because he spake it abroad, and could not prove it, the
 “ priest sued him before the Bishops Official for defamati-
 “ on, where the poore man in paine of cursing was com-
 “ manded, that in his parish Church hee should vpon the
 “ Sondag, at high Masse, stand vp, and say, *Mouth thou*
 “ *liest*: Whereupon for fulfilling of his penauce, vp was
 “ the poore soule set in a pew, that the people might wor-
 “ der at him, and heare what hee sayde: and there all alone
 “ (when hee had rehearsed what hee had reported by the
 “ priest) then hee sette his handes on his mouth, and sayde;
 “ Mouth thou liest: And by and by thereupon, he sette his
 “ handes vpon both his eyes, and sayde; *But eyes* (quoth
 “ hee) *by the Masse yee lie not a whit.*

“ When fir *Thomas Moore* had told one whom hee fear-
 “ meth in his Dialogue the Messenger, how he might yearly
 “ have seene a myracle done at the *Rhodes*, if he would have
 “ gone thither. So farre, quoth the Messenger, nay, yet I
 “ had

had rather have Gods blessing to beleeve that I see not, then to go so farre for it. I am well apaid (said sir *Thomas*) thereof, for if you had rather beleeve, then take the paine of a long pilgrimage, you will never be so stiffe in any opinion, that you will put your selfe in ieopardie for pertinacy, and stubborne standing by your part. Nay Maie said the Messenger, I warrant you that I will never be so madde, to hold, till it waxe too hot, for I have such a fond fantasie of mine owne, that I had rather shiver and shake for colde in the Summer, then be burned in the mids of Winter.

It happened that a yong Priest verie devoutly in a Profession, bare a Candle before the Crosse for lying with a Wench, and bare it light all the long way, wherein the people tooke such spirituall pleasure and inward solace, that they laughed apace. And one merrie Marchant sayd vnto the Priests that followed him, *Sic luceat lux vestra coram hominibus*, Thus let your light shine before the people. But a lewde Priest in later time, being reprov'd of his loose life, and told that he and other of the Clergie ought to bee the Lanthornes of light, *How can we* (saide the shamelesse Priest) *be Lanthornes of light, when as ye Laymen have all the hornes.*

When a lustie gallant saw a Frier going barefoote in a great frost and snowe, hee asked him why hee did take such paine. Hee answered, that it was a verie little paine, if a man would remember hell: Yea Frier (quoth the Gallant) but what and if there be no Hell? Then arte thou a great foole: Yea Maister (quoth the Frier) but what if there be hell, then is mastership much more foole.

A Frier as he was preaching in the Countrey, espied a poore wife of the parish, whispering with her Pew-fellow, and he falling angrie thereat, cried out vnto her aloude, Holde thy babble I bid thee, thou wife in the red hooode, which when the huswife heard, she waxed as angrie, and sodainly she started vp, and cried vnto the Frier againe, that all the Church rang thereon; Mary sir, I beshrew his heart, that babbleth most of vs both, for I do but whisper

a word

Gg 2

" a word with my neighbour here , and thou hast babbled
 " there a good large houre.

" King *Ladislaus* vsed much this maner among his ser-
 " vants, when one of them praised any deed of his , or any
 " condition in him, if he perceyved that they sayde nothing
 " but the truth, he would let it passe by vnccontrolled : But
 " when he saw that they did set a glose vpon it for his praise,
 " of their owne making beside ; then would he shortly say
 " vnto them, I pray thee good fellow, when thou saist grace,
 " never bring in *Gloria patri*, without a *Sicut erat*. Any act
 " that ever I did, if thou report it againe to mine honour,
 " with a *Gloria patri* , never report it but with a *Sicut erat*.
 " That is to wit, euen as it was, and no otherwise, and list not
 " me vp with lies, for I love it not.

" Frier *Donald* preached at *Paules Crosse*, that our La-
 " die was a virgin, and yet at her pilgrimages , there was
 " made many a foule meeting. And loude cried out, Ye men
 " of London, gang on your selues with your wives to *Wish-*
 " *don*, in the Devils name, or else keepe them at home with
 " you with a sorrow.

" Sir *John Moore* was wont to compare the choosing of a
 " wife vnto a casuall taking out at all a verie ventures of *Eles*
 " out of a bagge, wherein were twentie Snakes for an Ele.

Sir *John Finewe*, sometime chiefe Iustice of the Kings
 bench, was often heard to say : *Who so taketh from a Iustice*
the order of his discretion, taketh surely from him more than
halfe his office.

Wife was that saying of Doctor *Medcasse* : *You young men*
do thinke vs olde men to be fooles, but we olde men do know that
you young men are fooles.

Katherine wife to *Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolke* ;
 when her husband at a feast, willed everie Ladie to take to
 sit by hir, him that shee loved best, provided hee were not
 her husband, shee tooke *Stephen Gardiner*, Bishop of *Win-*
chester, saying : *Seeing she might not have him whom she loved*
best, she would take him whom she loved worst.

King Edward the sixth when three swordes were delivered at his coronation vnto him, as king of *England, France, and Ireland*, sayd, There was yet another sworde to be delivered vnto him: Whereat when the Lords marvelled, he sayd: *I meane (sayd he) the sacred Bible, which is the sword of the spirit, without which we are nothing, neither can do any thing.* [*Baleus in Centurijs.*]

When sir *Ralph Fane* was condemned to die by the praesent of the Duke of *Northumberland*, he said no more, protesting his innocencie, but, *My blood shall be the Dukes bolster, as long as he leueth*: Meaning, as I thinke, that his conscience affrighted with shedding innocent blood, shoulde enioy little quiet, but passe restlesse nights. *Relatio Gallica.*

Thirly Bishop of *Elie*, when he was Ambassador at *Rome*, one of his men negligently laying downe his livery cloake in his lodging, lost it: wherewith the Bishop being angrierated the fellow roughly, who told him that hee suspected nothing in so holy a place as *Rome* was, but did take them all for true men. What knave (quoth the Bishop) when thou comest into a strange place, thinke all men there to be theeves, yet take heede thou doe not call them theeves.

When hee was prisoner in the Tower, he was searched by the Lievetenant, and founde hundred French crownes found in his purse, and in his doo about him: wherat when the Lievetenant wondering, asked him, what hee meant to cary so much money about him: hee answered, *I love to haue my friends still neere about mee, and can not tell how I should be used if I lacked them.*

In the rebellion in the Weast, during the raigne of king Edward the sixth, sir *Anthony Kingston* marshall of the field, hanged vp a fellow that was servant to a rebellious Miller, whome he affirmed himselfe to be, vntill hee came vnto the gallowes, and then his deniall would not be allowed: Afterward the matter being better knowne, sir *Anthony* was tolde that hee had executed the man for the maister.

It is well enough (quoth sir Anthony) hee could never have doone his maister better service, than have hanged for him.

THese following are taken out of the life of Cardinall *Poole* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, written by a learned man, and Printed at *Venice*.

When one asked counsell of Cardinall *Poole*, what methode and way was best to be taken, to vnderstand the obscure places in *Saint Pauls* Epistles: he answered him he thought the best and shortest way was, to reade first the latter parte of those Epistles, which dooth intreate of Christian manners, and vnderstand it, and expresse it in life and good manners; and then to go vnto the first part, where the matters of faith are subtilly and exactly handled, saying; *That God wil give his spirit of vnderstanding soonest vnto those, that with all their whole hearts seeke to serue him.*

He was wont to say, *That he and all other Bishops ought to consider that they were ordained, not onely Iudges over those of their Dioceses, but father Iudges.*

In communication when mention hapned to be made of a certaine Bishoppe, who was woont to blame the Bishops that lived at *Rome*, and neglected their charge, and yet he himselfe was resident at *Rome*. He (quoth *Poole*) doth like vnto those that cannot abide the smell of garlick: for if they haue to do with them that haue raden garlike, they eate some on themselves, that they may not perceiue their stinking breaths.

Speech was heard of a yoong man that was learned in deede, but too bolde, and ready to censure. Learning (quoth *Poole*) doth worke almost that in yong men, that wine doth in the fatte; there it worketh, there it boileth vpp, and swelleth. But as soone as it is purged, and put in the vessel, bawing gathered his forces together, it is quiet and still.

When one very skilfull in *Astrologie* tolde him, that hee had very exactly calculated his nativitie, and found that great matters were portended of him: *Poole* answered, *Perhaps it may be as you affirm, but you must remember*

that I was borne againe by baptisme, and that day of nativitie wherein I was borne againe, doth eclipse the other before.

When one had saide, that we must be so wholly buſied in the studie of the Scriptures, that no time should be left for other studies: and another man had added, that the studies of other learnings were to be vsed as Wayting-maides, and Bond-women. *What do you not know (quoth Poole) that Agar was cast out of the doores, because shee was a bond-woman?*

When Sadolet adhorted him vnto the studie of Philosophy, giving to it the price above all other studies: Poole answered him, *While at the world was overwhelmed with the darkenesse of Paganisme, it did excell all other Artes: but since that thicke mist was chased away, by the bright beames of the preaching of Christ and his Apostles, and their successors, the study of the sacred Scriptures and diuinitie had gotten the paine and chiefe praise: adding, that Philosophy was now as Tenedos, of whome Virgil writeth:*

notissima fama

Insula dives opum Priami dum regna manebant.

Nunc tantum sinus & statio malefida carinũ.

A famous Isle of riches great while Priamus kingdome stode,
Now nothing but a baggage bay, and harbour nothing good.

He vsed friendly to admonish a certaine Bishop, not to forsake his sheepe, but rather leaving Rome to repaie home and execute his office. This Bishop vpon a time came vnto him, and tolde him that hee was minded to goe out of the cittie, for one moneth, and to visite his sheepe, and therefore hee did desire that hee might departe with his good leave and liking: Poole answered, *I should take this comfort by your departure, that you shal bee beaten the less.*

When Letters were shewed vnto him very artificially penned, which one had sent vnto a great man, to comfort him for the death of his friends, and to that intent had vsed all the places of Rhetoricke, hee read them, and then saide, *This hee neuer in all his life had neuer read Letters, that could bring greater comfort, for they were such, that no man*

that should read them, could be able to keepe himselfe from laughing.

Having heard a certaine Preacher of great name, who arrogated much to himselfe, and did passingly please himselfe, hee was asked what hee thought of the man. Poole answered; *Well, but I would that hee would first preach vnto himselfe, and then afterward to other.*

When a Nobleman of Rome tolde him, that hee did trust that he should come to his pleasaunt gardines, which hee had sumptuously made, yea thirtie yeeres after, and wonder at the beauty of them. Poole answered, *I hope I haue not deserved so all of you, that you should wish me so long a banishment from my heavenly country.*

While he was in the Low countries, and one day would haue gone vnto Charles the Emperour, but hee could not be admitted to his speech: but two dayes after the Bishop of Arras was sent vnto him by the Emperour, to excuse his long stay, and desire him to come vnto him: Poole sayde, that hee had strange happe, *That whereas he spake daily vnto God for the Emperour, yet he was not admitted vnto the Emperour, to talke with him about a matter belonging to God.*

There was one that was very curious in keeping of his beard, and it was reported that hee bestowed every moneth two duckats vpon the trimming of it. *If it be so (said Poole) his beard wil shortly be more woorth than his head.*

After the death of Paulus Tertius when many Cardinals came vnto him, and tolde him, that if hee liked of it, they would make him Pope: *He desired them, to looke well to it, that they were swayed by no passion of the minde, or did aught for fauour, and good-will, but referre all their cogitations wholly vnto the honour of God, and the profite of his Church; the which only they all ought especially to haue alwayes before their eyes.*

When one of the Cardinals of the aduerser faction did one day charge him with ambition, and saide that hee did vntimely and over-hastily seek the Popedom: He answered

swered gravely, *That he thought not the burthen of that great office to be so light, but that he was of the minde, that it was rather to be feared, than desired. As for them which understood not, and thought more basely of so great a place, hee lamented their case, and was sorry for them.*

When the Cardinall Farnesi, and diuerse other of his friends came vnto him, at midnight, to make him Pope, by adoration, he repelled them saying; *He would not have so weighty a matter tumultuously and rashly done, but usually and orderly, that the night was no convenient time therefore, that God loved the light more than darkenesse, wherefore they should deferre it vntill the next day, and that then if it pleased God, it might very well be done. But this his pious modesty lost him the Papacie.*

He vsed often to say, *Those which would betake them vnto the study of the holy Scriptures, (which was as though they would goe into the inner and secret parte of the Temple) must passe thorow a lowe and a narrow doore: For that no man can attaine to the understanding of the Scriptures, that is proude and puffed up with the sharpenesse of his wit, or excellencie of humane learning; but he that bringeth lowlinesse of minde, and contempt of himselfe, and yeeldes his understanding (as the Apostle saith) captiue vnto faith.*

Of this also did hee often admonish those that would study the sacred Scriptures, *That they should specially beware that they neuer went to the reading of them with this intent and minde, that they might dispute of them to shew their learning, and by that knowledge to get them honors and riches: for both purposes were very contrary to this kind of studie. Wherevnto ought to be adhibited, first fervent prayers, then a lowely mind, and finally, an heart voyde of all ambition and greedy desire. Thus farre of this good Cardinall.*

William Marques of Winchester, being asked how hee continued of the counsell in the troublesome times of diuers Princes, answered, By being a Willow, and not an Oake. Hee would also often say, *that he found great ease in this:*

H h

That

That I never sought to rule the roste, and to be the director of others, but alwayes suffered my selfe to be swayed with the most and mightiest. As another Courtier of former times saide he had borne off many court-stormes in dangerous times, By suffering iniuries and giving thanks for them.

A lusty gallant that had wasted much of his patrimony, seeing master Dutton a gentleman in a gowne, not of the newest cut, tolde him that hee had thought it had beene his great grandfathers gowne, *It is so* (saide master Dutton) *and I have also my great grandfathers lands, and so have not you.*

A reverend man my first teacher would often say in the middest of his mirth, *Sorrowe is good for nothing save sinne onely.*

NOW we draw to an end, have a few sayings of merie M. Heywood the great Epigrammatist. When Queene Mary tolde this Heywood, that the Priests must forgoe their wives. Hee merrily answered, *Your Grace must allow them Lemmans then, for the Cleargie can not live without sauce.*

He being asked of the saide Queene Mary, what winde blew him to the Court, answered her, *Two specially, the one to see your Maiestie, We thanke you for that,* said Queene Mary, *But I pray you, what is the other?* *That your Grace* (saide he) *might see me.*

When one tolde him, that Pace being a maister of Arte had disgraced himselfe with wearing a fooles coate, he answered, *It is lesse hurtfull to the common-wealth, when wisemen goe in fooles coates, than when fooles goe in wise mens gownes.*

When hee sawe one riding that bare a wanton behinde him, hee saide; *In good faith sir, I would say that your horses were overladen, if I did not perceive that the gentleman you carry were very light.*

When

When a man of worship, whose beere was better hopped than maulted, asked him at his Table, how hee liked of his beere, and whether it were not well hopped: *Yes by the faith of my body. (saide hee) it is very well hopped: but if it had hopped a little further, it had hopped into the water.*

When one saide, that the number of Lawyers would marre the occupation; hee answered, *No, for alwayes the more spanials in the field, the more game.*

This vsuall speech of sir Th: Moore both of himselfe & other Book-breeders, which is also extant in an Epistle of his, I have reserved to close vp this part. *Booke-makers are ful wise folke, who paine and pine themselves away by writing, to submit themselves to the censures of such which in Ordinaries and in Ale-houses will pull and pull their lines, as the waies of ones head; when some of them are so pulled themselves, as that they have not one haire of honesty, or a vsc his owne wordes, Ne pilum boni hominis. But these hee resembleth to those vnmanerly guests, which when they have bene well and kindly entertained finish away never giving thanks, but depraving and dispraising their courteous entertainment.*

Hh 2

Poemes

CERTAIN
Poemes, or Poesies, Epigrammes,
Rythmes, and Epitaphs of the
English Nation in former
Times.

Poemes



F the dignity of Poetry much hath beene said by the worthy Sir *Philipp Sidney*, and by the Gentleman which proued that Poets were the first *Patriarchs*; the first *Philosophers*; the first *Historiographers*. I will onely adde out of *Philo*, that they were Gods owne creatures; who in his Booke *de Plantatione Noe*, reporteth, that when he had made the whole world's masse; he created Poets to celebrate and set out the Creator himselfe, and all the creatures: you Poets read the place and you will like it. Howsoever it pleaseth the *Italiani* to censure vs, yet neither doth the Sunne so farre retire his charriots from our Climate, neither are there lesse fableable aspects betwene *Mercurius*, *Iupiter*, and the *Moon*, in our inclination of heauen; if Poets are *Fato*, as it pleased *Socrates*, neither are our Poets destitute of Arte prescribed by reason, and grounded vpon experience, but they are as pregnant both in witty conceits and deuises, and also in imitation, as any of them. Yea and according to the argument excell in granditie and grauity, in smoothnesse and proprietie, in quicknesse and briefnesse. So that for skill, varietie, efficacie, and sweetnesse, the foure materiall points required in a Poet, they can both teach and delight perfectly.

This would easily appeare if any lines were extant of that worthy *British Lady Claudia Rasina*, so commended by *Martial*, or of *Gildas* which *Lilius Giraldus* sawe in the libraries of *Italie*, or of old *Chedmon* who by diuine inspiration about the year 680. became so diuine a Poet in our English tongue, that with his sweete verses full of compunction, he withdrew many from vice to vertue, and a religious feare of God: or of our *Claudius Clemens* one of the first founders of the Vniuersity of *Paris*: and doth most clearly appeare to all that can iudge by many learned Poems published in this our learned age. But whereas these later are in euery mans hand, and the former are

Beda Eccl.
hist. lib. 4.
cap. 24.

irrecoverable, I will onely giue you a taste of some of middle age, which was so ouercast with darke clouds, or rather thicke fogges of ignorance, that euery little sparke of libe-
rall learning seemed wonderfull: so that if sometime you happen of an vnooth word, let the time entreate pardon for it, when as all words haue their times, and as he saith.

licuit semperque licebit.

Signatum prasente nota procudere carmen.

We will begin with *Ioseph of Excester*, who followed King *Richard* the first in his waies in the holy land, and celebrated his acts in a booke called *Aniocheidos*, and turned *Dares Phrygius* so happily into verse, that it hath been Printed not long since in Germany, vnder the name of *Cornelius Nepos*.

The passing of the pleasant river *Simois* by *Troy*, & the encounter betweene the waies of the Sea, and it, at dis-
tinguishing, or inlett therof he liuely setteth forth thus:

*Proxima rura rigans alio peregrinus ab orbe,
Visurus Troiam Simois, longoque meatu,
Emersisse uoluit, ut per tot regna, tot urbes
Exeat equoreis tandem Troianus in undas.
Dumque indefesso miratur Pergama visu
Lapsurum suspendit iter, fluminisque moratur,
Tardior & totam completi destinat urbem:
Suspensus infensus aquis violentior instat
Nereus, atque animem cogens procutire minorem
Proximus accedit urbi, contendere credas
Quis prior, sic alternis concurratur undis,
Sic crebras iterant voces, sicurgia miscent.*

You may at one view behold mount *Ida* with his trees, & the country adiacent to *Troy* in these few lines, as in a most pleasant prospect presented vnto you thus, by the said *Ioseph*.

*Haud procul incumbens intercurrentibus aruis
Idaeus consurgit apex, uetus incola montis
Silua viret, vernat abies procera, compressae
Flebilis, interpret laurus, vaga pinus, olivae
Concilians cornus uenatrix, fraxinus audax,*

*Stat comitis pateris vltimus, nunquamque senescens,
Cantatrix, buxus: paulo proclivius aruum
Ebria vitis habet non dedignata latere
Cancricolam poscit Phœbum, vicinus aristas
Pregnantes facundat ager, non plura Falernus
Vina bibit, non tot pascit Campania mœsses.*

A right woman and Ladylike disdain may be obserued in the same Author, where he bringeth in *Pallas*, mating dame *Iuno* with modest disdainfulness before *Paris*, in the action of beauty, a matter of greatest importance in that sex, after this manner of reply.

*Magna parens superum, nec enim nego; magna Tonantis
Nupta, nec inuideo; meritum, Paris inclite, nostrum
Si quod erat carpsit, testor freta, testor Olympum,
Testor humum, non armatas in prælia lingua
Credideram, venisse deas; hæc parte loquentem
Eruæo sexum, minus hîc quàm femina possum
Martem alium didici, victoria feda ubi victis
Plus laudis victore feret, nostrisque trophæis
Hic haud notus honos. Sed quo regina dextrum
Effatu tendit, Dea sis, cedo, imò Dearum
Maxima, non dextra sortiri sceptrâ potentis
Partiri uè Ionem certatim venimus, illa
Illa habeat, quæ se ostendat.*

In the commendation of *Britaine*, for breeding *Martiall* men, and praise of the famous King *Arthur*, he song in his *Antiocheidas*, these which onely remaine out of that worke,

Inclita fulsit

*Posteritas ducibus tantis, tot diues alumnis,
Tot facunda viris, premerent qui viribus orbem,
Et famâ veteras. Hinc Constantinus adeptus
Imperium, Romam tenuit, Byzantion auxit.
Hinc Senonum ductor captivâ Brennius urbe,
Romuleas domuit flammis victricibus arces;
Hinc & Sœua satius, pars non obscura tumultus
Civilis, magnum solus qui mole soluta
Obsedit, meliorque stetit pro Casare murus,*

Hinc celebrifato felici floruit orna
 Flos regum Arthurus, cuius tamen acta stupori
 Non micuere minùs, totus quod in aure voluptas
 Et populo plaudente fauus. Quæcunque priorum
 Inspice, Pelleum commendat fama Tyramum,
 Pagina Cæsareos loquitur Romana triumphos,
 Alciden donisitis attollit gloria monstros.
 Sed nec pinetum coryli, nec sydera solem
 Equant, Annales Graios, Latioſque reuolue,
 Priſea parem neſcit, æqualem poſtera nullum
 Exhibitura dies. Reges ſupereminet omnes
 Solus præteritis melior, maiorque futuris.

If a painter would portraite deuills let him paint them in
 his coulors, as Felix the old Monke, of Crowland depaynt-
 ted the bugges of Crowland in his verſes, and they will
 ſeeme right hell-hounds.

Sunt aliqui quibus eſt crinis rigidus, caput amplum,
 Frons cornuta, gena diſtorta, pupilla cornſcans,
 Os patulum, labra turgentia, dens præacutus,
 Et quibus eſt crinis quaſi ſeta, caput quaſi truncus,
 Frons quaſi cera, gena quaſi pix, oculus quaſi carbo,
 Os quaſi ſporta, labra quaſi plumbum, dens quaſi buxus.
 Sunt alij quibus eſt vultus gibboſus & acer,
 Naſus curuatus & fixus, auris acuta,
 Et grandis, ceruix dependens & macilentæ:
 Caſarias & barba rigens, frons & gena pallens,
 Naſus & auris olens, vertex & ſinciput horrens.
 Et ſunt per plures quæ crine videntur aduſto,
 Fronte truci, naſo prægrandi, lumine toruo.
 Faucibus horrendis, labris pendentibus, ore
 Igniomo, vultu ſquamato, vertice groſſo,
 Dente fero, mento peracuto, gutture rauco,
 Pelle nigra, ſcapulis contractis, ventre rapaci,
 Coſtis mobilibus, lumbis ardentibus, amis
 Caudatis, genibus nodatis, cruribus vocis,
 Plantis auerſis, talis que tumensibus, & ſunt
 Nonnulli, quibus eſt non horrida forma, ſed ipſe

Horror, cum non sint scelerati, sed scelus ipsum.
 He did seeme also a good poet in his age, which described
 a great battaile betweene the Danes and the English; thus.

*Eminus in primis hiberni grandinis instar
 Tela volant, sylvas hastarum fragmina frangunt;
 Mox ruitur propius, præscinditur ensis ab ense,
 Conculcatur equus ab equo, ruit hostis in hostem.
 Hic effossa trahit hostili viscera ferro,
 Hic iacet exanimis fusa cum sanguine vitâ.
 Hic pedis ille manuum, hic pectoris, ille lacerti
 Vulnere damnatus reditum proponit inanem.*

• If he which scraped together the fragments of ancient
 poets, had hapned on the verses following, written to a Bi-
 shop of Norwich, happely he would haue inserted them.

*Magnus Alexander bellorum sæpe procellas
 Immixtus fregit studiis, Socrateſque ſtudenti
 Continuum ſolitus interrupſiſſe laborem,
 Threicias tremulo numerauit pollice chordas.
 Cedit Atlas oneri, ciuiliſcriptor ab enſe
 Iulius abſtinuit, inuictus sæpe quieuit
 Alcides, rigidam mollis hyra flexit Achillem,
 Tu quoque lugenti patria grauiterque diuque
 Expectate parens ſibi quem viduata maritum
 Iam Paſtoralis Norwici regia poſcit. &c.*

John Hanuill a Monke of S. Albanes made this good &
 godly inuocation before his poeme, comparable with ma-
 ny of the latter broode.

*Tu Cyrrha latices noſtra Deus implue menti,
 Eloquij rorem ſiccis infunde labellis,
 Diſtillaque fauos, quos nec dum pallidus auro
 Scit Tagus, aut ſitiens admotis Tantalus undis.
 Dirige que timide ſuſcepit dextera, dextram
 Audacem pauidamque iuua, tu mentis habenas
 Fernoremque roge, quicquid diſſauerit ori
 Spiritus aridior, oleum ſuffunde fauoris.
 Tu patris es verbum, tu mens, tu dextera, Verbum
 Expediat verbum, mens mentem, dextera dextram.*

Laſie and ſuperficial ſcholars which thruſt the day for-

ward with their shoulders in the vniuersity, and returne as wife as they came thether, he describeth in this sort :

*Hi sunt qui statua veniunt statuaque recedunt,
Et Bacchi sapient non Phabi pocula, Nysæ
Ægina, non Cirrha, Phæbo Bacchoque ministrant,
Hoc pleni, illo vacui.*

The old ale knights of England were well depainted out of him, in the alehouse coulours of that time in this maner,

*Iamque vagante scypho, discincto guttere was-heil
Ingeminant was-heil labor est plus perdere vini.
Quam sitis, exhaustire merum vehementius ardent,
Quam exhaustire sitim.*

The same Iohn Haniwill when he would signifie whatsoever enuy had wrought against Troy, the Roman vertue had repayred, song briefly.

*Si quid de culmine Troie
Diminuit linor, virtus reparauit, ut orbi
Hic urbem rapuit, hac orbem reddidit urbi.*

Passionate are these verses vpon the death of K. Richard the first, penned by one Gaufrid.

*Neustria sub clypeo Regis defensa Richardi
Indefensa modo gestu testare dolorem,
Exundent oculi lachrimas, exterminet ora
Pallor, conuoluet digitos tortura, cruentet
Interiora dolor, & verberet æra clamor:
Tota peris ex morte sua, mors non fuit eius
Sed tua, non una sed publica mortis imago.
O Veneris lachrimosa dies, ô fidus amarum
Illa dies tua nox fuit & Venus illa venenum,
Illa dedit virtus sed pessimus ille dierum
Primus ab undecimo, qui vitam victricus ipsam
Clausit, uterque dies homicida, tyrannide mira,
Traiecit clausus inclusum, tetus apertum,
Pronidus incantum, miles munitus inermem
Et proprium Regem.*

And after a fewe verses: he speaking to death, addeth in commendation of that prince.

————— *Nil addere non erat ultra*
Ipse fuit quicquid potuit natura, sed istud
Causa fuit quare rapuisti, res pretiosas
Eligis, & viles quasi dedignata relinquis.

These former verses were mentioned by Chaucer our English Homer in the description of the sodaine fittre and Panicall feare when Chanteclere the coeke was caried away by Reynold the Foxe, with a relation to the said Gaulfride.

The silly widow and her daughters two
Herd the hennes crie and make ado
And out at the dore ftert they anon
And saw the fox toward the wood ygon.
And bare upon his back the cock away
And cried out harow and well away.
Aha the fox and after him they ran.
And eke with staves many other man.
Ran Coll our dogge, Falbot and eke Garland,
And Malkin with her distaffe in her hand,
Ran Cow and Calfe and eke the very hogges,
For they so sore affraid were of the dogges.
And showing of men and of women eake.
They ran so her hert thought to breake
They yellen as fends do in hell,
The Duckes cried as men would them quell,
The Geese for feare flew over the trees,
Out of the beues came swarmes of Bees
So hideous was the noyse, ah benedicite
Certes Iack Strawe, no his meiney
Ne made neuer shoutes halfe so shrill
When that they would any Fleming kill
As that day was made upon the Fox.
Of brasle they blew the trumpes and of boxe,
Of horne, and bow, I which they blew and pouped,
And therewith they striked and shouted,
It seemed as though heaven should fall.
O Gaulfride dere maister souer aigne,

That whan the worthy King Richard was slaine
 With shot, complainedst his death so sore,
 Why ne had I now thie science, and thy lore?
 The Friday for to chide as did ye,
 For on a Friday shortly slaine was he.
 Then would I shew you how that I could plaine,
 For Chanteccleeres dred and for his paine.
 Certes such crie, ne lamentation,
 Was neuer of Ladyes made when that Ilion
 Was won, an Pirthus with his bright sword,
 Whan he hent King Priam by the beard,
 And slough him (as saith *Eneidos*)
 As made all the hennes in the cloos,
 Whan they lost of Chanteccleere the fight:
 But souerainly dame Pertolott stright,
 Well louder than did Hasdruballs wife,
 Whan that her husband hath lost his life,
 And that the Romans had brent Cartage,
 She was so full of torment and of rage,
 That wilfully into the fire she stert,
 And brent her selfe with a stedfast hert.
 O wofull Hennes right so cried ye,
 As when that Nero brent the city
 Of Rome, cried the Senators wives,
 For that her husbands should lose her lives.

These may suffice for some Poeticall descriptions of
 our auncient Poets, if I would come to our time, what a
 world could I present to you out of Sir *Philipp Sidney*, *Ed.*
Spencer, *Samuel Daniel*, *Hugh Holland*, *Ben: Iohnson*, *Th.*
Campion, *Mich. Drayton*, *George Chapman*, *Iohn Marston*,
William Shakespeare, & other most pregnant witts of these
 our times, whom succeeding ages may iustly admire.

Epigram-



N short and sweete Poems, framed to
praise or dispraise, or some other sharpe
conceit which are called *Epigrammes*,
as our countrie men now surpass other
nations, so in former times they were
not inferior, if you consider ages, as the
indifferent Reader may iudge by these.

In the praise of our native Countie England, *Alfred* of
Beverley made this.

*Anglia plena iocis, gens libera et apta iocari,
Libera gens cui libera mens & libera lingua,
Sed lingua melior, liberiorque manu.*

And in another olde Booke I finde this.

*Anglia dulce solum, quod non aliena, recensque,
Sed tua dulcedo pristina dulce facit,
Qua nihil à Gallis, sed Gallia suscipit à te
Quicquid amoris habet, quicquid honoris habet.*

In the darke miste of all good learning, about 800.
yeares since, in commendation of the godly King *Saint*
Oswald, was made this.

*Quis fuit Alcides? quis Caesar Iulius? aut quis
Magnus Alexander? Alcides se superasse
Fertur, Alexander mundum: sed Iulius hostem:
Se simul Oswoldus, & mundum vicit, & hostem.*

To the honour of *Elfreda* noble Lady, which repaired
Darby, Chester, Warwicke, &c. I haue found this.

*O Elfreda potens, ô terror virgo virorum,
Victrix natura, nomine digna viri;
Te quo splendidior fieres, natura puellam,
Te probitas fecit nomen habere viri.
Te mutare decet, sed solum nomina sexus
Tu Regina potens, Rexque trophæa purans.
Iam nec Casarei tantum merværi triumphis,
Casare splendidior virgo, virago viges.*

This also may here haue place, which *William Conquerours* Poet made to him, whē he had obtained this Realme.

Casariem Caesar tibi si natura negauit,

Hanc Willelme tibi stella comata dedit:

It may seeme he alluded to the baldnesse of *Iulius Caesar*, who for that cause vsed a Lawrell Garland, to the Comete appearing before his conquest of this kingdome, portending the same as it was thought, and to the manner of the *French* in that time: among whom long bushie haire was the signale marke of Maiestie, as *Agathias* noteth, when as all subiects were rounded, and the Kings only long haired. Which custome continued among the *French* Kings, vntill *Peter Lombard* Bishop of *Paris* dissuaded them from it, and among ours, as appeareth by their scales vntill King *Henry* the 5.

The happy successe of *English* and *Normans*, with the cowardly flight of the *French*, at *Nugent* 1109. in the time of King *Henry* the first, was thus expressed.

Henricus regum rex & decus, abstulit altos

Francigenis animos, Ludouicum namque Nugentis.

Rex regem campò magnum maior superauit:

Præposuere fugam bellis, calcaria telis

Gallis præcipites: fama spoliisque potitos

Laurea Normanos, & laus æterna coronat,

Sic decus iste ducum sic corda tumentia preffit,

Oraque Francorum superba mutire coegit.

Maud daughter to *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, a woman of rare pietie, buried at *Westminster*, to which Church she would come dayly barefoote, while the Court laye there, had an excellent *Epigramme* made to her commendation, whereof these foure verses onely remaine.

Prospera non lætam fecere, nec aspera tristem,

Aspera risus erant, prospera terror erant.

Non decor effecit fragilem, non sceptræ superbam,

Sola potens humilis, sola pudica decens.

No bad Poet was he which wrote to the honor of *Adeliza*, second wife to King *Henry* the first, who was daughter to the

the Duke of Brabant, & sister to Lord Ioscelin, from whom the Percies Earles of Northumberland descended.

Anglorum Regina tuos Adeliza decoret

Ipsa referre parans Musa, stupore riget.

Quid Diadema tibi pulcherrima? quid tibi gemma?

Pallet gemma tibi, nec Diadema nitet.

Deme tibi cultus, cultum natura ministrat,

Non exornari formâ beata potest.

Ornamenta cane, nec quicquam luminis inde

Accipis, illa micant lamina clara tuo;

Non puduit modicas de magnis dicere laudes,

Nec pudeat dominam te precor esse meam.

But among all our olde Epigrammatists all commendation is carried away by olde Godffery Prior of Winchester, who liued Anno 1100. which Citie hath brought forth so many excellling in Poeticall facultie; not onely in former ages, but also in latter, out of the worthy Colledge there, that the very *Genius loci* doth seeme Poeticall. Out of his Epigrammes first imparted to me by the right learned Maister *Th. Allen* of Oxford, I will here impart a few vnto you.

To one that would know how long he should learne, he wrighteth thus.

Discendi Damiane modum te querere debem;

Discas dum nescis, sit modus iste tibi.

That the contempt of fooles is not to be respected.

Contemptum stulti contemnere Dindima laus est,

Contemni a stulto dedecus esse nego.

Against pride in prosperitie.

Extolli noli quam te fortuna beatus

Pomponē, hac eadem qua leuat, ipsa prouidet.

Against such as teach well, and liue not accordingly.

Multa Solon, sed plura Cato me verba docetis;

At nemo vestrum quanta docetis, agit.

To one which had eaten stinking mence.

Druse comēdisti quem misit Situius hircum,

Vel tibi non nasus, vel tibi nasus olet.

He teacheth vs to reiey vpon firme and sure supports,
lest we fall to the ground with them in this.

Non est securus super titubantia fultus

Iungere labenti, labitur ille, ruis.

That we must looke for like measure, if we doe not as we
would be done vnto, he admonisheth all vnder the name
of *Albius*.

Iurgia, clamores tibi gloria, gloria lites,

Et facis & dicis omnibus, unde nocet.

Expectes eadem, quae nobis feceris Albi,

Nam quem tu ledis, te ferit ille libens.

Youth which in their haughty heat, reiekt the aduise of
old men, he aduiseeth thus.

Pannibrium veterum facile contemnitur usus

Non sic consilium, posthumiane, senum.

The vanity of them which vaunt of their auncient nobility,
and haue no nobility in themselves, he thus taxeth.

Stemmata continuas, recitas ex ordine patres,

Quis nisi tu similis Rufule quid recitas?

There hee was so contending with him who with mis-
siue bribes can preuaile against Iustice.

Missilibus Daciane tua, Astraea recessit

Vincis missilibus Ius Daciane tuis.

The common proverb, *Loue me loue mine*, he thus aduise
d vs to obserue.

Mé te digne, si tu m'as donné l'amour, Trebati,

Et quod totis armis dente furente teris.

Sed nisi sis socius socij, & amicus amicis

Non potero nostrum dicere te socium.

Against hooked gifts which draw others.

Mulsi amib; donas, uox eor. ne multa requiras.

Nolo mihi domes, Aulica, si repetas.

Against one that sought a benefice and would teach be-
fore he could teach.

Qua doceat scdm quoniam Plotimus & adem,

Quoris qua doceat, non ea qua doceat.

Against

Against a couetous wretch.

*Nasidiane diu vixisti semper avarus,
Oro tibi viuas Nasidiane diu.*

Against one that would exact of others, and do nothing himselfe.

*Exigis à nobis quem nulli soluis amorem,
Quam nulli prestes exigis. Aule fidem.
Exigis à nobis quem non merearis honorem,
Mirum est quod non das, id tibi velle dari.*

Against an Abbot that would defend his monks from others, but worrye them himselfe.

*Tollit ouem de fauce lupi per sepe molossus,
Ereptamque lupo ventre recondit ouem.
Tu quoque Sceua tuos pradone tueris ab omni,
Vnus prado tamen perdis ubique tuos.*

One amidst the warres betweene King Stephen and Henrie the second, commended the same Henry in these verses.

*Pralia quanta mouet Stephanus, moueat volo, namque
Gloria nulla foret si pralia nulla moueret.
Tu contra Stephanum cui copia multa virorum;
Duxisti paucos, cur paucos? gloria maior,
Est, multos paucis, quam paucos vincere multis.*

At the same troublesome time and as it were desolation of England were written to the same Henry as it were in a Prosopopia of England.

*Dux Henrice nepos Henrici maxime magni;
Anglia tota ruo, nec iam ruo, tota ruina, &c.
Vpon two other fearfull flights of the French, one at Veruoil, the other at Vandosme in the time of King Henry the second, he made this.*

*Gallia fugisti bis, & hoc sub rege Philippo,
Nec sunt sub medio facta pudenda diu.
Vernolium sumit testem fuga prima, secunda
Vindocium, noctem prima, secunda diem.
Nocte fugam primam celerasti, mane secundam,
Prima pauere fuit, vique secunda fuit.*

When one had flattered *William Longchampe* Bishop of *Elye* the only powerable man of England in his time with this blandation.

*Tam bene, tam facile, tu magna negotia tractas,
Vt dubium reddas sis homo, siue deus.*

Giraldus Cambrensis a man well borne and better lettered, of that house from whence the *Giraldines* of Ireland are descended, and secretary to King *Iohn*, played vpon these verses, and that Bishop after he was apprehended in wo-mans attire flying out of the realme.

*Tam male, tam temere, tam turpiter omnia tractas,
Vt dubium reddas bellua sis, vel homo.
Sic cum sis minimus tentas maioribus uti,
Vt dubium reddas simia sis, vel homo.*

He that made the verse following (some ascribe it to that *Giraldus*) could adore both the sonne rising , and the sonne setting , when he could so cleanly honour King *Henry* the second then departed, and King *Richard* succeeding.

Mira cano, sol occubuit, nox nulla sequuta.

Great was the commendation of *Mecenas*., who when he could do all with *Augustus*, yet neuer harmed any, where-vpon in an Elegie vpon his death, *Pedo Albinovanus* writeth.

*Omnia cum posses, tanto tam carus amico,
Te sensit nemo posse nocere tamen.*

Which commendation king *Henry* the eight gaue to that worthy Duke of *Suffolke Charles Brandon*, who neuer vsed the Kings fauour to the hurt of any. And the same *Giraldus* testified the like of King *Henry* the second, in this verse very effectually.

*Glorior hoaruo, quod nunquam vidimus unum,
Nec potuisse magis, nec nocuisse minus.*

These also following are referred vnto him.

*Vive deo, tibi mors requies, tibi vita labori,
Vive Deo, mors est vivere, vita mori.*

These following were likewise written by him against lewde loue.

*Nec laus, nec probitas, nec honor superare puellam,
Sed Veneris vitium vincere laudis opus.
Vis melius sapiens, melius vis strenuus esse,
Si Venerem superes, istud & istud eris:
Noli castra sequi Veneris, sed castra Minerva,
Hac docet, illa furit, hac innuat, illa nocet.*

*Cum sit amor vetitus, vetiti malus actus amoris,
Si malus ergo nocet, si nocet, ergo fuge,
Cuius cepta timor, medium scelus, exitus ignis,
Tu fuge, tu reprobā, tu metuendo caue.*

Why the Sun appeareth ruddy and as it were blusheth at his first rising, *Alexander Necham* sometime prior of *Circu- ceſter* rendreth the cause thus.

*Sol vultu roſeo rubicundo fulget in ortu;
Inceſta noſtis facta pudore notans.
Nampe rubore ſuo tot damnat damna pudoris,
Cernere tot Phæbum geſta pudenda pudet,
Tot blandos nexus, tot ſuavia preſſa labellis,
Tot miſera Veneris monſtra nouella videt.
Frigida quòd nimium caleat laſcina ſeneſtus,
Ignis quòd gelido ferueat amne, ſtupet.*

Of the fiery coulour of the planet *Mars*, and the ſpotts in the *Moone* he giueth this reaſon,

*Mars Venerem ſecum deprenſam fraude mariti
Erubuit, ſupereſt flammeus ille rubor:
Sed cur lunaris facies fuſcata videtur?
Que vultu damnat, furta videre ſolet.
Adde quòd Eccleſiam Phæbe, macule nota culpam
Signat, habet maculas utraq, Luna ſuas.*

If you will read carping Epigrammaticall verſes of a *Dur- ham* Poet againſt the prior *Raſſe*, here you may haue them.

*De ſene, de caluo, de delirante Radulpho
Omnia monſtra cano, nil niſi vera tamen:*

Imputat errores alijs semper, sibi nunquam,

Est alijs Argus, Tyresiasque sibi.

Non vult esse bonus, sed vult bonus esse videri,

Est ouis exterius, interiusque lupus.

Sus vita, canis officio, vulpecula fraude,

Mente lepus, passer renibus, ore lupus,

Talis qui demon nunquam poterit nisi morte

Esse bonus, postquam desinat esse malus.

The same Author plaid also pretily vpon *William* and *Alan* Arch-deacons of *Northumberland* and *Durham*.

Archilemitas in sorte Northumbria largos,

Dunelmum cupidos semper habere solet.

Nunc è conuerso fedem dotauit utramque

Willelmi probitas, crimen Alane tuum.

Vos nunc degeneres patribus succeditis ambo,

Hic bonus, antè malus, hic malus, antè bonus.

Answerable to these, were these verses of the said *Durham* Poet, vpon the fate of a Potte and a Pipkin, when the potte was all broken, and the Pitcher lost but the handle, by the fall of a window.

Lapsa fenestra ruit, luit urna sciphusque propinquus,

Definit hac esse prorsus, hic esse bene.

Alias.

Lapsa fenestra ruit, sciphus urna luunt, nihil illa

Quo teneat, nihil hic quo teneatur, habet.

When King *Richard* the first was detained prisoner with the Emperour, one did write this supplicant verse to the Emperour in a sharpe close.

Magnus es, & genibus flexis tibi supplicat orbis,

Cum possis, noli sanire, memento Neronis.

A huswife which had encreased her family in her husbands absence with a new bratte, assured her husband at his retume, that she conceiued it of a Snow-ball cast at her. But he conueying it away, selling it to a begger assured her with the like lye; that as it was conceiued by Snowe, so it was melted away by the Sunne, which a Poet in the time of *K. Iohn* expressed thus very briefly, & for that age pretily.

Rebus

*Rebus in augendis longè remorante marito,
Vxor macha parit puerum; post multa reuerso,
De niue conceptum fingit, frans mutua, cantè
Sustulit, asportat, vendit matriq; reportans
Ridiculum simile, liquefactum sole refingit.*

But two others comprised the same matter more succinctly in this maner.

*De niue conceptum quem mater adultera fingit,
Sponsus eum vendens, liquefactum sole refinxit.*

*Vir quia quem reperit genitum niue femina fingit
Vendit, & a simili, liquefactum sole refinxit.*

That scholler also could play at euen and odd, that could keepe the figure Compar so precisely in these two verses vpon the spring.

*Turba colorum, vis violarum, pompa rosarum,
Induit hortos, purpurat agros, pascit ocellos.*

A suer wearied with delays in the Emperours court, did at the length frame this distiche, and coled it on a wall.

*Si nequeo placidas affari Caesaris aures,
Saltem aliquis veniat, qui mihi dicat, Abi.*

So a poore English man fed with vaine hope by many, in the time of King Henry the third did write this distiche.

*Spem mihi dent alij magnam, rem tu citò paruam,
Res me parua inuuet, spes mihi magna nocet.*

Against a carping companion was this made about that time by Iohn Hauill.

*Zoile tu laudem cunens, tu serra bonorum,
Magna doles, maiora notas, in maxima seuis.*

Such as can speake feelingly of church liuings, will not dissemble that these were the fowre entraunces into the church, which a countyman of ours long since in this maner Epigrammatically opened.

*Ecclesias portis his quatuor itur in omnes,
Principis, & Simonis, sanguinis atq; Dei.
Prima patet magnis, nummatis altera, charis
Tertia sed raris ianna quarta patet.*

Epigrammes.

Good also is that vnder *S. Peter* in the Cathedral church of *Norwich*, (were it not for the fault which is in the former,) but therein you haue *S. Peters* ship, Sea, Nets, and Fishe.

Ecclesiam pro Nave rego, mihi climata mundi

Sunt mare, scriptura retia, piscis homo.

When *Eustathius* was elected Bishop of London, one congratulated his aduancement thus.

Omnes hic digni, tu dignior omnibus, omnes

Hic plene sapiunt, plenius ipse sapit.

Of a bragging braule betweene two well met, was framed this by *Henry of Winchester*, but the beginning is lost.

Hic ait, ille negat, hic asserit, ille refellit,

Hic proauos multum pradicat, ille premit.

Exus uterq; sibi se venditat, iste decorem

laetit, ille decus, hic opus, alter opes.

Hic bonus, ille beatus, hic multis disserit, ille

Multiplicata refert: hic leuis, ille loquax.

When *Adrian* our countiman had conuerted some people of *Normay*, and was made Pope, this was composed to his honour.

Conferet hic Roma, plus laudis quam sibi Roma,

Plus dabit hic orbi, quam dabit orbis ei.

But this would not easily be matched in our age, which was written in the time of King *Henry* the 6. ouer the entrance into the *Recept* at *Westminster*, to admonish accountants to be circumspect in entring, as *Ianus* with his two heads, and as vigilant in ending *Exchequer* accounts, as *Argus* with his hundred eyes.

Ingrediens Iani, reditūre sis amulus Argi.

R Y T H M E S.

Riming verses which are called *Versus Leonini*, I know not wherefore (for a Lions taile doth not answere to the middle parts as these verses doe) began in the time of *Carolus Magnus*, and were onely in request then, and in many ages following, which delighted in nothing more then in this minstrellie of meeters. I could present you with

RYTHMES.

with many of them, but few shall suffice, when as there are but few now which delight in them.

In the praise of Miles Earle of Hereford, was this penned, in respect he was both martiall and lettered. *Sub Stephanus
no rege.*

*Vatum & ducum gloria
Milo, cuius in pectore
Certant vires & studia,
Certat Hector cum Nestore.
Virtutum privilegia,
Mente geris & corpore.
Teq; coronat arbore
Mars Phæbi, Phæbus propria.*

Walter de Mapes Archdeacon of Oxford, who in the time of King Henry the second filled England with his meriments, confessed his loue to good liquor, with the caules, in this maner.

*Mihi est propositum in taberna mori,
Vinum sit appositum morientis ori:
Ut dicant, cum venerint, Angelorum chori,
Deus sit propitius huic potatori.
Poculis accenditur animi lucerna,
Cor imbutum nectare volat ad superna,
Mihi sapidius vinum in taberna,
Quam quod aqua miscuit presulis pincerna.
Suum cuiq; proprium dat natura munus,
Ego nunquam potui scribere ieiunus:
Me ieiunum vincere posset puer vnus,
Sitim & ieiunium, odi tanquam funus.
Vnicuiq; proprium dat natura donum,
Ego versus faciens, vinum bibo bonum,
Et quod habent melius dolia cauponum,
Tale vinum generat copiam sermonum.
Tales versus facio, quale vinum bibo,
Nihil possum scribere, nisi sumpto cibo,
Nihil valet penitus, quod ieiunus scribo,
Nasonem post calices carmine preibo,
Mihi nunquam spiritus prophetia datur.*

Epigrammes.

*Nisi tunc cum fuerit, venter bene satur
Cum in arce cerebri Bacchus dominatur,
In me Phœbus irruit, ac miranda satur.*

The infirmity and corruption of our nature prone to sensuality he acknowledgeth thus.

*Via lata gradior more iuuentutis,
Implico me vitij, immemor virtutis,
Voluptatis avidus, magis quam salutis
Mortuus in anima, curam gero cutis.
Mibi cordis grauitas, res videtur gravis,
Locus est amabilis, dulcior quæ, fauis,
Quicquid Venus imperat labor est suavis,
Que nunquam in mentibus habitat ignavis.
Quis in igne positus igni non uratur?
Quis in mundo demorans castus habeatur?
Vbi Venus digito iuuenes venatur,
Oculis illaqueat, facie prædatur.*

This lustie priest when Pope Innocent the third forbade the Clergie their wiues, became Proctor for himselfe, and them with these verses: desiring onely for his fee, that euery priest with his sweet hart would say a Pater noster for him.

*Prisciani regula penitus cassatur,
Sacerdos per Hic et Hac olim declinatur,
Sed per Hic solummodo, nunc articulatur.
Cum per nostrum præsulum Hec amoneatur.
Ita quidem presbyter capit allegare,
Peccat criminaliter qui vult seperare,
Quod Deus iniunxerat, faminam amare.
Tales dignum duximus, fures appellare.
O quam dolor anxius, quam tormentum graue,
Nobis est dimittere, quoniam suauē.
O Romane pontifex, statuisti præuē,
Ne in tanto crimine moriaris, caue.
Non est Innocentius, immò nocens verè,
Qui quod factò docuit, studet abolere:
Et quod olim iuuenis voluit habere,
Modò vetus pontifex, studet prohibere,*

*¶ Gignere nos precipit vetus Testamentum:
Vbi nouum prohibet, nusquam est inuentum.
Prasul qui contrarium donat documentum,
Nullum necessarium his dat argumentum,
Dedit enim dominus maledictionem
Viro qui non fecerit generationem.
Ergo tibi consulo, per hanc rationem,
Gignere, ut habeas benedictionem.*

*Nonne de militibus milites procedunt?
Et reges à regibus qui sibi succedunt?
Per locum à simili, omnes iura ledunt.
Clericos qui gignere crimen esse credunt.
Zacharias habuit prolem et uxorem,
Per virum quem genuit adeptus honorem:
Baptizauit enim nostrum saluatorem:
Pereat, qui teneat nouum hunc errorem,*

*Paulus calos rapitur ad superiores,
Vbi multas didicit res secretiores,
Ad nos tandem rediens, instruensq; mores,
Suas (inquit) habeat quilibet uxores.
Propter hæc et alia dogmata doctorum,
Reor est melius, et magis decorum,
Quisq; suam habeat et non proximorum,
Ne incurrat odium & iram eorum.*

*Proximorum faminas, filias, & neptes,
Violare nefas est, quare nil deceptes.
Verè tuam habeas & hac delectes
Diem ut sic ultimum tutius expectes*

*Ecce iam pro clericis multum allegari,
Nec non pro presbiteris plura comprobari:
Pater noster nunc pro me quoniam peccaui,
Dicat quisq; presbiter, cum sua suau.*

**Mery Michael the Cornish poet piped this vpon his pipe
for mery England, but with a mocking compassion of Nor-
mandy, when the French vsurped it in the time of K. Iohn;**

*Nobilis Anglie pocula, prandia, donat et aras:
Terra inuauilis, et sociabilis agmine plena*

Omni-

RYTHMES.

*Omnibus utilis Anglia fertilis est, et amena.
Sed miserabilis et lachrimabilis absq^{ue} catenua,
Neustria debilis, et modo flebilis, et quia serua,*

He begged his exhibition of King Henry the third with
this distich.

* Money
may honyc.

*Regie rector, miles ut Hector, dux ut Achilles,
Te quia selector, melle e uictor, * mel mihi stilles.*

The same Michael highly offended with Henry of Aurench
the kings Poet for disgracing Cornwall, thought to draw
bloud of him with these bobbing rimes.

*Est tibi gamba capri, crus passeris, et latus apri,
Os leporis, catuli nasus, dens et gena muli,
Frons vetula, tauri caput, et color undiq^{ue}, Mauri:
His argumentis quenam est argutia mentis?*

Quod non a monstro differs: satis hic tibi monstro.

If you please to heare a solemne plea at Reasons barre be-
tweene the Eye & the Heart, runne ouer this, which a con-
triman of ours made in time of king Henry the 3.

*Quisquis cordis et oculi
Non sentit in se iurgia,
Non nouit qui sunt stimuli,
Qua culpa seminaria.*

*Causam nescit periculi,
Cur alternant conuitia,
Cur procaces & amuli
Replicent in se vitia.*

*Cor sic affatur oculum
Te peccati principium,
Te fontem, te stimulum,
Te mortis uoco nuntium.*

*Tu domus mea ianitor
Hosti non claudis ostium,
Familiaris proditor
Admittis aduersarium.*

*Nonne fenestra diceris
Quod mors intrat ad animam;
Nonne quod uides sequeris*

RYTHMES.

Vt bos ductus ad victimam.

*Saltem sordes quas ingeris,
Cur non lauas per lachrymam
Aut quare non erueris
Mentem fermentans azimam?*

*Cordi respondet oculus,
Iniuste de me quareris,
Seruus sum tibi sedulus,
Exequor quicquid iusseris.*

*Nonne tu mihi praecepis,
Sicut et membris cateris,
Non ego, tu te decipis,
Nuntius sum, quò tu miseris.*

*Cur damnatur apertio?
Corpori necessaria,
Sine cuius obsequio,
Cuncta languent officia.*

*Quo si fiat ereptio,
Cum sim fenestra peruia,
Si quod recepi nuntio,
Qua putatur iniuria?*

*Addo quòd nullo puluere
Quem immitto pollueris,
Nullum malum te ladere
Poteat, nisi consenseris.*

*De corde mala prodeunt
Nihil inuitum pateris,
Virtutes non intereunt,
Nisi culpam commiseris.*

*Dum sic vterq; disputat
Solutio pacis osculo:
Ratio litem amputat
Diffinitiuo calculo.*

*Virumq; reum reputat
Sed non pari periculo,
Nam cordi causam imputat,
Occasionem oculo.*

Dan Elingham a Monke of Linton of Saint Benedicts order, comming to the White-friers in Nottingham, found there Iohn Baptist painted in a white Friers weed, whereat marueling, he coled out these verses vpon the wall neere to the picture.

*Christi Baptista, vestis non te decet ista,
Qui te vestivit fratrem, maledictus abiit.
Nunquam Messias frater fuerat, nec Helias,
Non stat plebs lata, dum sit pro fratre propheta.
Si fratrem Ionam singis Geezi tibi ponam:
Ac Iehusum, ne iungas his Helisum.*

But a white Frier there answered Elingham, with these following in the person of Iohn Baptist.

*Elingham mentiris, metris fatuis quoq, miris
Atq, ea qua nescis, sic astruis vt ea qua scis.
Nam deus est testis, decet hac me candida vestis,
Plusquam te vestis pulla, sine nigra cuculla.
Sum Carmelita meritò, sed tu Geezita.
Ac frater fideus Benedicti, non benedictus.*

He which made this when King Edward the first, and the Pope concurred in exacting a paiment from the Cleargie, should haue smarted, had he beene knowne.

*Ecclesia nauis titubat, regni quia clauis
Errat, Rex, Papa facti sunt unica capa,
Hoc faciunt do, des, Pilatus hic, alter Herodes.*

A merry learned Lawyer which had receiued Wine for a regarde, or remembrance, from the Abbot of Merton, who had entertained him in a cause, sent these two verses, as standing vpon his integrity against bribes, and requiring rather good euidence than good Wine.

*Vinum transmissum nunc me facit esse remissum,
Coniunctis vina, causis tua iura propina.*

The Abbot which perswaded himselfe what would moue a Lawyer, when Wine could not, returned these three distiches.

*Tentaui temerè vinàre, posse mouere,
Non movi verè, sed forte moveberis ere.*

*Vinum non queris, sed tinnit si sonus eris,
Et spe ducereis, forsitan alter eris.*

*Vt mihi sis mitis, tibi misi pocula vitis,
Nec tamen illa sitis desinit, unde sitis.*

King Edward the third when he first quartered the Armes of France with England, declared his claime in this kinde of verse, thus.

*Rex sum regnorum binâ ratione duorum,
Anglorum regno sum rex ego iure paternô,
Matris iure quidem Francorum nuncupor idem.
Hinc est armorum variatio facta meorum.*

These following were made by his Poet, when Philip de Valoys the French King lurked in Cambray, and so well liked of him, that he sware by Saint George they were valiant verses; and commanded them to be shot vpon an arrow into the Cittie, as a cartell of challenge.

*Si valeas, venias Valoys, depelle timorem,
Non lateas, pateas, maneas, ostende vigorem.*

In the Chapter house of Yorke Munster is written this in commendation thereof:

Vt rosa flos florum, sic est domus ista domorum.

The Exchequer officers were extortours in the time of King Henry the 4, otherwise Henry Bell Collectour of the Custome, (as he stileth himselfe at that time,) would neuer haue written a riming long Satyre against them, which beginneth thus.

*O Scacci Camera, locus est mirabilis ille,
Vt referam vera, tortores sunt ibi mille.
Si contingat ibi temet quid habere patrandum,
Certe dicotibi catum reperire nefandum.*

And concludeth in this maner.

*O sic vexatè tortoribus & cruciate
Non dices vere propter tales Miserere.*

But this is good aduise, which he giveth to such as haue to deale with the officers of the Receipt.

*Qui tallas scribunt, cum murmure sæpe loquuntur,
 Summas quique, solent in magnâ scribere pelle.
 Scribere valde dolent, dum non sit solvere bellè.
 Escas manè datas propter ientacula pones,
 Costas assatas, pisces, pinguesque, capones,
 Illos confortia pariter per fortia vina,
 Westminster porta, pro talibus est medicina.*

Now for the Fleet then, he writeth thus.

*Cum sis in Fleta, patioris mille molesta,
 Illic dona dabis, si sanus vis fore puncto,
 Nam custos Fletæ bona de prisonibus vinit,
 Ni soluant late mox hos per vincula punit:
 Illis qui baculos portant, ostendere debes,
 Valde pios loculos, & ludere præbeo, præbes.*

In the time of King Henry the 4. when in leauying of a Subsidie, the rich would not, and the poore could not pay, so they of the meaner sort bare the burthen: a skilfull dicer, and no vnskillfull rimer wrote these verses.

*Dews As non possunt, & Sife Sinke solvere nolunt,
 Est igitur notum, Cater Tre solvere totum.*

Of the decay of gentry one made these rimes.

*Ex quo nobilitas seruilia capit amare,
 Nobilitas capit cum seruis degenerare.*

Many more and of great varietie of meeters in this kinde I could present you with all, for these rimers haue as curious obseruations in their *Arse Rithmizandi*, as the Italian makers, in their *Stanzas*, *Quartetts*, *Tercetts*, *Octaves*: but now they are counted long eared which delight in them.

* Beside these, our Poets hath their knacks as young Scholars call them, as *Ecchos*, *Achrostiches*, *Serpentine verses*, *Recurrents*, *Numeralls*, &c. yea and our prose Authors could vse *Achrostiches*, for Ranulph of Chester began the first Chapter of his *Polychronicon* with P, the 2. with R, the 3. with E. the 4. with S. the fift with N. and so forth, as if you would spell the first Chapters of his Booke, you shall find, *Presentem chronicon compilauit Ranulphus Monachus Cestrensis*. And why not as well as *Agapetus* the Greeke,

Greeke, who did the like in his admonitions to *Iustinian* the Emperour.

But I will end with this of *Odo*, houlding Maister Doctors Mule, and *Anne* with her table-cloth: which cost the maker much foolish labour, for it is a perfect verse, and euery word is the very same, both backward and forward.

Odo tenet mulum, madidam mappam tenet Anna.

Anna tenet mappam madidam, mulum tenet Odo.

Epitaphes.



Reat hath bene the care of burial euen since the first times, as you may see by the examples of *Abraham*, *Iacob*, *Ioseph*, *Iosua*, the old prophet in *Bethel*, and *Tobie*; and also by that in holy scriptures: *Mortuo ne deneget gratiam*. The Iews annoynted the dead bodies, wrapped them in sindon, layed them in covered sepulchers hewed out of stone: The *Egyptians* embalmed and filled them with odoriferous spices, reseruing them in glasse or coffins, the *Affirians* in wax and hony, the *Scythians* caried about the cleaused carcases to the freinds of the deceased for 40. daies with solemne banquets. And that we may not particulate, the *Romaines* so far exceeded in funerall honors, and ceremonies, with oyntments, images, bonfires of most precious woods, sacrifices, & banquets, burning their dead bodies vntill about the time of *Theodosius*, that lawes *Macrobin.* were enacted to restraine the excesse. Neither haue any neglected buriall, but some sauage nations as *Bactrians*, (which cast the dead to their doggs) some varlet Philosophers, as *Diogenes* which desired to be deuoured of fishes, some dissolute courtiers as *Mecenas*, who was wont to say.

Non tumulum curio, sepelitis natura relictos,

As an other said.

De terra in terram, & quamvis terra sepulchrum.

Plinius lib.
6. Epist.
10. & lib. 9.
Epist. 19.

Yea some of especiall note amongst vs neglecting the last duty eyther vpon a sparing or a precise humour, are content to commit to the earth their parents, wines, and the nearest vnto them *in tenebris* with little better than *Sculptura asinorum*. As for those which philosophically dislike monuments and memorialls after their death, and those that affect them; I thinke as *Plinie* did, speaking of *Virginus*, and *Apronius*: that both of them do ambitiously march with like paces toward glory, but by diuerse wayes, these openly, in that they desire their due titles, those other couertly, in that they would seeme carelesly to contemne them.

But among all funerall honours Epitaphes haue alwaies bene most respectiue, for in them loue was shewed to the deceased, memory was continued to posterity, friends were comforted, and the reader put in mind of humane frailty.

The inuention of them proceeded from the presage or forseeling of immortality implanted in all men naturally, and is referred to the schollers of *Linus*, who first bewayled their maister when he was slaine, in dolefull verses then called of him *Ælinum*, afterward *Epitaphia*, for that they were first song at Burialls, after engraued vpon the sepulchers.

It were needlesse to set downe heere the lawes of *Plato*, that an *Epitaph* should be comprised in foure verses, or of the *Lacedemonians*, who reserued this honor only to Martiall men, and chaste women: or how the most ancient, (especially Greeke) were written in *Elegiac* verse, after in prose:

How monuments were erected most vsually along the high waye side, to put passengers in minde that they are, as those were mortall.

How such as violated sepulchres were punished with death, banishment, condemnation to the mines, losse of members, according to circumstance of fact and person, and how sacred they were accompted.

In which regard I cannot but giue you the words out
of

of the *Novella leges Valentiniani Augusti: De Sepulchris titulo.v.* which are worth reading *Scimus; nec vana fides, & solutas membris animas habere sensum, & in originem suam spiritum redire calem.* Hoc libris veteris sapientia, hoc religionis, quam veneramur & colimus, declaratur arcanis. Et licet occasus necessitatem mens divina non sentiat, amant tamen anima sedem corporum relictorum, & nescio qua sorte rationis occulta sepulchri honore latantur: cuius tanta permaneat cura temporibus, ut videamus in hos usus sumptu nimio pretiosa montium metalla transferri, operosaq; moles censu laborante componi. Quod prudentium certe intelligentia recusaret, si nihil crederet esse post mortem. Nimis barbara est & vesana crudelitas, minus extremam luce carentibus invidere, & dirutis per inexpiabile crimē sepulchris, monstrare calo corporum reliquias humatorum. Against which I cannot without grieffe remember, how barbarously, and vnchristianly some not long since haue offended, yea some *Mingendo in patrios cineres*, which yet we haue seene strangely reuenged.

I could here also call to your remembrance how the place of buriall was called by *S. Paul* *Seminatio*, in the respect of the assured hope of resurrection, of the Greekes *Cemiterion*, as a sleeping place vntill the resurrection, and of the Hebrews *The house of the liuing* in the same respect, as the Germanes call Churchyardes vntill this day *Gods aker*, or *Gods field*. And in the like sence tombes were named *Requitoria*, *Offuaria*, *Cineraria*, *Domus aterna*, &c. As you may see in ould inscriptions at Rome, and elsewhere. Which *Lucian* scoffingly termed *Campes* and *Cottages of Carcases*.

Notorious it is to all how the same *Lucian* bringeth in *Diogenes* laughing and outlaughing King *Mausolus* for that he was so pitifully pressed and churshed with an huge heape of stones vnder his stately monument *Mausoleum*. for the magnificence accompted among the worlds wonders: But monuments answerable to mens worth, states, and places, haue alwaies bene allowed, yet stately sepulchers

chers for base fellowes haue alwayes lyen open to bitter iests, as that marble one of *Licinus* the barber, which one by way of comparison thus derided, with a doubt thereon, whether God regarded men of worth.

Marmoreo Licinus tumulo iacet, at Catoparno,

Pompeius nullo. Credimus esse Deos?

Whereunto another replied with an assurance that God doth regard worthy men.

Saxa premunt Licinum, vehit altum fama Catonem,

Pompeium tituli, Cedimus esse Deos.

As for such as bury themselves living, and say they liue to themselves, when they liue neither to themselves, nor to other, but to their belly, ease, and pleasure, wel worthy are they to haue while they liue, that Epitaph which *Seneca* deuised for *Vatia* their fellow to be inscribed vpon his house, *Hic situs est Vatia.* and no memoriall at all when they are dead.

It is not impertinent to note in one worde as the auncient Romans beganne Epitaphes with *D. M.* for *Dys Manibus. D. M. S. i. Dys. Manibus sacrum; Hic situs est.* *Hospes*, as speaking to the reader. So we & other Christians began them with *Hic deponitur, Hic iacet, Hic requiescit, Hic inuolatur*, in French. *Icy gist. Here lieth.* and in latter time according to the doctrine of the time *Ora pro. &c.* Of your charity, &c. And now after the auncient manner *D. O. M.* for *Deo. Optimo. Maximo. Posteritatis Sacrum. Memoria Sacrum. Deo & Posteris. Virtuti & Honori Sacrum. &c.*

Likewise as our Epitaphes were concluded with *On whose soule God haue mercy. Cuius animæ propitiatus Deus.* God send him a ioyfull resurrection. &c. So theirs with, *Hoc Monumentum posuit vel fecit*, in these letters. *M. P. M. F.* in the behalfe of him that made the Monumente. With *Vale, Vale, & Salue anima; nos ex ordine quæ natura iusserit, sequemur.* With *H. M. H. N. S.* for *Hæc monumentum heredes non sequitur.* When they would not haue their heires entombed therein; with *Rago per.*

Deos superos inferasq; ossa nostra non violen; And most commonly with *Sit tibi terra lenis* in these notes, *S.T.T.L.* And sometime with *Quietem posteri non inuideant.*

But omitting this discourse I will offer unto your view a Century of choise Epitaphes of our nation for matter and couceit, some good, some bad, that you may see how learning ebbed and flowed: most of them recovered from the iniury of time by writers. And will beginne with that at Rome as most auncient erected to the memory of a Britanne, who after the manner of the time, took a *Romane* name.

M. VLPIO IVSTO. Q. SIG. AVG. MILITAVIT. AN.
XXV. VIXIT. XLV. NATIONE BRITTO: FEC.
M. VLSIVS RESPECTVS VEH. AVG. AMICO OP-
TIMO DE SE BENE MERENTI.

Arthur the valerous ypholder of the ruinous state of Britaine against the Saxons about the yeare 500. was buried secretly at Glaffenburie, least the enimie should offer indignity to the dead body; and about 700. yeares after when a graue was to be made in the Churchyard there, a stone was found betweene two *Pyramides* deepe in the ground with a crosse of lead infixed into the lower part thereof, and inscribed in the inner side of the crosse in rude Characters, which the Italians now call Gotish letters.

HIC IACET SEPVLTVS INCLYTVS REX ARTV-
RIVS IN INSVLA AVALONIA.

Vnder which in a trough of Oke were found his bones, which the Monkes, translated into the church and honoured them with a tombe, but dishonored him with these hornepipe verses.

*Hic iacet Arturus flos regum gloria regni,
Quem morum probitas commendat laude perenni.*

Augustine the first Archbishop of Canterbury, who first preached Christ to the English nation, conuerted the Kentishmen, & reuiued Christianity in this Isle, which flourished among the Brittaines, many years before his coming,

was buried at Canterbury in S. Peters Porch, with this Epitaph.

Hic requiescit dominus Augustinus Dorobernensis Archiepiscopus primus, qui olim huc a beato Gregorio Romane urbis pontifice electus, & a Deo operatione miraculorum suffultus Ethelbertum regem ac gentem illius ab idolorum cultu ad Christi fidem perduxit. & completis in pace diebus officij sui, defunctus est septimo Kalendas Iulias, eodem rege regnante.

In the same place were interred the five succeeding Archbishops, for whom and Augustin making the seauenth, were these verses, as comon to them all, written on the wall with this title : as I finde them in Gernasius Dorobernensis.

*Septem prime ecclesie Anglorum
columnae.*

*Augustinus, Laurentius, Mellitus, Iustus, Honorius.
Deus-dedit, Theodorus.*

*Septem sunt Anglis primates & protopatres,
Septem rectores, calo septemq; triones,
Septem cisterna vitæ, septemq; lucerne,
Et septem palma regni, septemq; corone
Septem sunt stella quas hac tenet area cella :*

But Theodore the last of the 7. which first taught Greeke in England, and died in the yeare 713. had this seuerally inscribed vpon his tombe.

*Scandens alma noua felix consortia vite
Cinibus Angelicis iunctus in arce poli.*

Cedwall King of the West Saxons went to Rome in the yeare 689. & there being Baptized, renounced the world, ended his life, and lieth buried with this Epitaph.

*Culmen, opes, sobolem, pollentia regna, triumphos
Exunias, proceres, mania, castra, lares.*

*Quæq; patrum virtus, & quæ congesterat ipse,
Cedwal armipotens liquit amore Dei.*

With some more which you may see in Paulus Diaconus, and Beda :

King *Eadgar* surnamed the *Peaceable*, the great patron and fauourer of Monkes, deserued well for his foundation of so many Abbayes this Epitaph.

*Autor opum, vindex scelerum, largitor honorum
Scepitriger Eadgarus, regna superna petit.
Hic alter Salomon, legum pater, orbita pacis,
Quod caruit bellis, clarnit inde magis.
Templa Deo, templis monachos, monachis dedit a-
Nequitia lapsus, iustitiæq; locum. (gros
Nouit enim regno verum perquirere falso.
Immensum modico, perpetuumq; breui:*

To the honor of King *Alfred*, a godly, wise, and warlike prince, and an especiall aduancer of learning, was made this better then that time commonly afforded.

*Nobilitas innata tibi probitatis honorem
Armipotens Alfrede dedit, probitasq; laborem.
Perpetuumq; labor nomen: cui mixta dolori
Gaudia semper erant: spes semper mixta timori.
Si modo victor eras ad crastina bella pauebas
Si modo victus eras in crastina bella parabas.
Cui vestes sudore ingi, cui sica crnore
Tincta ingi, quantum sit onus regnare probarunt.
Non fuit immensi quisquam per climata mundi
Cui tot in aduersis vel respirare liceret:
Nec tamen aut ferro contritus ponere ferrum,
Aut gladio potuit vite finire labores.
Iam post transactos vita regniq; labores
Christus ei sit vera quies, et vita perennis.*

It is meruailous how immediatly after this time learning decayed in this Kingdome, for *Iohn Erigena* alias *Scotus*, fauoured of *Charles the Bald* King of France, and the forsaide King *Alfred* for his learning, when he was stabbed by his schollers at *Malmesbury* was buried with this rude, rough and vnlearned verse.

*Clauditur in tumultu Sanctus Sophista Iohannes
Qui ditatus erat, iam viuens dogmate miro.
Martyrio tandem Christi conscendere regnum*

Quo meritis, regnant sancti per secula cuncti.

And from this time learning so lowe ebbed in *England* that betweene *Thames* & *Trent*, there was scant one found which could vnderstand *Latin*, and that you may perceiue, when as *Hugolin* Treasurer to King *Edward* the Confessor, had these most fillie verses ingrauen vpon his monument in the olde Chapter house of *Westminster*.

Qui ruis iniuste capit hic Hugoline locus te,

Laudē pia clares, quia martyribus nece clares:

But shortly after the Conquest learning reuiued, as appeareth by these that follow, which were cast in a more learned mould than the former.

King *William* surnamed the Conqueror for his conquest of *England*, was buried at *Caen* in *Normandie*, with this Epitaph, discouered in the late ciuill warres of *France*, but mentioned in *Gemeticensis*.

Qui rexit rigidos Normannos atq; Britannos,

Audacter vicit, fortiter obtinuit:

Et Canomanenses virtute contudit enses,

Imperijq; sui legibus applicuit.

Rex magnus parua iacet hic Gulielmus in urna:

Sufficit & magno parua domus domino.

Ter septem gradibus se voluerat atq; duobus,

Virginis in gremio Phœbus, et hic obiit.

Vpon *Stigand* Archbishop of *Canterbury* degraded for his corruptiō, I finde this most viperous Epitaph in an olde Manuscript. *Hic iacet Herodes Herode ferocior, huius*

Inquinat infernum spiritus, ossa solum.

William the Valiant, Earle of *Flaunders*, nephew to this King *William* the Conquerour, sonne to *Robert*, who vnhappy in his state, loosing the hope of the Kingdome of *England*, & dying of a wound in his hand, was not altogether vnhappy in his Poet, which made him this Epitaph.

Vnicus ille ruit, cuius non terga sagittam,

Cuius nosse pedes non potuere fugam.

Nil nisi fulmen erat, quoties res ipsa mouebat,

Et si fulmen, fulminis instat erat:

King Henry the first, for his learning surnamed *Beauclerc*, had this flattering Epitaph, as Poets could flatter in all ages.

Rex Henricus obit, decus olim, nunc dolor orbis,

Numina flent numen deperuisse suum.

Mercurius minor eloquio, vi mentis Apollo,

Iupiter imperio, Marsq; vigore gemunt.

Anglia quæ curâ, quæ sceptro Principis huius,

Ardua splenduerat, iam tenebrosa ruit.

Hæc cum rege suo, Normania cum Duce marcet,

Nutrit hæc puerum, perdidit illa virum.

Of him also another composed these in respect of his peaceable government, and the troubles which ensued vnder King Stephen, both in England and Normandie.

Anglia lugeat hinc, Normannica gens fleat illinc,

Occidit Henricus modo lux, nunc luctus utriq;.

Vpon William sonne of King Henry the first, and heire apparent of this Realme, drowned vpon the coast of Normandie, I haue found this Epitaph.

Abstulit hunc terræ matri maris vnda nouerca,

Proh dolor? occubuit Sol Anglicus, Anglia plora:

Quæq; prius fueras gemino radiata nitore,

Extincto nato viuas contenta parente.

But well it was with England in that he was so preuented, which threatned to make the English draw the Plough as Oxen. (*Hypodigma*)

Mawd daughter to the foresaid King, wife to Henry the Emperour, mother to King Henry the 2. who intituled her selfe Empreffe & *Augusta*, for that she was thrice solemnly crowned at Rome as *R. de Diceto* testifieth, & *Anglorum Domina*, because she was heire apparent to the crowne of Englad, was very happy in her Poet, who in these 2. funerall verses, contained her princely parentage, match, & issue.

Magna ortu, maiorq; viro, sed maxima partu,

Hic iacet Henrici filia, sponsa parens.

Alberic Vere graundfather to the first Earle of Oxford, and his sonne William were buried together Anno 1088. with this Epitaph at Colne where he was founder & afterward

*En puer, en senior, pater alter, filius alter,
Legem, fortunam, terram venere sub unam:*

In which the maker seemed to imitate that of *Conrad* the Emperour at *Spires* in Germany.

Filius hic, pater hic, annus hic, proavus iacet istic.
Thomas Becket Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* had these Epitaphes expressing the cause, the time, & place of his death, made by his especiall fauourer.

*Pro Christi sponsa, Christi sub tempore, Christi
In templo, Christi verus amator obit*

*Quinta dies natalis erat, flos orbis ab orbe
Carpitur, et fructus incipit esse poli.*

Quis moritur? presul. cur? pro grege. qualiter? ense:

Quando? natali. quis locus? ara Dei.

For *Theobald* of *Blois* Earle of *Champaine* nephew to *King Henry* the first. *Giraldus Cambrensis* Bishop of *S. David's* in *Wales* made this.

Ille comes, Comes ille pius Theobaldus eras, quem

Gaudet habere polus, terra carere dolet.

Non hominem possum, non audeo dicere numen:

Mors probat hunc hominem, vita fuisse Deum.

Trans hominem, citraq; Deum, plus hoc, minus istud,

Nescio quis, neuter, inter utrumq; fuit:

Vitalis Abbot of *Westminster* which died in the time of the Conquerour, had this Epitaph:

Qui nomen traxit a vita, morte vocante

Abbas Vitalis transyt, hicq; iacet:

And for *Lawrence* Abbot of the same place which died 1176. was made this alluding to his name:

Pro meritis vita dedit isti Laurea nomen,

Detur ei vita laurea pro meritis.

These two happely, may finde as much fauour with some if one word do not preiudice, as that auncient one of *Floridus* so highly commended.

Quod vixi flos est, seruat lapis hic mihi nomen,

Nolo Deos manes, flos mihi pro titulo.

Gernays de Bloys base sonne to King *Stephen*, and Abbot also of the same church was buried with the forefaid in the cloyster with this.

De Regum genere pater hic Geruasius ecce

Monstrat defunctus, mors rapit omne genus:

William de Albeney Erle of *Arundel*, and Butler to the King, was buried at *Wimodham* which he founded with this. *Hunc Pincerna locum fundavit, & hic iacet illa*

Qua dedit huic domui, iam sine fine tenet.

That mighty Monarch King *Henry* the second, which by his owne right adioyned *Anioy*, *Maine* and *Towrain*, by his wife *Aquatine*, *Poyctov*, and by conquest *Ireland* to the Crowne of *England*, and commanded from the *Pyrene* mountaines to the *Orcades*, had this Epitaph according to his greatnesse.

Rex Henricus eram, mihi plurima regna subegi

Multipliq; modo, Duxq; Comesq; fui.

Cui satis ad votum non essent omnia terra

Climata, terra modo sufficit octo pedum.

Qui legis hac pensa discrimina mortis, et in me

Humana speculum conditionis habe.

Sufficit hic tumulus, cui non suffecerat orbis.

Res brevis ampla mihi, cui fuit ampla brevis:

Rosamond the faire his paramour, daughter to *Walter* Lord *Clifford*, and mother to *William Longspee* the first Earle of *Sarisbury* eternised by maister *Daniels* muse, had this nothing answerable to her beauty.

Hac iacet in tumba rosa mundi non Rosamunda,

Non redolet, sed olet qua redolere solet.

William Longspee Earle of *Sarum*, base sonne to King *Henry* the second by this Lady, had an Epitaph not vnlike to that of his mother.

Flos comitum Willielmus cognomine longus

Ensis, vaginam capit habere breuem.

The glory of that magnanimous and lionlike prince king *Richard* the first, renowned for his Conquest of *Cy-*

prus. The king whereof he tooke and kept in fetters of silver, and for his great exploits in the holy land stirred vp the wits of the best Poets in that age, to honor him, with these Epitaphs which follow, when he was slaine in viewing the Castle of *Chaluz* in *Limosin*.

*Hic Richarde iaces, sed mors si cederet armis
Vista timore tui, cederet ipsa tuis:*

Another also writt of him.

Istius in morte perimit formica leonem:

Proh dolor, in tanto funere, mundus obit.

An English poet imitating the epitaph made of *Pompey* & his children, whose bodies were buried in diuerse contries, made these following of the glory of this one king deuinded in three places by his funerall.

Viscera Carceolum, corpus fons seruat Ebrandi,

Et cor Rothomagum magne Richarde tuum.

In tria diuiditur vnus, qui plus fuit vno :

Non vno iaceat gloria tanta loco.

At *Font Euerard* where his body was enterred with a gilt image, were these sixe excellent verses written in golden letters, contayning his greatest and most glorious atchieuementes: as his victory against the *Sicilians*, his conquering of *Cyprus*, the sinkinge of the great *Galliasse* of the *Saracens*, the taking of their Conuoie, which in the East partes is called a *Caruana*, and the defending of *Ieppe* in the holy land against them:

Scribitur hoc tumulo Rex auree, laus tua, tota

Aurea, materia conueniente notâ.

Eaus tua prima fuit Siculi, Cyprus altera, Dromo

Tertia, Caruena quarta, suprema Iope.

Suppressi Siculi, Ciprus pessundata, Dromo

Mersus, Caruana capta, retenta Iope.

But sharpe and satyricall was that one verse, which by alluding, noted his taking the Chalice from Churches for his raniome, and place of his death which was called *Chaluz*.

Christe tui calicis prado, sit prada Chaluzis.

Sanaricus Bishop of Bath and Wells a stirring prelate, which laboured most for the redeeming King *Richard*, when he was captiue in *Austria*, and is famous in the decretalls (*lib.3.tit.9.o.Nouit ille*) had this Epitaph, for that he was alwayes gadding vp and downe the world, and had little rest.

Hospes erat mundo per mundum semper eundo,

Sic suprema dies, sit sibi prima quies.

And the like in late yeares was engrauen vpon the monument of *Iacobus Trincio* a military man of the same metall, as *Lodonic Guicciardin* reporteth.

HIC MORTVVS REQVISSCIT SEMEL.

QVI VIVVS REQVIEVIT NVNQVAM.

But *Similis* Captaine of the guard to *Adrian* the Emperour, when he had passed a most toyle some life, after he had retired himselfe from seruice, and liued priuatly 7. yeares in the countrie, acknowledged that he had liued on-ly them 7. yeares, as he caused to be inscribed vpon his monument thus.

Hic iacet Similis cuius etas multorum

annorum fuit, ipse septem duntaxat

annos vixit.

It may be doubted whether *Wulgrine* the Organist was so good a Musician, as *Hugh* Archdeacon of *Yorke* was a Poet, which made this Epitaph for him.

Te Wulgrine cadente cadunt vox, organa, cantus,

Et quicquid gratum gratia vocis habet.

Voce, lira, modulis, Syrenes, Orphea, Phœbus.

Vnus tres poteras equiparare tribus.

Si tamen illorum non fallat fama locorum,

Quod fueras nobis, hoc eris Elijs.

Cantor eris, qui cantor eras, hic charus et illi,

Orpheus alter eras, Orpheus alter eris.

Vpon one *Peter* a religious man of this age I found this.

Petra capit Petri cineres, animam Petra Christus.

Sic sibi dinisit utraq, petra Petrum.

Vpon the death of *Morgan* base sonne of king *Henry* the 2. was made this Epitaph, alluding to his name in that alluding age.

Larga, benigna, decens, iacet hic stirps regia, morum,

Organa Morgano fracta iacente silent:

In the time of king *Henry* the third they began to make Epitaphs, as they call it now out of *Propria quæ maribus*, as some do in our age, but among them this was short and good for *William Erle of Pembroke* and Marshall of England, buried in the Temple church.

Sum quem Saturnum sibi sensit Hibernia, Solem

Anglia, Mercurium Normannia, Gallia Martem.

And this was not bad for *Richard de Clare*, Erle of Gloucester and Hertford which died, Anno 1262.

Hic pudor Hippoliti, Paridis gena, sensus Vliſſis,

Aenea pietas, Hectoris ira iacet.

I doubt not but this time of *Simon Montfort* Earle of Leicester, slaine at *Evesham* found fauour in that age, as the Earle himselfe who was so followed by the people, that he durst confront his soueraigne king *Henry* the 3. and as the Epitaph doth implic, was the peetelesse man of that time, for valour, personage, and wisdom.

Nunc dantur fato, casuq, cadunt iterato

Simone sublato, Mars, Paris, atq, Cato.

Vpon a gentleman as some thinke named *None* buried at *Wimondham* who gaue nothing to the religious there, was made this.

Hic situs est Nullus, quia nullo nullior iste;

Et quia nullus erat, de nullo nil tibi Christe.

Excellent is this (which I found in the booke of *Wimondham*) for Pope *Lucius* borne at *Luca*, Bishop of *Ostia* Pope of *Rome*, and dying at *Verona*.

Luca dedit lucem tibi Luci, Pontificatum

Ostia, Papatum Roma, Verona mori.

Imo Verona dedit tibi verè vinere, Roma

Exilium, curas Ostia, Luca mori.

If you will see an ould Deane named *Hemo Sol*, resembled

to the twelue sonnes of olde father *Annus* which had e-
uery one as *Cleobulus* was wont to call them thirty daugh-
ters, some faire, some foule, all dying and neuer dying,, read
this epitaph.

*Participat mensis dotes cuiuslibet Hamo
Circumspectus erat ut Ianus, crimina purgans,
Vt Februus, veterana novans ut Martius ipse,
Semina producens ut Aprilis, flore cornuscans,
Vt Maius, facie plandens ut Iunius, intus
Feruens ut Iulius, frugis maturus adulta
Messor ut Augustus, fecundans horrea more
Septembris, repletens vincta cellaria more
Octobris, pastor pecudum sed spiritalis,
More Nouembris epulator dapilis instar,
Omne Decembris habet hiemali peste quiescens.*

Another playing vpon the name *Hamon* made this for him

*Olim piscator hominum, quasi pisces ab hamo
Mortis captus hamo, celebrat conuiuia vite.*

But witty was this, whereas he died in a Leape yeare vpon
the leape day accounted so vnhappy a day of the Romans
that *Valentinian* the Emperour durst not peepe out in that
day: one, made this:

*Hamo Decane iaces, toto fugit exul ab anno
Interitum Solis, ausa videre dies.*

Verely he was a man of some good note in that time, for I
finde another of him alluding also to this leape day.

*Nulla dies anni nisi bisextilis, et anni
Iudicio damnata sui, nec subdita mensi,
Sed noctis lux instar erat, lux nescia lucis,
Et lux existens inter luces, quasi bubo,
Inter aues, huius poterat concludere vitam
Solis, et humanum genus hac priuare lucerna.*

Alexāder Nechā a great learned man of this age, as appea-
reth by his books *de diuina sapientia laudibus*, was buried in
the cloister at Worcester with this, but deserued a better.

*Eclipsim paritur sapientia: sol sepelitur;
Qui dum vinebat, study genus omne vigeat:*

*Soluitur in cineres Neccham, cui si foret haeres
In terris vnus, minus esset flebile funus.*

A mery mad maker as they call them now was he, which in the time of K. Henry the 3. made this for *John Calf*.

*O Deus omnipotens vituli miserere Iohannis,
Quem mors praueniens noluit esse bonem.*

Robert de Courtney was buried at Ford, as appeareth by the register of that place 1242. vnder a stately Pyramid. Who whether he was descended from the Earles of *Edeffa*, or from *Petre* the sone of *Lewis* the Grosse K. of *Frâce*, had but this bad inscriptiō, which I insert more for the honor of the name, then the worth of the verse.

*Hic iacet ingenui de Courtney gleba Roberti,
Nili is egregij, virtutum laude referti.
Quem genuit strenuus Reginaldus Courteniensis
Qui procer eximius fuerat tunc Deuonienfis.*

A Mōke of *Duresme* busied his braine in nicking out these nice verses vpon the death of *W. de La-march* Chauncellor of England vnder king *John*.

<i>Culmina qui cupi</i>	} tis	<i>Laudes pomapag, siti</i>	} tis
<i>Est sedata si</i>		<i>Si me pensare veli</i>	
<i>Qui populos regi</i>		<i>memores super omnia si</i>	
<i>Quod mors immi</i>		<i>non parcat honore poti</i>	
<i>Vobis preposi</i>		<i>similis fueram bene sci</i>	
<i>Quod sum vix eri</i>		<i>ad me currendo veni</i>	

William de Valentia commonly called *Valens* Earle of *Pembroke*, & halfe brother to K. Henry the 3. from whom the Earles of *Shrewsbury*, *Kent*, and others are descended, is intombed at *Westminster*, with these ranke times.

*Anglia tota dolos, moritur quia regia proles,
Qua florere soles, quam continet infima moles;
Guilclmum nomen, insigne Valentia prabet
Celsum cognomen, natale dari sibi debet,
Qui valuit validus, vincens virtute, valore;
Et placuit placito sensu, morumq; vigore.*

Robert Grosstest commonly called *Robert Groshead* bishop of *Lincolne*, a most learned prelate, reported by *Mathew Paris*.

is to be a seuerer reproouer of the Pope, a fauourer of learning, a searcher of scriptures, a preacher of the word, & generally a man of great worth, commanded this only to be engrauen ouer his Tombe.

*Quis sim nosse cupis? caro putrida, nil nisi vermis;
Quisquis es, hoc de me sit tibi scire satis.*

But vpon his death this was written.

Rex dolet, ac regnum gemit, et flet Anglia tota,

Plebs plangit, gemitus ingeminare inuat.

Quippe Grostedus speculum virtutis, asylum

Iusticie, Regis anchora morte iacet.

Non poterit tamen ille mori, cui fama perorat,

Laus loquitur, redolet fructus, abundat honor,

Vnde dolens tristatur homo, canit Angelus inde,

Vnde serenantur sidera, pallet humus.

Vpon the tombe of Doctor Iohn Rekingale sometime bishop of Chichester this is engrauen, which I set here, for the rare correspondency of the rime.

Tu modo qualis eris? quid mundi queris honores?

Crimina deplores, in me nunc te specularis:

En mors ante fores, qua clamat omnibus adsum.

In panis passum, pro me te deprecor eres.

Which is the same in sence with that at Geneva.

VIXI VT VIVIS

MORIERIS VT SVM MORTVVS

SIC VITA TRVDITVR.

Lewes de Beaumont that learned bishop of *Duresme*, who was preferred therunto for his affinity vnto the Queene, although he could not with all his learning read this word *Metropolitice* at his cōsecration, but passed it ouer with *Soit pour dist.* and would sweare by *S. Lewes* that they were discourteous, which set downe so many hard words in the ordering of priests; had this vpo his graue-stone in *Duresme* Church where he was buried 1333.

De Bello Monte iacet hic Lodonicus humatus,

Nobilis ex fonte regum, Comitumq; creatus &c.

King *Edward* the first a most worthy, and mighty prince the first establisher of the kingdome of England, had affix-

ed at the Aulter of S. Edward neare his tombe at Westminster, a large Epitaph in prose, whereof I haue found onely this fragment.

Abauus autem & triauus eius dilatantes imperia, subiecerunt sibi Ducatus & Comitatus. Edwardus vero paternarum magnificentiarum amplius amulator existens. Regaleq; solium perornans in clypeo & in hasta, Principatum Wallie truncatis eius principibus, Leolino & David potentissime adquisiuit. Quinimò dominium regni Scotia, primò magni industria consilij, deinde virtute bellorum victoriosissime est adeptus. Nihilominus Comitatus Cornubie & Northfolke (disponente eo cuius est orbis terra & plenitudo eius) ad manus Edwardi mirabiliter deuolutis, suis successoribus amplissimam reliquit materiam gloriandi. Vbiunq; igitur Christus habet nomen, inter præcellentissimos reges fidelium habeat & Edwardus honorem.

The famous K. Edward the 3. which had so great victories ouer the French, to the greater glory than good of England as some say, is entombed at Westminster with this.

Hic decus Anglorum, flos regum præteritorum,

Fama futurorum, rex clemens, pax populorum,

Tertius Eduardus regni complens Iubileum:

Robert Hawley a valiant Esquire, was murthered in Westminster Church in seruice time, where he had taken sanctuary, and is there buried in the place, where he was first assaaulted with these verses.

Me dolus, ira, furor, multorum militis atq;

.. in hoc gladiis celebri pietatis asyto,

Dum leuista Dei sermones legit ad aram

Proh dolor, ipse meo Monachorum sanguine vultus

Aspersi moriens, chorus est mihi testis in auium,

Et me nunc retinet sacer hic locus Hawle Robertum,

Hic

Hic quia pestiferos male sensi primitus hostes :

Famous is *L. Siccinius Dentatus*, who serued in an hundred and twentie batailles. And glorious is *Henry* the third Emperour, who fought 62. batailles, and likewise honourable should the memory be of Sir *Mathew Gournay* our Countiman, of whose house Sir *H. Newton* is descended, which commaunded in 6. batailles, & was buried at *Stoke Hamden* in *Somersetshire*, with this *French* memoriall now defaced.

*Icy gist le noble & valient Cheualer, Mahen de Gurnay
iadis seneschall de Landes & Capitayn du Chastell d'A-
ques pro nostre Signior le Roy en la Duché de Guien que
in sa vie fu a la bataille, de Benamazin & a la pres a la
siege de Algezir sur le Sarazines & auxi a les battayles
de Schluse, de Cressy, de Ingenesse, de Poyters, de Nazara,
&c. Obijt 96. etatis 26. Septemb. 146.*

Henry Chicheley although he was founder of *All Soules Colledge* in *Oxford*, and an especiall furtherer of learning, was but little honoured by this vnlearned Epitaph 1443.

*Pauper eram natus, post Primas hic reuelatus
Iam sum prostratus, & vermibus esca paratus,
Ecce meum tumulum :*

His next successour one *John Kempe*, happened vpon a better Poet, who in one verse comprehended all his dignities which were great.

Thomas Kempe.

Bis Primas, ter praesul erat, bis cardine functus.

For he was Bishop of *Rocheſter*, *Chicheſter*, and *London*, Archbishop of *Yorke*, then of *Canterbury*, and Cardinall, first Deacon, than Priest.

This that followeth is engrauen about a faire tombe in a goodly Chappell adioyning to the Quire of *Saint Maries Church* in *Warwick*, being a worthy monument of so noble a person, since whose time although but late, you may obserue a great change both of the heyres of his house, and the yfc of words in this Epitaph.

Pray deuoutly for the soule whome God assaile of one of the most worshipfull Knights in his dayes of manhood and cunning. Richard Beauchampe late Earle of Warwicke, Lord Dispenſer, of Bergeuenny, & of many other great Lordships, whose body resteth here vnder this tombe, in a full faire vaulte of ſtone, ſet in the bare roche. The which viſited with long ſickeſſe, in the caſtle of Rohan, therein deceased full Chriſtianly the laſt day of Aprill, in the yeare of our Lord God 1439. he being at that time. Lieutenant generall of France, and of the Duchie of Normandie, by ſufficient authoritie of our Soueraigne Lord King Henry the ſixt. The which body by great deliberation and worshipfull conduct, by ſea and by land, was brought to Warwicke the fourth of October, the yeare aboueſaid, and was laid with full ſolemne exequies in a faire Cheſt made of Stone, in the Weſt dore of this Chappell, according to his laſt Will and Teſtament therein to reſt, till this Chappell by him deuſed in his life were made. The which Chappell founded on the Roche, and all the members thereof his executors did fully make, & apparel, by the auctoritie of his ſaid laſt Will & Teſtament. And thereafter by the ſaid auctoritie, they did tranſlate worſhipfully. the ſaid body into the vaulte aforeſaid: Honoured be God therefore.

His daughter the Counteſſe of Shrewsbury was buried in Saint Faithes vnder S. Pauls at London with this :

Here before the image of Iheſu lyeth the Worſhipfull and right noble Lady, Margaret Counteſſe of Shrousburie, late wife of the true & victorious Knight, & redoubted Warriour Iohn Talbot Earle of Shrousbury, which worſhipfully died in Gien for the right of this lond, the firſt daughter and one of the heires of the right famous and renowned Knight Richard Beauchampe, late Erle of Warwicke which died in Roane, and of dame Elizabeth his wife, the which Elizabeth was daughter and heire

heire to Thomas late Lord Berkely, on his side, and of his
moders side Lady Lisle, and Ties, which Countesse passed
from this world the xiiii. day of Iune, the yeare of our
Lord 1468. On whose saule the Lord haue mercy.

For that valerous Earle her husband the terror of France,
I found no Epitaph, but instead thereof I will giue you to
vnderstand, that not long since his sworde was found in the
riuer of Dordon, and solde by a pesant to an Armourer of
Burdeaux, with this inscription, but pardon the Latin, for
it was not his, but his Camping priests.

SVM TALBOTI M. III. C. XLIII.

PRO VINCERE INIMICO MEO.

This inscription following is in the Cathedrall Church at
Roan in Normandie, for Iohn Duke of Bedford, and Go-
uernour of Normandie, Sonne to King Henry the fourth;
buried in a faire plaine monument; which when a French
Gentleman aduised Charles the eight French King to de-
face, as being a monument of the English victories, he said:
Let him rest in peace now he is dead, whom we feared
while he liued.

*Cy gist feu de noble memoire haut & puissant prince,
Jean en son viuant Regent du Royaume de France, Duc
de Bethfort, pour lequel est fonde vne Messe estre par
chacun iour perpetuellement celebree en cest autel par le
collejo, des Clementins incontinent apres prime: & tref-
passa le 13. Septembre 1435. Au quel 13. iour sembla-
blement est fonde pour luy un obit en ceste eglise. Dieu
face pardon a son ame.*

Vpō an ancient Knight Sir N. Iernegan buried Crosse-legd
in Somersly in. Suffolke some hundred yeaues since, is writ-
ten: Iesus Christ both God and man,

Save thy seruant Iernegan.

Happy & prudent K. Henry the 7. who stopped the streames
of ciuill bloud, which so long ouer-flowed England, & left
a most peace able state to his posteritie, hath his magnificall
monument at Westminster, inscribed thus.

Septimus hic situs est Henricus gloria regum
 Cunctorum illius qui tempestate fuerunt,
 Ingenio atq; opibus gestarum nomine rerum:
 Accessere quibus natura dona benigna,
 Frontis honos, facies angusta, heroica forma
 Iuncta q; ei suavis coniunx, perpulchra, pudica
 Et facunda fuit, felices prole parentes,
 Henricum quibus octauum terra Anglia debes.

Hic iacet Henricus, huius nominis VII. Anglia quondam
 rex Edmundi Richmundie Comitis filius, qui die 22. Aug.
 Rex creatus statim post apud Westmonasterium 30. Octob.
 coronatur, anno Domini. 1485. moritur deinde xxi April.
 anno etatis Liii. Regnavit annos xxii. mens. viii. minus
 uno die.

This following I will note out of Hackney Church, that
 you may see that the Clergie, were not alwaies anticipa-
 ting, and griping many livings by this worthy man, which
 relinquished great dignities, and refused greater.

Christopherus Wrfwicus Regis Henrici Septimi Elemozina-
 rius, vir sua etate clarus summatibus atq; infimatibus iux-
 ta charus. Ad exteros reges undecies pro patria legatus. De-
 canatu Eboracensem, Archidiaconatum Richmundie, De-
 canatu Windforia habitos vivens reliquit. Episcopatu Nor-
 wicensem oblatum recusavit. Magnos honores tota vita
 sprexit, frugali vita contentus, hic vivere, hic mori voluit.
 Plenus annoru obiit, ab omnibus desideratus. Funeris pom-
 pam etiam testamento vetuit. Hic sepultus carnis resur-
 rectionem in aduentum Christi expectat:

Obiit anno Christi incarnati 1521. Die 23.

Martij. Anno etatis sue 74.

This testamentarie Epitaph I have read in an ould Manuscript.

Terram terra tegit, Demon peccata resumat,

Res habeat Mundus, spiritus alta petat

The name of the defunct is as it were enigmatically ex-
 pressed in this ould epitaph.

Bis fuit hic natus, puer & bis, bis iuvenisq;

Epitaphes.

49

Bis vir, bisq; senex, bis doct̃or, bisq; sacerdos,
In the Cathedrall church of S. Pauls in London, a stone is
inscribed thus without name.

*Non hominem aspiciam
ultra.*

OBLIVIO.

This man yet would not willingly haue bene forgot-
ten, when he adioyned his Armes to continue his memo-
rye, not vnlike to Philosophers which prefixde their
names before their Treatises of contemning glorie.

Another likewise suppressing his name, for his Epitaph
did set downe this goodly admonition.

*Looke man before thee how thy death hasteth,
Looke man behind thee, how thy life wasteth:
Looke on thy right side how death thee desireth,
Looke on thy left side how sinne thee beguileth:
Looke man aboue thee, ioyes that euer shall last,
Looke man beneath thee, the paines without rest.*

The Abott of S. Albanes which lieth buried there in the
high Quire, suppressed his name as modestly as any other,
in this.

*Hic quidam terra tegitur
Peccato soluens debitum,
Cuius nomen non impositum,
In libro vita sit inscriptum:*

In the Cloister on the north side of S. Pauls now ruina-
ted, one had this inscription vpon his Graue, without
name.

*VIXI, PECCAUI, PENITUI,
NATURÆ CESSI.*

Which is as Christian, as that was profane of the Ro-
mane:

*AMICI,
DVM VIVIMVS
V:VAMVS.*

Queene Iane who died in Child-birth of King Edward

the sixt and vsed for her deuice a *Phenix*, had this there-
vnto alluding for her Epitaph.

Phenix Iana iacet, nato Phanice, dolendum

Secula Phanices nulla tulisse duos:

The noble *Thomas Earle of Surrey*, father to *Thomas late Duke of Norfolk*, and the right honourable and nobly learned now *Earle of Northampton*, in the time of King *Henry the eight*, first refined our homly English Poesy; among many other, made this Epitaph comparable with the best, for *Thomas Clere Esquire* his friend and follower buried at *Lambeth*. 1545.

Norfolk sprang thee, Lambeth holds thee dead,

Clere of the County of Cleremont though high.

Within the wombe of Ormondes race thou bread

And sawest thy cosin crowned in thy sight;

Shelton for loue, Surrey for Lord thou chase,

Aye me, while life did last, that league was tender:

Tracing whose steps thou sawest Kelsall blaze,

Laundersey burnt, & battered Bullen render,

At Muttrell gates hopeles of all recure,

Thine Earle halfe dead gaue in thy hand his will:

Which cause did thee this pining death procure,

Ere summers seauen times seauen, thou couldest full.

Ab, Clere, if loue had booted, care, or cost;

Heauen had not wonn, nor earth so timely lost.

The Duke of *Suffolke* and his brother, sonnes of *Charles Brandon*, which died of the sweat at *Bugden*, were buried together with this.

Vna fides vmas coniunxit, religio vna,

Ardor et in studijs vnus, et vnus amor.

Abstulit hos simul vna dies: duo corpora iungit

Vna vna, ac mentes vnus Olympus habet.

The Earle of *Devonshire* *Edmard Courtney* honorably descended, from one of the daughters of King *Edward the fourth*, is buried at *Saint Antonies in Padua* with this
which

which I set downe more for his honor, then the elegancy of the verse.

*Anglia quem genuit, fueratq; habitura patronum,
Corteneum celsa hac continet arca Ducem:
Credita causa necis, regni affectata cupido,
Regina optatum tunc quoq; connubium-
Cui regni procures non consensere, Philippo
Reginam Regi iungere posse rati,
Europam unde fuit inueni peragrarare necesse:
Ex quo mors misero contigit ante diem.
Anglia si plorat defuncto principe tanto,
Nil mirum, Domino deficit illa pio.
Sed iam Corteneus calo fruiturq; beatis
Cum doleant Angli, cum sine fine gemant:
Cortenei probitas igitur, praestantia, nomen,
Dum stabit hoc templum, vinida semper erunt.
Angliaq; hinc etiam stabit, stabuntq; Britanni,
Coniugy optati fama perennis eris.
Improba natura leges Libitina rescindens,
Ex aquo iuuenes precipitatq; senes.*

Walter Milles, who died for the profession of his faith, as some saye made this Epitaph for himselfe.

*Non prava impietas, aut acta crimina vita
Armarunt hostes in mea fata truces.
Sola fides Christi sacris signata libellis,
Qua vita causa est, est mihi causa necis.*

This man was not so godly, as he was impious (as is seemeth,) who was buried in the night without any ceremony vnder the name of Menalcas, with this.

*Here lyeth Menalcas as dead as a logge,
That liued like a deuill & died like a dogge:
Here doth he lye said I? then saye I lye,
For from this place, he parted by and by.
But here he made his discent into hell,
Without either booke, candell, or bell.*

Epitaphes.

This may seeme too sharpe, but happily it proceeded from some exulcerated minde, as that of *Don Petro of Toledo* Viceroy of *Naples*, wickedly detorted out of the Scriptures.

Hic est.

Qui propter nos & nostram salutem, descendit ad inferos:

A merry and wealthy Goldsmith of London in his life time prepared this for his Grauestone, which is seene at *S. Leonards neere Foster-lane.*

When the Bells, be merrilie rung,

And the Masse deuoutly song,

And the meate merrily eaten:

Then is Robert Traps, his wife and children quite

Wherefore Ihesuthat of Mary sprong, (forgetten,

Set their soules the Saints among;

Though it be undeserued on their side,

Let them euermore thy mercy abide,

Doctor *Caius* a learned Phisition of Cambridge, and a co-founder of *Gunwell* and *Caius* colledge, hath onely on his monument there:

FVI CAIVS.

Which is as good as that great learned man of his profession *Iulius Scaliger.*

SCALIGERI QVOD RELIQVVM.

But that which Cardinall *Pole* appointed for himselfe, is better than both.

Depositu[m] Poli Cardinalis.

This ensuing for Sir *N. Bacon* Lord Keeper of the great Seale, is worthy to be read, both for the honour of the person who was a most wise Councellour, and the rarenesse of *Iambiq*, verses in Epitaphes (albeit this our age doth delight in *equib³ur*) But as he saith, *Malos Iambus enecat, beat bonos.*

Hic Nicolaum ne Baconum conditum

Existima illum, tam diu Britannici,

Regni secundum columen; exitum malis.

Bonis

*Bonis asylum, ceca quem non extulit,
Ad hunc honorem fors; sed equitas, fides,
Doctrina, pietas, unica, & prudentia.*

*Non morte raptum crede, qui unica
Vita perennes emerit duas: agit
Vitam secundam calites inter animos.*

*Fama implet orbem, vita que illi tertia est.
Hac positum in arca est corpus, olim animi domus:
Ara dicata sempiterna memoria.*

W. Lambe, a man which deserved well of the citie of London by diuerse charitable deeds, framed this for himselfe.

*As I was so be yee,
As I am yee shall be:
That I gaue, that I haue,
That I spent, that I had:
Thus I end all my cost,
That I left, that I lost.*

All which *Claudius Secundus* a Romane contained in these foure words:—

HIC MECVM HABEO OMNIA.

Shorte and yet a sufficient commendation of *M. Sandes* was this.

Margareta Sandes.

*Digna hæc luce diuturniore,
Nisi quod luce meliore digna.*

And answerable thereunto is this, for a Gentleman of the same name.

*Who would liue in others breath?
Fame deceaues the dead mans trust:
When our names do change by death:
Sands I was, and now am dust.*

Sir Philip Sidney (to whose honour I will say no more,) but that which *Maro* saide of *Marcellus* nephew of *Augustus*. *Ostendunt terris hunc tantum fata, nec ultra esse sinunt*, which also was answered by the Oracle to *Claudius*

the 2. Emperour of his brother *Quintilim*) hath this most happily imitated out of the French of *Monf. Boninet*, made by *Ioach. du Bellay*, as it was noted by Sir George Buc in his *Poetica*.

*England, Netherland, the heauens, and the arts,
The souldiers, and the world, hath made six parts,
Of noble Sidney, for who will suppose,
That a small heape of stones, can Sidney enclose.*

*England had his body for she it fed,
Netherland his blond in her defence shed:
The heauens haue his soule, the arts haue his fame,
The souldiers the grieve, the world his good name.*

Vpon the golden Lion rampaut in *Gueles* of the house of *Albenye*, which the late Earle *H. Fitz-Alan* bare in his armes as receauing the Earledome of *Arundel* from the house of *Albenye*, one composed this Epitaph.

*Aureus ille leo (reliqui trepidate leones)
Non in sanguineo nunc stat ut ante solo:
Nam leo de Iuda viciit, victoq; pepercit,
Et secum patris duxit ad usq; domos.
Sic cadit ut surgat, sic victus vincit, et illum,
Quem modo terra tulit, nunc Paradisus habet.*

In the Cloyster of *New Colledge* in *Oxford*, this following is written with a coale, for one *Woodgate* who bequeathed 200. pound to one, who would not bestowe a plate for his memoriall:

*Hens Peripatetice,
Conde tibi tumulum, nec fide haredis amor:
Epitaphiumq; compara,
Mortuus est, nec emit libris hac verba ducentis.*

WOODGATVS HIC SEPVLTVS EST.

Therefore the counsaile of *Diego de Valles* is good, who made his owne tombe at *Rome* with this inscription.

Certa dies nulli est, mors certa, incerta sequentum

Cura, locet tumulum qui sapit, ante sibi.

Epitaphes.

55

A Gentleman falling off his horse brake his necke, which suddaine hap gaue occasion of much speech of his former life, and some in this iudging world, iudged the worst. In which respect a good friend made this good Epitaph, remembring of *S. Augustin. Misericordia Domini interponitur, & fontem.*

*My friend iudge not me,
Thou seest I iudge not thee:
Betwixt the stirrop and the ground,
Mercy I askt, mercy I found.*

To the honour of Sir Henry Goodyer of Polesworth, a knight memorable for his vertues: an affectionate friend of his, framed this *Tetrastich.*

*An yll yeare of a Goodyer vs bereft,
Who gon to God, much lacke of him heere left:
Full of good gifts, of body and of minde,
Wise, comely, learned, eloquent, and kinde.*

Short and sufficient is this of a most worthy Knight, who for his Epitaph hath a whole College in Cambridge, and commaunded no more to be inscribed than this.

Virtute non vi.

Mors mihi lucrum.

Hic iacet Gualternus Mildmay Miles, et uxor eius.

Ipse obiit ultimo die May 1589.

Ipsa decimo sexta Martij 1576.

Reliquerunt duos filios et tres filias

Fundauit Collegium Emanuelis Cantabrigie.

Moritur Cancellarius & subthesaurarius Scaccarij, et

Regia Maiestati à consilijs.

Vpon a youngman of great hope, a student in Oxford w a made this.

*Short was thy life,
yet livest thou euer:
Death hath his due,
yet diest thou neuer.*

Bus

But I feate now I hate ouercharged the Readers minde,
with dolefull, dumpish, and vncomfortable lines. I will
therefore for his recomfort, end this part with a few con-
cented, merry, and laughing Epitaphes, the most of them
composed by maister *Iohn Hoslines* when he was young,
and will begin with the Bellowes maker of Oxford.

*Here lyeth Iohn Cruker a maker of Bellowes,
His craftes-master and King of good-fellowes;
Yet when he came to the hower of his death,
He that made Bellowes, could not make breath.*

Thomas Elderton, who did arme himselfe with Ale (as ould
Father *Ennius* did with Wine) when he ballated, had this,
in that respect made to his memorie.

*Hic situs est sitiens atq; ebrius Eldertonus,
Quid dico hic situs est? hic potius sitis est.*

Of him also was made this.

*Here is Elderton lyeng in dust,
Or lyeng Elderton, chose which you lust.*

*Here he lyes dead, I doe him no wrong,
For who knew him standing, all his life long.*

Some wise man was he, and so reputed for whom this was
composed.

*Here lyeth Thom Nicks bodie
Who lined a foole and dyed a nodye:
As for his soule aske them that can tell,
Whether fooles soules go to heauen or to hell.*

Neither may this offend any, for that of *Durandus* the ould
priest is little better.

*Hic est Durandus positus sub marmore dura,
An sit saluandus ego nescio, nec ego cur.*

Miserable was *Hermon*, who when he had onely drea-
med that he had disbursed money, dyed for woe, likewise

Pheidon

Epitaphes.

57

Pheidon who weapt not for that he should dye, but that his buriall would stand him at 4.s. But most miserable was that pinchpenie *Hermocrates*, that in his last will and testament made himselfe his owne sole heire and executor of all he had, and yet refused to liue when he might, because he would not be at charge of a purgation. And our countriman could *Sparges* might seeme to be of his tribe, for whom was made.

*Here lyeth father Sparges
That died to saue charges.*

Maister Wills doctour of Physick who died lately at *Vienna* would often say that he would haue this verse only for his Epitaph.

Here lyeth willing Wills.

But a friend of his that knew him to be Caprichious, wished him to adde one verse more to make vp time after the manner; but when he said, he had nothing he might adde more, one extempore sayed it might be wel made vp thus.

*Here lyeth willing Wills
With his head full of Windmills.*

For one that had continuall new encounters in his owne minde, and crammed his head with contrary discontents, I haue heard this.

*Here lyeth he,
Which with himselfe could neuer agree.*

You shall haue this out of the Cathedral Church of *Norwich* whatsoeuer you account of it.

*Vnder this stone
Lies Iohn Knapton
Who died inst
The xxviii of August
M. D. XC. and one*

Vpon merry Tarlton, I haue heard this.

*Hic situs est cuius vox, vultus, actio possit
Ex Heraclito reddere Democritum.*

*Here lyeth Richard a Preece,
One thousand, five hundred, eighty nine,
Of March the 22. day,
And he that will die after him may.*

*Here lieth he, who was borne and cried,
Told threescore yeares, fell sick, and died.*

*Here lyes the man whose horse did gaine,
The Bell in race on Salisbury plaine:
Reader, I know not whether needs it,
You or your horse rather to read it.*

*Here lyes the man that madly slaine,
In earnest madnesse did complaine,
On nature, that she did not giue,
One life to loose, another to liue.*

Epitaphes.

59

*Here lyeth C. vnder ground,
As wise as L. thousand pound.
He neuer refused the Wine of his friend,
Drinke was his life, and drinke was his end.*

*Here lyeth N. a man of fame
The first of his house and last of his name.*

At Farlam on the west marches neare Naworth Castle,

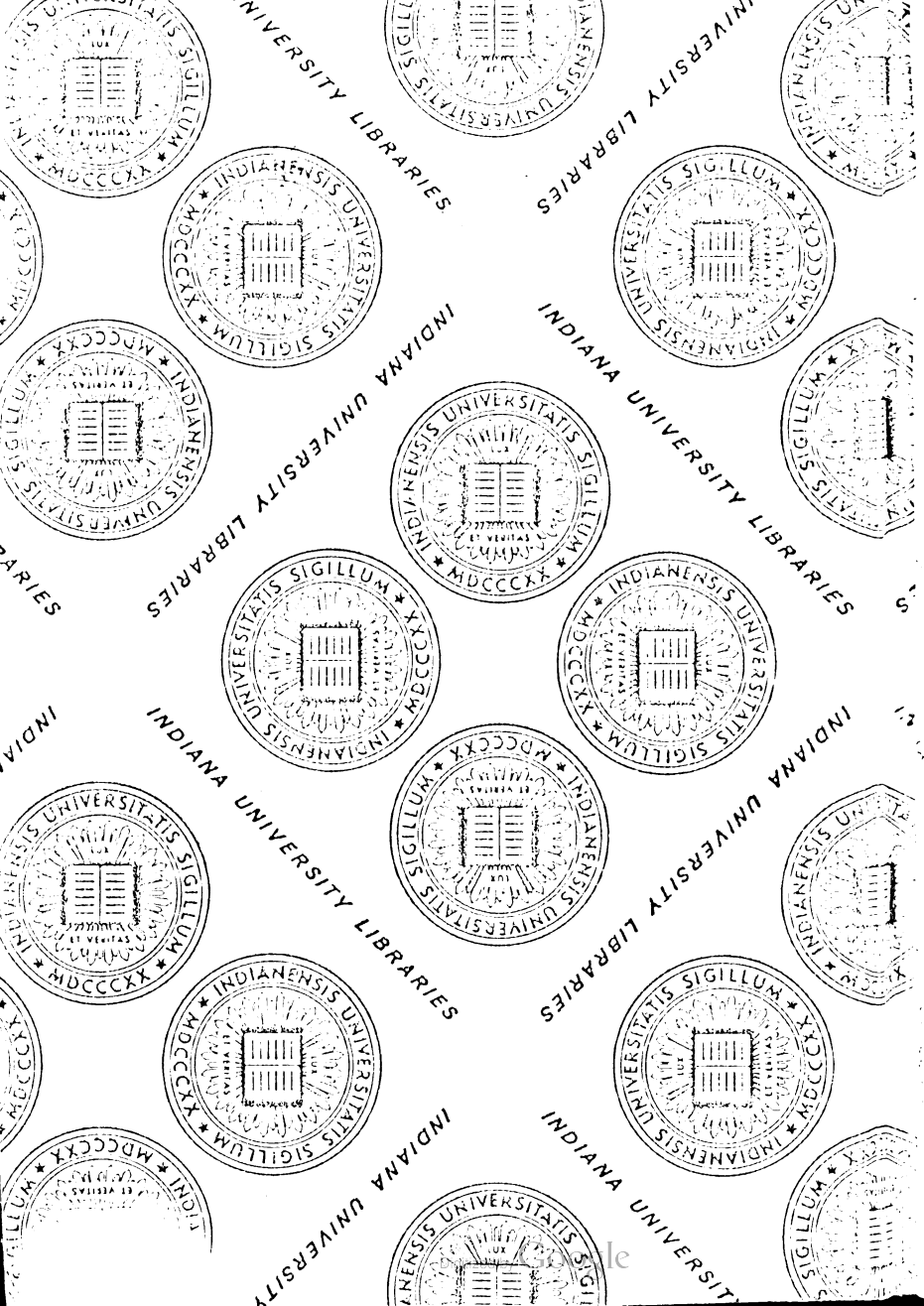
*Iohn Bell broken-brow
Lies vnder this stean:
Foure of myne een sonnes
Laid it on my weam.
I was a man of my meate
Master of my wife
I liued on myn own land
Without micle strife.*

*For old 7 h. Churchyard the poore Court-Poet this is now
commonly current.*

*Come Alecto and lend me thy torch,
To finde a Church-yard in the Church-porch.
Poverty, and Poetry this tombe doth enclose,
Therefore Gentlemen be mery in Prose.*

*With this memoriales of the dead which giue a little li-
uing breath to the dead: for as he saith, Mortuorum vita
in memoria viuorum posita est. I conclude:*

*Et veniam pro laude peto: laudatus abunde:
Non fastiditus si tibi Lector ero.*



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